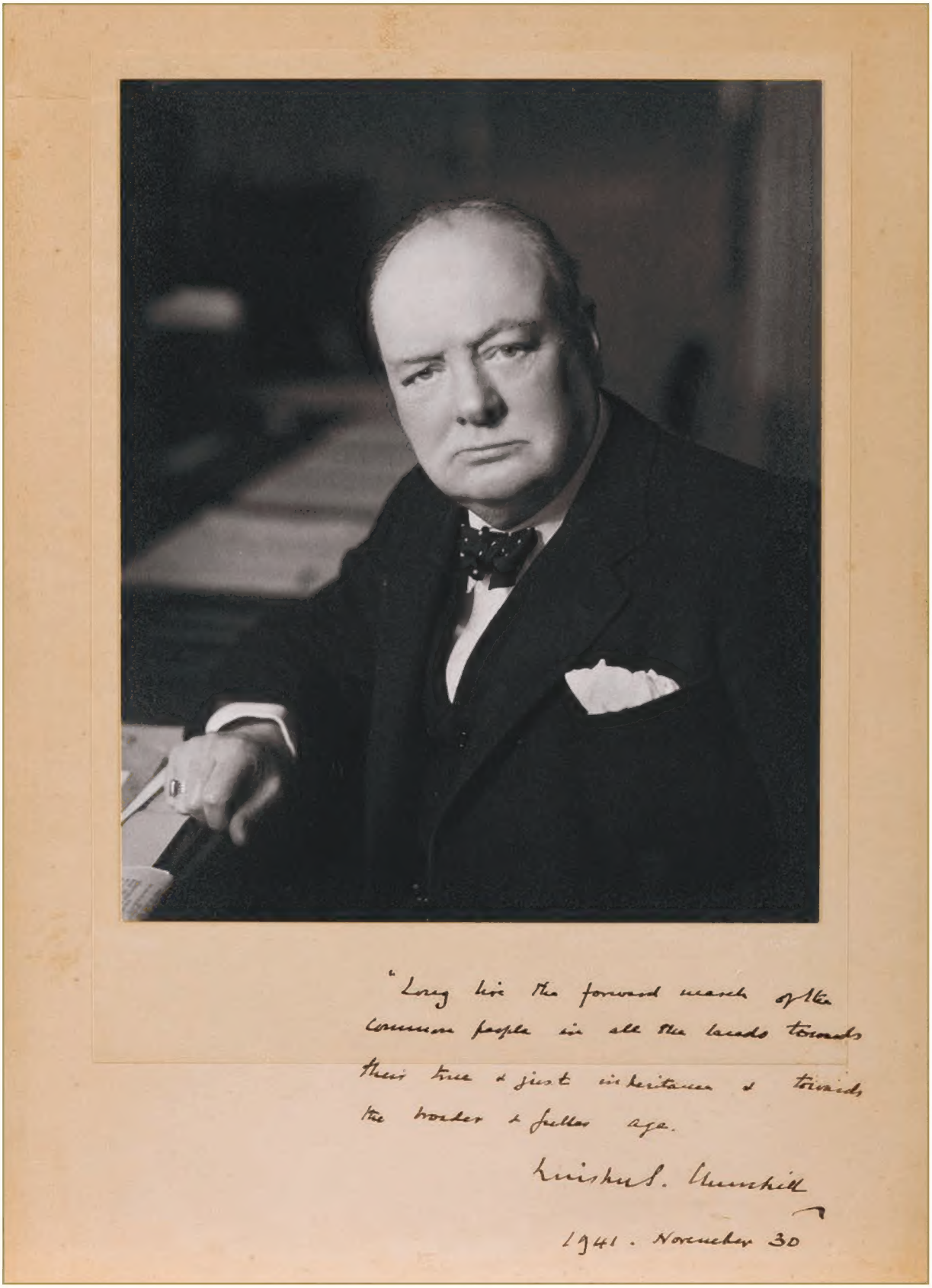
"Long live the forward march of the
common people in all the lands towards
their true & just inheritance & towards
the broader & fuller age.
Winston S. Churchill
1941. November 30

LOT 141

RARE BOOKS & MANUSCRIPTS AUCTION 55

JULY 10, 2013

PROFILES IN HISTORY

Rare Books & Manuscripts Auction 55

Wednesday July 10, 2013 at 11:00 AM PDT

LIVE • MAIL • PHONE • FAX • INTERNET

Place your bid over the Internet! Profiles in History will be providing Internet-based bidding to qualified bidders in real-time on the day of the auction. For more information, please visit us @ www.profilesinhistory.com

Catalog price
$35.00

Auction Location:
Hyatt Westlake Hotel
Vista Ballroom
880 S. Westlake Blvd.
Westlake Village, CA 91361

Public previews in California
by appointment only from
Thursday June, 20 - Tuesday July 9, 2013

Profiles in History
26901 Agoura Road, Suite 150
Calabasas Hills, CA 91301
call: 1-310-859-7701

Private previews in New York
by appointment only

Please contact Marsha Malinowski at
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Joseph M. Maddalena

A lifetime member of the Manuscript Society, Joe Maddalena is widely recognized as the nation's leading authority on historical documents. Maddalena won a spot in the Guinness Book of World Records in 1991 for paying a then-record price at public auction for a handwritten letter of Abraham Lincoln dated January 8, 1863, regarding his issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation, for $748,000. Maddalena sits on the boards of various private foundations, and has built a permanent display of historical documents at the Beverly Hills Public Library and another at the Portland Oregon Historical Society to further the public's awareness of U.S. history.

His expertise is well known and relied on. In 1997, Maddalena was instrumental in exposing the Lex Cusak $13 million dollar JFK/Marilyn Monroe forgery hoax, and was interviewed by Peter Jennings of 20/20 as the industry expert.

In February 2009, Maddalena worked with the Library of Congress to stage and secure manuscripts for "With Malice Toward None: The Abraham Lincoln Exhibition," the most successful exhibition in its history, celebrating the 200th anniversary of Lincoln's birthday. The exhibition ran from February through May 2009, after which it traveled to five U.S. cities.

Founded in 1986, Profiles in History has bought and sold some of the most important manuscripts in existence for its clients. Early in his career, Joe had the pleasure to work with and be trained by noted autograph expert Charles Hamilton, and then later by Chuck Sachs of the Scriptorium.

Maddalena states, "After three decades of being a full-time dealer of manuscripts and rare books for our worldwide clientele, I have decided to pursue auction as the best way to bring wonderful materials on a regular basis to market as we have done in other fields of collecting."

Marsha E. Malinowski

With over 26 years of experience as Senior Vice President in charge of manuscripts at Sotheby's, Marsha is president of Marsha Malinowski Fine Books and Manuscripts LLC, which offers appraisal, advisory and media services to private clients, corporations, media and institutions. Profiles in History is pleased to announce Marsha is our Senior Consultant in charge of our Books and Manuscripts auctions.

Marsha has been involved with some of the most extraordinary sales of manuscripts in auction history. From the sale of Magna Carta for over $21 million to being in charge of the groundbreaking sale of baseball memorabilia from the collection of Barry Halper, which fetched in excess of $24 million, Marsha's expertise and range of experience is unparalleled. Single-handedly, Marsha carved out the collecting field of artists' letters. She has brought to the market stunning collections, which have included letters by Michelangelo, Van Gogh, Gauguin, Magritte, Monet, Toulouse-Lautrec and Giacometti, to name just a few. From history to literature — a letter by Catherine of Aragon while imprisoned, to a Sherlock Holmes manuscript story by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle; from science to music — Einstein's Theory of Relativity manuscript to a cache of Chopin letters, Marsha's depth of knowledge in all fields of manuscript collecting is second to none. Marsha has a B.A. from Wellesley College and her M.A. from Brown University. Both institutions have served her well. Her knowledge of history coupled with her language skills has put her at the top of her field.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN
PROFILES IN HISTORY & BIDDER

The following terms and conditions including the Conditions of Sale and Terms of Guarantee, constitute the sole terms and conditions under which Profiles in History ("Profiles") will offer for sale and sell the property described in the Catalog. These Conditions of Sale constitute a binding agreement between the Bidder and Profiles with respect to this auction only. By bidding at auction, whether in person, through an agent or representative, by telephone, facsimile, on-line, absentee bid, or by any other form of bid or by any other means, the Bidder acknowledges the thorough reading and understanding of all of these Conditions of Sale, all descriptions of items in the Catalog, and all matters incorporated herein by reference, and agrees to be fully bound thereby.

Bidder and Profiles agree that any agreements between the Bidder and Profiles including but not limited to these Conditions of Sale are entered into in Los Angeles County, California, which is where the agreements are to be performed and the auction to take place, no matter where Bidder is situated and no matter by what means or where Bidder was informed of the auction and regardless of whether catalogs, materials, or other communications were received by Bidder in another location. Both Profiles and the Bidder agree that any disputes under these Conditions of Sale, the subject matter hereof, the entering into, or any aspect of the auction, shall be exclusively governed by California law, and that any and all claims or actions shall be brought and maintained only in Los Angeles County, California in a State or Federal Court to the exclusion of any other venue, locale or jurisdiction. All parties submit to such jurisdiction. Both Bidder and Profiles agree that these provisions are intended to be binding on all parties and that they shall solely control choice-of-law, venue and jurisdiction in the event of any dispute specifically including third party claims and cross-actions brought by either Profiles or Bidder, and that absent such agreement, Profiles would not permit Bidder to bid hereunder. Any violation of the terms of this Paragraph shall entitle the affected party to reasonable attorney fees and litigation costs in addition to all other available remedies, all of which remain reserved. The parties agree that Profiles shall be entitled to present these Conditions of Sale to a court in any jurisdiction other than set forth in this paragraph as conclusive evidence of the parties' agreement, and the parties further agree that the court shall immediately dismiss any action filed in such jurisdiction. Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the prevailing party in any claim, dispute or litigation between the parties shall be entitled to an award of reasonable attorney fees and costs of litigation.

Unless otherwise set forth in the Catalog, all property will be offered by Profiles solely as agent for the seller or consignor of the property ("Consignor") and not on its own behalf.

Profiles is in compliance, to the fullest extent possible, with California procedures regarding the bonding of auctioneers.

1. Final Bid Price, Purchase Price and Payment: The term, "Final Bid Price" means the amount of the highest bid acknowledged and acceptable to Profiles. The term, "Purchase Price" means the sum of (1) the Final Bid Price; (2) a premium payable by the successful Bidder (also referred to throughout these Conditions of Sale as "Buyer") equal to twenty-three percent (23%) of the Final Bid Price [discounted to twenty percent (20%) of the Final Bid Price if paid in full in cash or by valid check]; or twenty-three percent (23%) if bid on and won through internet bidding; (3) applicable taxes (including California and local sales tax and/or compensating use tax based upon the purchase price unless exempted by law and/or where Buyer presents an original, valid resale certificate with a copy for Profiles' records from the California State Board of Equalization); (4) shipping, handling and insurance coverage if requested by Buyer and agreed upon by Profiles. Profiles may accept current and valid VISA, MasterCard, Discover and American Express credit or debit cards for payment but under the express condition that any property purchased by credit or debit card shall not be refundable, returnable, or exchangeable, and that no credit to Buyer's credit or debit card account will be issued under any circumstances. The last sentence constitutes Profiles' "official policy" regarding returns, refunds, and exchanges where credit or debit cards are used. For payment other than by cash, delivery will not be made unless and until full payment has been actually received by Profiles, i.e., check has fully cleared or credit or debit card funds fully obtained.

Profiles has been authorized by the seller or consignor to retain, as partial remuneration, the premium set forth as number (2) in this paragraph. Unless otherwise agreed in a writing signed by Profiles, payment in full is due within seven calendar days of the auction or within five calendar days of the invoice date, whichever is later. PROFILES SHALL HAVE THE RIGHT, AND THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER HEREBY UNCONDITIONALLY AND IRREVOCABLY PRE-AUTHORIZES PROFILES, TO CHARGE FROM AND COLLECT ALL AMOUNTS OWED FROM ALL CREDIT AND/OR DEBIT ACCOUNTS IDENTIFIED TO PROFILES BY THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER PRIOR TO BIDDING IN THE EVENT THAT THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER DOES NOT MAKE TIMELY PAYMENT UNDER THESE CONDITIONS OF SALE. IN SUCH EVENT, THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER AUTHORIZES PROFILES TO COLLECT ALL AMOUNTS OWED FROM ANY OF SAID ACCOUNTS, AND THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER SHALL NOT CONTEST ANY SUCH CREDIT OR DEBIT ACCOUNT CHARGE ON THE GROUND THAT PROFILES WAS NOT SO AUTHORIZED.

2. Title: On the fall of the auctioneer's hammer, title to the offered lot will pass to the highest bidder acknowledged by the auctioneer but fully subject to Buyer's compliance with all of the terms of the Conditions of Sale and the Registration Form.

3. Rights Reserved: Profiles reserves the right to withdraw any lot before or at the time of the auction, and/or to postpone the auction of all or any lots or parts thereof, for any reason. Profiles shall not be liable to any Bidder in the event of such withdrawal or postponement under any circumstances. Profiles reserves the right to refuse to accept bids from anyone.

4. Auctioneer's Discretion: Profiles shall determine opening bids and bidding increments. The auctioneer has the right in its absolute discretion to reject any bid in the event of dispute between bidders or if the auctioneer has doubt as to the validity of any bid, to advance the bidding at its absolute discretion and to determine the successful bidder in the event of a dispute between bidders, to continue the bidding or to reoffer and resell the lot in question. In the event of a dispute after the sale, Profiles' record of final sale shall be conclusive. The auctioneer also may reject any bid and withdraw the lot from sale if the auctioneer decides either that any opening bid is below the reserve (see paragraph 5 below) of the lot or article or that an advance is insufficient. Unless otherwise announced by the auctioneer at the time of sale, no lots may be divided for the purpose of sale.

5. Reserves: Lots may be subject to a reserve, which is the confidential minimum price below which the lot will not be sold. Although the auctioneer may open the bidding on any lot below the reserve by placing a bid on behalf of the seller, Profiles reserves the right to protect the reserve by bidding through the auctioneer and continuing to bid on behalf of the seller up to the reserve amount either through consecutive bids or by placing bids in response to other bidders. Consignors may not bid on their own lots or property. If the consignor is indebted to or has a monetary guarantee from Profiles in certain circumstances, Profiles may have an interest in an offered lot and the proceeds therefrom apart from Profiles' commissions, and Profiles may bid thereon to protect such interest. In such instance, Profiles is entitled to its standard commission rate when a lot is "bought-in" to protect its interest.

6. Risk and Responsibility, Agency: The buyer shall, once deemed the highest bidder on the fall of the auctioneer's hammer, bear all risk and responsibility for the lot, and neither Profiles, its agents nor employees, shall thereafter be liable for any loss or damage to the property. The buyer will also be required to sign a confirmation of purchase at such time if requested by the auctioneer. All bidders are deemed to be acting as principals unless Profiles acknowledges in writing prior to the auction that the bidder is acting as agent for another party. In the absence of such written acknowledgment, the bidder guarantees payment of the Purchase Price of a successful bid.

7. Possession and Removal, Charges: No portion of any lot may be removed from the premises or possession transferred to Buyer unless Buyer has fully complied with these Conditions of Sale and the terms of the Registration Form, and unless and until Profiles has received the Purchase Price funds in full. Notwithstanding the above, all property must be removed from the premises by Buyer at his or her sole expense not later than seven (7) calendar days from the invoice date. If all or any property has not been so removed within that time, in addition to any other remedies available to Profiles all of which are reserved, a handling charge of one percent (1%) of the Purchase Price per month will be assessed and payable to Profiles by Buyer, with a minimum of five percent (5%) assessed and payable to Profiles by Buyer for any property not removed within sixty (60) days. Profiles shall additionally have the option, in its sole discretion, of transferring any of such property to a public warehouse at the full risk and expense of Buyer. Profiles, in addition, reserves the right to impose a late charge of fifteen percent (15%) per year on the Purchase Price if Buyer does not make full payment in accordance herewith. Profiles and Buyer acknowledge and agree that these charges are reasonably imposed to partially compensate Profiles for losses and expenses associated with any such delays.

8. Off-Site Bidding: Bidding by telephone, facsimile-transmission (fax-in), on-line, or absentee bidding (advance written bids submitted by mail) are offered solely as a convenience and permitted subject to advance arrangements, availability, and Profiles' approval which shall be exercised at Profiles' sole discretion. Neither Profiles nor its agents or employees shall be held liable for the failure to execute bids or for errors relating to any transmission or execution thereof. In order to be considered for off-site bidding in any manner, Bidders must comply with all of these Conditions of Sale and the terms contained on the Registration Form.

9. Profiles' Remedies: Failure of the Bidder/Buyer to comply with any of these Conditions of Sale or the terms of the Registration Form, is an event of default. In such event, Profiles may, in addition to any other available remedies specifically including the right to hold the defaulting Bidder/Buyer liable for the Purchase Price or to charge and collect from the defaulting Bidder/Buyer's credit or debit accounts as provided for elsewhere herein: (a) cancel the sale, retaining any payment made by the Buyer as damages (the Bidder/Buyer understands and acknowledges that Profiles will be substantially damaged should such default occur, and that damages under sub-part (a) are necessary to compensate Profiles for such damages; (b) resell the property without reserve at public auction or privately; (c) charge the Bidder/Buyer interest on the Purchase Price at the rate of one and one-half per cent (1.5%) per month or the highest allowable interest rate; (d) take any other action that Profiles, in its sole discretion, deems necessary or appropriate to preserve and protect Profiles' rights and remedies. Should Profiles resell the property, the original defaulting buyer shall be liable for the payment of any deficiency in the purchase price and all costs and expenses associated therewith, including but not limited to warehousing, sales-related expenses, reasonable attorney fees and court costs, commissions, incidental damages and any other charges due hereunder which were not collected or collectable.

In the event that such buyer is the successful bidder on more than one lot and pays less than the purchase price for the total lots purchased, Profiles shall apply the payment received to such lot or lots that Profiles, in its sole discretion, deems appropriate. If Profiles does not exercise such discretion, the lots to which the payment shall be applied will be in descending order from the highest purchase price to the lowest.

Any buyer failing to comply with these Conditions of Sale shall be deemed to have granted Profiles a security interest in, and Profiles may retain as collateral such security for such buyer's obligations to Profiles, any property in Profiles' possession owned by such buyer. Profiles shall have the benefit of all rights of a secured party under the Uniform Commercial Code (U.C.C.) as adopted by the state of California.

10. Terms of Guarantee: Profiles does not provide any guarantee or warranty to Bidders or Buyers, whether express or implied, beyond those expressly provided for in these Conditions of Sale and specifically this Section 10. As set forth below and elsewhere in these Conditions of Sale, Profiles guarantees the authorship, origin, period, and culture of each lot in this catalogue in which the catalog's lot description is printed in a Bold or Capitalized type heading, or as revised or amended by announcement before or during the auction. Except for the Bold and Capitalized headings and subject to the exclusions below, Profiles makes no warranties whatsoever, whether express or implied or by operation of law, with respect to any lots offered or any other material in the catalog. In the event Profiles in its reasonable opinion deems that the conditions of the Guarantee have been satisfied, Profiles shall refund to the original purchaser of record the hammer price plus applicable Buyer's Premium paid for the lot by the original purchaser of record. This Guarantee shall not apply if: (i) the catalogue description was in accordance with the opinion(s) of generally accepted scholar(s) and expert(s) as of the date of the sale, or the catalogue description indicated that there were conflicting opinions; and/or (ii) the only means to establish that the Authorship was not as described in the Bold or Capitalized heading at the date of the sale would have been by method or processes neither generally available nor accepted at such time; unreasonably expensive or impractical to utilize; or likely (in Profiles' reasonable opinion) to have caused damage and/or loss of value to the lot; and/or (iii) there has been no material loss in the lot's value from that which was disclosed in the catalog. The term of this Guarantee is five (5) years from the date of this auction. The Guarantee is non-transferrable and non-assignable, and is solely for the benefit of the original purchaser of record.

To be eligible to make a claim under this Guarantee, the original purchaser of record must: (i) send written notice to Profiles within ninety (90) days after receiving information that causes the original purchaser of record to question the accuracy in any respect of the Bold or Capitalized type heading, specifying the lot number, date of the auction at which it was purchased and the specific reasons for such question; and (ii) return the lot to Profiles (a) in the same condition as it was when possession was transferred to the original purchaser of record and (ii) with sole title in and to the original purchaser of record free of any liens, encumbrances or third party claims arising after the date that possession was transferred to the original purchaser of record. Profiles, may, in its sole discretion, waive any of the above requirements. Profiles may also require the original purchaser of record to obtain at the sole expense of the original purchaser of record reports of two independent and recognized experts in the field, mutually acceptable to Profiles and the original purchaser of record. Profiles shall not be bound by any reports produced by the original purchaser of record, and reserves the right to seek additional expert advice at its own expense. Rescission of the sale and refund under this paragraph is exclusive and in lieu of and to the exclusion of any other remedy which may otherwise be available as a matter of law or equity. Neither Profiles nor the consignor shall be liable for any damages or damage claims including but not limited to consequential damages, losses of anticipated or actual profit or interest, punitive or exemplary damages, or any other incurred or claimed damages.

Except as expressly set forth in this Section 10 above and in all other cases, all property and lots are sold "as is" and "where is". By way of illustration rather than limitation, neither Profiles nor the consignor makes any representation or warranty, expressed or implied, as to merchantability or fitness for intended use, condition of the property (including any condition report), correctness of description, origin, measurement, quality, rarity, importance, exhibition, relevance, attribution, source, provenance, date, authorship, condition, culture, genuineness, value, or period of the property.

Additionally, neither Profiles nor the consigner makes any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to whether the Buyer acquires rights in copyright or other intellectual property (including exhibition or reproduction rights) or whether the property is subject to any limitations such as 'droit morale' (moral rights) or other rights affecting works of art. Bidder/Buyer acknowledges and agrees that if the property embodies any copyright, trademark, or other intellectual property, by the purchase of such property, Buyer/Bidder is not acquiring any interest in any copyright, trademark or other intellectual property that may be embodied or reflected in such property, but is acquiring only such physical embodiment and/or reflection. Profiles does not make any representation or warranty as to title. All descriptions, photographs, illustrations, and terminology including but not limited to words describing condition (including any condition reports requested by Bidder), authorship, period, culture, source, origin, measurement, quality, rarity, provenance, importance, exhibition, and relevance, used in the catalog, bill of sale, invoice, or anywhere else, represent a good faith effort made by Profiles to fairly represent the lots and property offered for sale as to origin, date, condition, and other information contained therein; they are statements of opinion only. They are not representations or warranties and Bidder agrees and acknowledges that he or she shall not rely on them in determining whether or not to bid or for what price. Price estimates (which are determined well in advance of the auction and are therefore subject to revision) and condition reports are provided solely as a convenience to Bidders and are not intended nor shall they be relied on by Bidders as statements, representations or warranties of actual value or predictions of final bid prices. Bidders are accorded the opportunity to inspect the lots and to otherwise satisfy themselves as to the nature and sufficiency of each lot prior to bidding, and Profiles urges Bidders to avail themselves accordingly. Lots and property are not returnable to Profiles for any reason except under Buyer's limited Remedies set forth in Section 13 below and under the express terms and conditions of Section 13.

11. Limitation of Damages: In the event that Profiles is prevented for any reason from delivering any property to Buyer or Buyer is otherwise dissatisfied with the performance of Profiles, the liability, if any, of Profiles, shall be limited to, and shall not exceed, the amount actu-

ally paid for the property by Buyer. In no event shall Profiles be liable for incidental, special, indirect, exemplary or consequential damages of any kind, including but not limited to loss of profits, value of investment or opportunity cost.

12. Unauthorized Statements: Under no circumstances is any employee, agent or representative of Profiles authorized by Profiles to modify, amend, waive or contradict any of these Terms and Conditions, any term or condition set forth on the Registration Form, any warranty or limitation or exclusion of warranty, any term or condition in either the Registration Form or these Terms and Conditions regarding payment requirements, including but not limited to due date, manner of payment, and what constitutes payment in full, or any other term or condition contained in any documents issued by Profiles unless such modification, amendment, waiver or contradiction is contained in a writing signed by all parties. Any statements, oral or written, made by employees, agents or representatives of Profiles to Bidder, including statements regarding specific lots, even if such employee, agent or representative represents that such statement is authorized, unless reduced to a writing signed by all parties, are statements of personal opinion only and are not binding on Profiles, and under no circumstances shall be relied on by Bidder as a statement, representation or warranty of Profiles.

13. Buyer's Remedies: This section sets forth the sole and exclusive remedies of Buyer in conformity with Sections 10 ("Warranties") and 11 ("Limitation of Damages") herein, and is expressly in lieu of any other rights or remedies which might be available to Buyer by law. The Buyer hereby accepts the benefit of the consignor's warranty of title and any other representations and warranties made by the consignor for the Buyer's benefit. In the event that Buyer proves in writing to Profiles' satisfaction that there was a breach of the consignor's warranty of title concerning a lot purchased by Buyer, Profiles shall make demand upon the consignor to pay to Buyer the Purchase Price (including any premiums, taxes, or other amounts paid or due to Profiles). Should the consignor not pay the Purchase Price to Buyer within thirty days after such demand, Profiles shall disclose the identity of the consignor to Buyer and assign to Buyer all of Profiles' rights against the consignor with respect to such lot or property. Upon such disclosure and assignment, all responsibility and liability, if any, of Profiles with respect to said lot or property shall automatically terminate. Profiles shall be entitled to retain the premiums and other amounts paid to Profiles - this remedy is as to the consignor only. The rights and remedies provided herein are for the original Buyer only and they may not be assigned or relied upon by any transferee or assignee under any circumstances. Lots containing ten or more items are not returnable under any circumstances. The exercise of rights under this Section 13 must be made, if at all, within thirty (30) days of the date of sale.

14. Profiles' Additional Services: For Buyers who do not remove purchased property from Profiles' premises, Profiles, in its sole discretion and solely as a service and accommodation to Buyers, may arrange to have purchased lots packed, insured and forwarded at the sole request, expense, and risk of Buyer. Profiles assumes no and disclaims all responsibility and liability for acts or omissions in such packing or shipping by Profiles or other packers and carriers, whether or not recommended by Profiles. Profiles assumes no and disclaims all responsibility and liability for damage to frames, glass or other breakable items. Where Profiles arranges and bills for such services via invoice or credit card, Profiles will include an administration charge.

15. Headings: Headings are for convenience only and shall not be used to interpret the substantive sections to which they refer.

16. Entire Agreement: These Conditions of Sale constitute the entire agreement between the parties together with the terms and conditions contained in the Registration Form. They may not be amended, modified or superseded except in a signed writing executed by all parties. No oral or written statement by anyone employed by Profiles or acting as agent or representative of Profiles may amend, modify, waive or supersede the terms herein unless such amendment, waiver or modification is contained in a writing signed by all parties. If any part of these Conditions of Sale are for any reason deemed invalid or enforceable, the remaining portions shall remain fully enforceable without regard to the invalid or unenforceable provisions.

AUCTION GENERAL GUIDELINES

Conditions of Sale: Before you bid, you must read the Conditions of Sale, immediately preceding these pages. They represent a contract between Profiles and you, and they contain important terms and conditions such as jurisdiction, payment terms, warranties and remedies. The Conditions of Sale are controlling over these general guidelines in the event of any conflicts between their respective terms.

Estimate Prices: In addition to descriptive information, each entry in the catalog includes a price range, which reflects opinion as to the price expected at auction. These are based upon various factors including prices recently paid at auction for comparable property, condition, rarity, quality, history, and provenance. Estimates are prepared well in advance of the sale and subject to revision. Estimates do not include the buyer's premium or sales tax (see under separate heading). See Paragraph 10 of the Conditions of Sale for important restrictions as to reliance on estimated prices.

Reserves The reserve is the minimum price the seller is willing to accept and below which a lot will not be sold. This amount is confidential and will not exceed the low pre-sale estimate.

Owned or Guaranteed Property: Profiles in History generally offers property consigned by others for sale at public auction; occasionally, lots are offered that are the property of Profiles in History.

Buyer's Premium and Sales Tax: The actual purchase price will be the sum of the final bid price plus the buyer's premium of 23% of the hammer price (discounted to 20% when full payment is made in cash or by valid check); or twenty-three percent (23%) if bid on and won through internet bidding. California sales tax shall automatically be added to the purchase price unless exempted.

Before the Auction: You may attend pre-sale viewing for all of our auctions at no charge. All property to be auctioned is usually on view for several days prior to the sale. You are encouraged to examine lots thoroughly. You may also request condition reports (see below). Profiles in History's staff are available at viewings and by appointment.

Hours of Business: Profiles in History is open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on weekdays. The viewing schedule for the auction is published in the front of the auction catalog.

Condition Reports: If you wish to obtain additional information on a particular lot, or cannot appear at the viewing, Profiles in History may provide, upon request, a condition report. We remind prospective buyers that descriptions of property are not warranted and that each lot is sold "as is" in accordance with the terms of the limited warranty. Condition reports, as other descriptions of property, are not warranted; they are only provided as a service to interested clients. Neither Profiles in History nor the consignor make any express or implied representation or warranty concerning the condition of any lot offered for sale; any information furnished does not modify or negate the limited warranty contained in the Conditions of Sale. See Paragraph 10 of the Conditions of Sale for important restrictions as to reliance on condition reports.

Registration: If you are planning to bid at auction, you will need to register with us. Please arrive 30 or 45 minutes before the sale to complete bidder registration and to receive a numbered paddle to identify you if you are the successful bidder. If you are a new client, or if you have not made a recent purchase at Profiles in History, you may be asked to supply bank and/or other credit references when you register. To avoid any delay in the release of your purchases, we suggest that you pre-arrange check or credit approval. If so, please contact Profiles in History at (310) 859-7701 or by fax at (310) 859-3842. You must acknowledge having read your agreement with all of the Conditions of Sale prior to your registration and prior to your bidding on any lot.

The Auction: All auctions are open to registered bidders only. You must register to bid or otherwise participate.

Bidding: Property is auctioned in consecutive numerical order, as it appears in the catalog. The auctioneer will accept bids from those present in the salesroom or absentee bidders participating by telephone, internet or by written bid left with Profiles in History in advance of the auction. The auctioneer may also execute bids on behalf of the consignor to protect the reserve, either by entering bids in response to salesroom, telephone or absentee bids. Under no circumstances will the auctioneer place any bid on behalf of the consignor at or above the reserve. The auctioneer will not specifically identify bids placed on behalf of the consignor to protect the reserve.

Bidding Increments: See registration page.

Absentee Bids: If you cannot attend an auction, it is possible to bid by other means. The most common is the absentee bid, sometimes called an "order bid." Absentee bids are written instructions from you directing Profiles in History to bid for you on one or more lots up to a maximum amount you specify for each lot. Profiles in History staff will execute your absentee bid as reasonably as possible, taking into account the reserve price and other bids. There is no charge for this service. If identical bids are submitted by two or more parties, the first bid received by Profiles in History will take preference. The auctioneer may execute bids for absentee bidders directly from the podium, clearly identifying these as order bids. Absentee Bid Forms are available in the back of every auction catalog and also may be obtained at any Profiles in History location. See Conditions of Sale and Registration Form for absentee bid details.

Telephone Bids: It is also possible to bid by telephone if you cannot attend an auction. Arrangements should be confirmed at least one day in advance of the sale with Profiles in History at (310) 859-7701. Profiles in History staff will execute telephone bids from designated areas in the salesroom. See Conditions of Sale and Registration Form for telephone bid details.

Internet Bids: Profiles in History is pleased to offer live Internet bidding at www. profilesinhistory.com. To ensure proper registration, those Bidders intending to bid via the Internet must visit this site and register accordingly at least one full day prior to the actual auction. Please be aware that there is a minimum 3-second delay in the audio and visual feeds, which may confuse some bidders. If you have questions about this feature, please call Profiles in History well in advance of the auction. Winning bidders will be notified by Profiles. Profiles is not and cannot be responsible or liable for any problems, delays, or any other issues or problems resulting out of use of the Internet generally or specifically, including but not limited to transmission, execution or processing of bids.

PLEASE NOTE: On some occasions beyond the control of Profiles, the online bidding software or the Internet itself may not physically keep up with the pace of the auction. In order to help avoid disappointment, Profiles recommends placing a realistic absentee bid now. Occasionally the auctioneer may eliminate or reject an internet live bid, and the auctioneer may also reopen a lot after the close of the internet live bidding (typically but not always because a floor bid or a telephone bid was missed), and your bid may be rejected even if you were shown to be the winning bidder. By bidding online, you acknowledge and agree that Profiles in History may award the lot to another bidder at its sole and final discretion under the circumstances described above or under any other reasonable circumstances. Since internet bids are not shown to Profiles until Profiles opens the lot on the floor, Profiles treats those bids the same as floor or telephone bids. In most cases, however, the floor and/ or telephone responds before the internet bid is presented, due to live internet bid software or internet lag time, so for consistency it is Profiles in History's policy that floor bids and telephone bids are always considered first over online bids with floor bids being considered before telephone bids. Also please note that all Profiles lots purchased online carry a 23% Buyer's Premium. Profiles in History strongly urges the bidder to resolve any questions about these policies or their implementation PRIOR TO BIDDING.

Successful Bids: The fall of the auctioneer's hammer indicates the final bid. Profiles in History will record the paddle number of the buyer. If your salesroom or absentee bid is successful, you will be notified after the sale by mailed or emailed invoice.

Unsold Lots: If a lot does not reach the reserve, it is bought-in. In other words, it remains unsold and is returned to the consignor.

AFTER THE AUCTION

Payment: You are expected to pay for your purchases in full within seven calendar days of the sale or five calendar days from the invoice date, whichever is later, and to remove the property you have bought by that date.

Shipping: After payment has been made in full, Profiles in History may, as a service to buyers, arrange to have property packed, insured and shipped at your request and expense. For shipping information, please contact Profiles in History at (310) 859-7701. In circumstances in which Profiles in History arranges and bills for such services via invoice or credit card, we will also include an administration charge. Packages shipped internationally will have full value declared on shipping form.

Sales Results: Interested clients may obtain sale results for specific lots at least three business days after the auction by calling Profiles in History at (310) 859-7701.

THE SELLER

Auction Estimate: If you are considering selling your property, you can bring items to our Calabasas Hills salesroom by appointment only. If a visit is not practical, you may instead send a clear photograph together with dimensions and any other pertinent information you may have. Profiles in History cannot be responsible or liable in any case for damage or loss to photographs or other information sent.

Consignment Agreement: If you decide to sell your property at auction, the procedures are simple and you should find Profiles in History staff helpful to you throughout the process. After discussions with our staff you will receive a contract (Consignment Agreement) to sign, setting forth terms and fees for services we can provide, such as insurance, shipping and catalog illustrations. For all categories, Profiles in History's standard consignor commission rates are fifteen percent (15%) of the final bid price. Profiles in History generally charges a minimum commission of $100 for each lot sold. Profiles in History will discuss with you a suggested reserve price and our recommendations for pre-sale estimates for each piece of property you consign for sale. The terms and conditions contained in the actual Consignment Agreement will govern our respective rights and obligations; those terms and conditions are controlling over these general guidelines.

Delivery of Property to Profiles in History: After you have consigned property to us for sale, you can either bring your property to Profiles in History yourself, arrange with your own shipper to deliver it to us or Profiles in History can arrange for it to be shipped through their shipping department. We are always happy to assist you. For more information please contact us at (310) 859-7701. Property usually arrives at Profiles in History at least three months before the sale in order to allow time to research, catalog and photograph the items. Prior to the auction your property is generally stored at Profiles in History's facilities.

Pre-Auction Notification: Several weeks before the scheduled sale, along with thousands of Profiles in History's worldwide subscribers, you should be receiving a copy of the sale catalog in which your property is offered.

After approximately 30 business days following completion of the sale, pending payment by the purchaser, you will be sent payment for your sold property and a settlement statement itemizing the selling commission and other damages.

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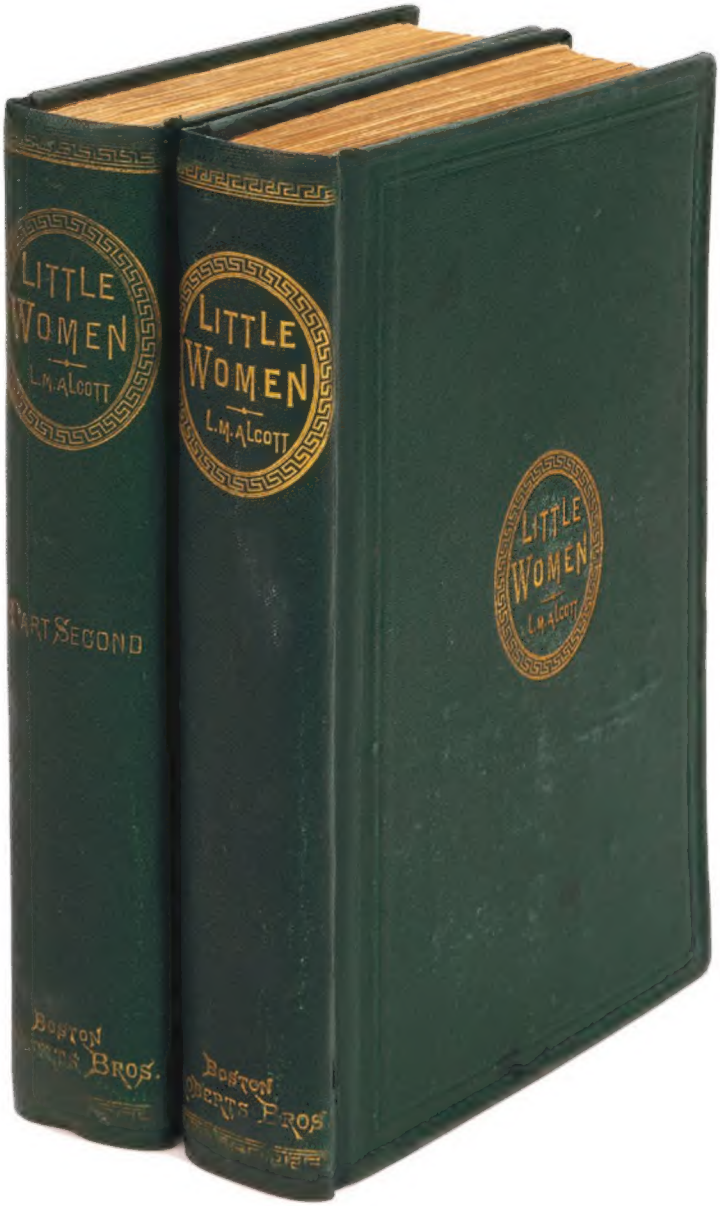
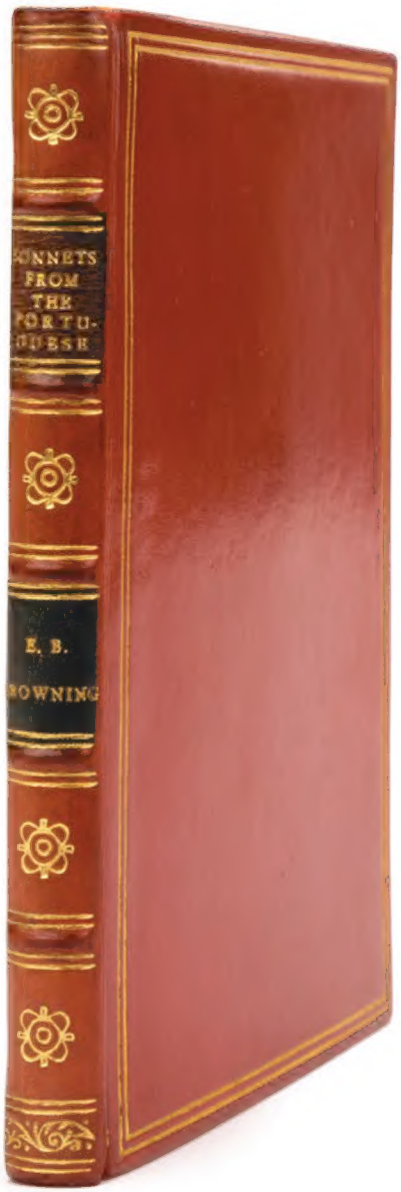


1. Alcott, Louisa May. Little Women; Or, Meg, Jo, Beth and Amy. With Little Women; Part Second. *Roberts Brothers, Boston, 1868, 1869.* Two volumes. First editions, (4.6 x 6.8 in.; 117 x 173 mm.), in original gilt-stamped green cloth, brown coated endpapers. Interiors clean. Slight expert restoration to original cloth along the hinges of both volumes; gilt bright. A fine first edition pair in matching original bindings. Scarce. Housed as a pair in a modern quarter morocco clamshell box.

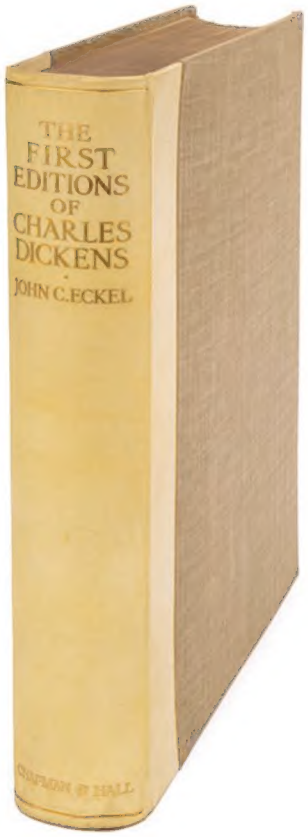
First editions of Louisa May Alcott's Little Women.

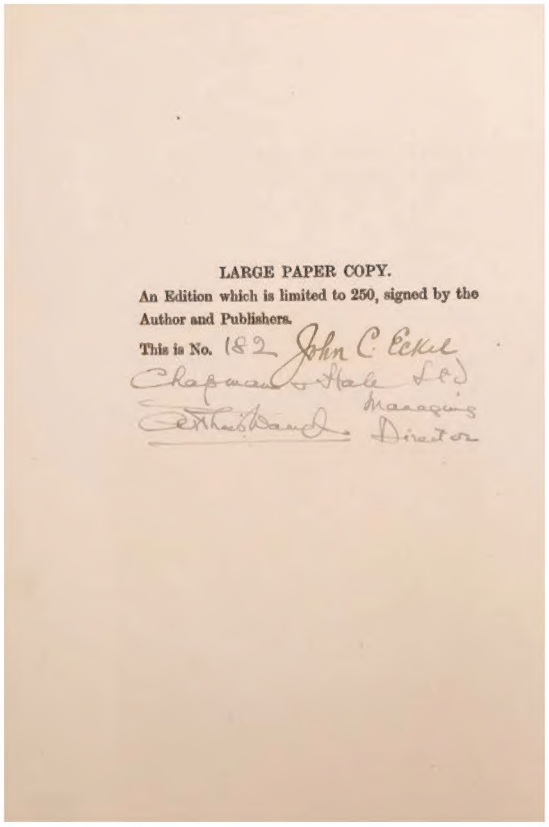
First editions of Louisa May Alcott's classic. First printing of part one (without note on p. 341 regarding Little Women, Part Two, without statement Part One on the spine, and with the price of Little Women listed as $1.25 on the third page of ads at the end); second state of Little Women, Part Second (with notice for Little Women, Part First at p. iv, and with 8 pp. of advertisements at the end). "Part one did not sell at first. Part second was therefore also issued in a small edition, but it went like wildfire, and pulled part one along with it. The result was that the original issues of each part... are scarce...part second, the scarcer" (Grolier American 100). "[Alcott's] books...still retain their appeal to youthful readers. Their charm lies in their freshness, humor, and true understanding of the feelings and pursuits of boys and girls. Her characters are full of the buoyant, free, and hopeful spirit characteristic of their creator" (DAB I: 141-2). **$3,000 - $5,000**

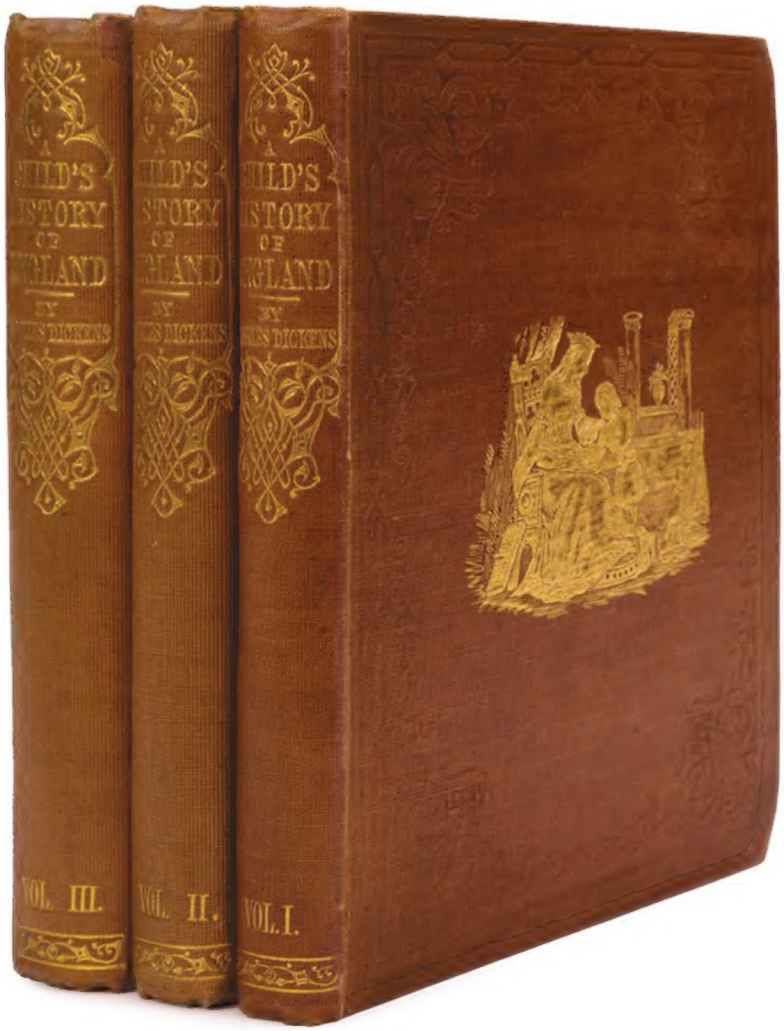


2. Browning, Elizabeth Barrett. Sonnets from the Portuguese. *Robt. Rivière & Son, LTD, London,* (ca. 1936). A beautiful reissue bound in full red morocco by famed English bindery Rivière. Blocked and page edges all in gilt, spine with raised bands, marbled endpages. Very fine. **$300 - $500**

3. Eckel, John C. The First Editions of Charles Dickens. *Chapman & Hall, London, 1913.* Hardcover. First Limited "Large Paper Copy" Edition (copy no. 182 of only 250 copies), (8.4 x 10.25 in.; 213 x 260 mm.), 296pp., quarter vellum, green cloth, gilt top page edges, untrimmed, with original dust jacket. Signed by Eckel, and Arthur Waugh for the publishers. Eckels' acclaimed bibliography was essential to collecting Dickens, and is still useful for identifying certain materials, as well as providing an important historical view of their rarity and value. Dust jacket is torn on spine and along front hinge. Housed in a modern quarter morocco box. **$200 - $300**




LARGE PAPER COPY.
An Edition which is limited to 250, signed by the Author and Publishers.
This is No. 182 John C. Eckel
Chapman & Hall Ltd
Managing Director



4. Dickens, Charles. A Child's History of England. *Bradbury & Evans, London, 1852, 1853, 1854.* Hardcover. In three volumes. First editions, first issues, (5.1 x 6.25 in.; 130 x 159 mm.), in original brick red ribbed cloth, gilt lettering on spine and pictographs on front covers. Frontispiece by F. W. Topham in each volume. Marbled edges and endpapers. First state ads in vols. I and III and no page number on page xi in vol. I. Slight rubbing and sunning to spine. Housed in a modern cloth box. Certainly, one of the most exquisite sets extant.
$1,500 - $2,500

5. Dickens, Charles. A Christmas Carol. A Complete Set of Dickens' Christmas Books in 5 volumes. *Chapman & Hall, London, 1843 through 1848.* Hardcover. All first editions, first printing (save The Battle of Life: A Love Story which is a second issue), (4.4 x 5.6 in.; 112 x 142 mm.), in original reddish brown cloth with vertical grain, and gilt edges. Light soiling and rubbing to covers. Housed in a modern quarter morocco box.

A complete set of first editions of Charles Dickens' Christmas Books — including a first issue of A Christmas Carol.

1) A Christmas Carol. In Prose. Being A Ghost Story of Christmas. With illustrations by John Leech. London, 1843. First edition, first printing. Features title page printed in red and blue and uncorrected "Stave I" (later corrected to "Stave One").

2) The Chimes: A Goblin Story Of Some Bells That Rang An Old Year Out And a New Year In. Illustrations by Doyle, Maclise, Leech and Stanfield. First edition, first printing. London, 1845.

3) The Cricket on the Hearth. A Fairy Tale of Home. Illustrated. First edition, first printing. London, 1846.

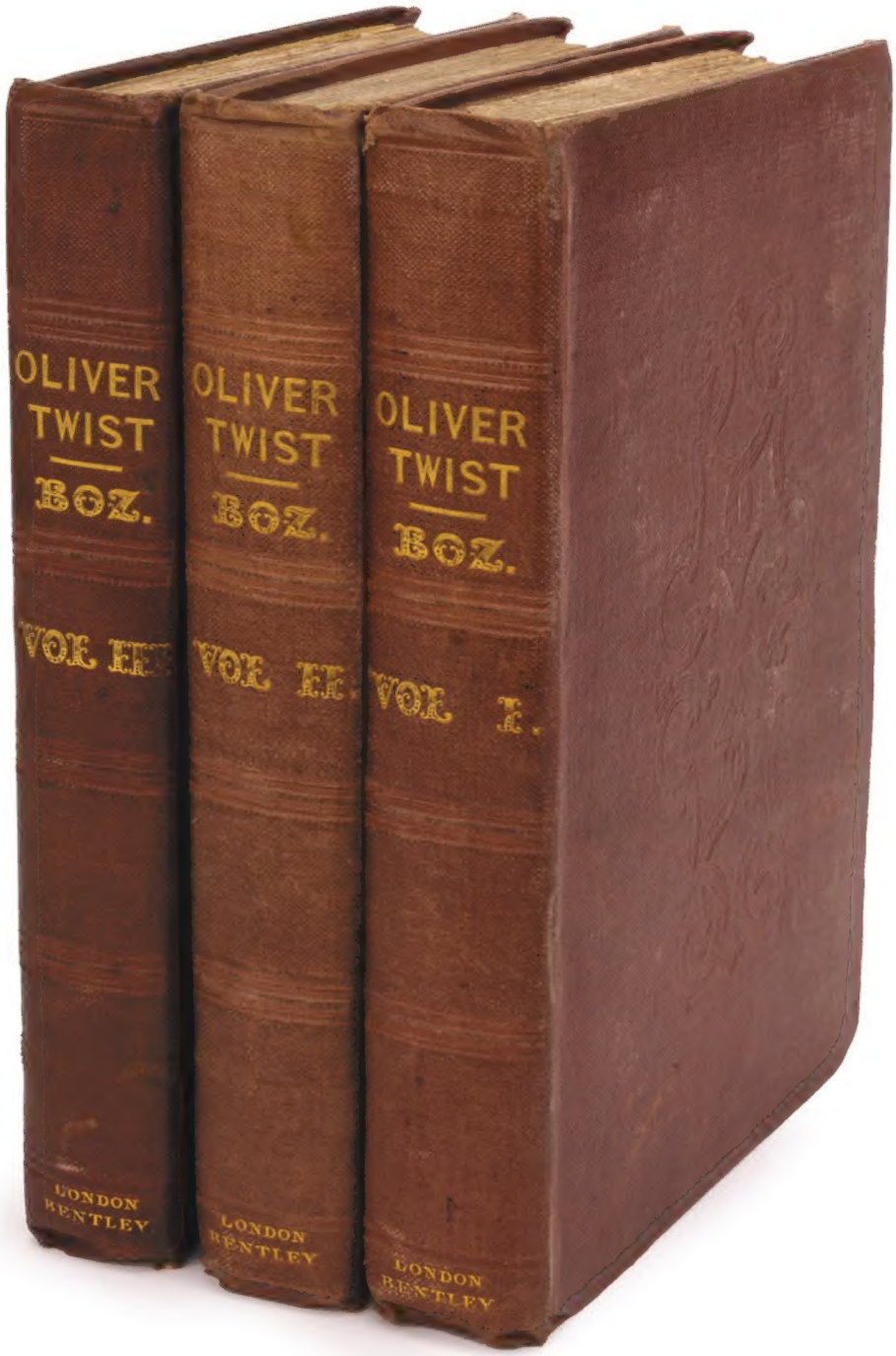
4) The Battle of Life: A Love Story. Illustrated. First edition, second printing. London, 1846.

5) The Haunted Man and the Ghost's Bargain. A Fancy for Christmas-Time. Illustrated. First edition, first printing. London 1848. There are only three known copies of the first printing of The Battle of Life: A Love Story; therefore, this set is as fine a collection of the first editions of Dickens' Christmas Books as the collector can ever hope to possess. **$10,000 - $15,000**

6. Dickens, Charles. A Tale of Two Cities. With illustrations by H.K. Browne. *London: Chapman & Hall, 1859, 1859.* First Edition; first issue; complete in the original 8 parts in 7 (the final two were combined into one), (5.63 x 8.75 in.; 143 x 222 mm.), in original blue wrappers, as issued. Engraved frontispiece and engraved title are both present, and in earliest state, as the script is entirely legible and not badly worn as is true in most copies. A fine complete copy. Free of restoration, the backstrips have not been mended, although there are slight chippings at edges. Housed in a modern quarter morocco box.

A Tale of Two Cities first edition, first issue in the original parts, with advertisements.

A complete set with all wrappers and ads; features misnumbered page 213 (as 113), of which but few copies are said to exist. Features the "Tale of Two Cities Advertiser" to each part; the yellow slip in Part I announcing the discontinuance of "Household Words"; the yellow slip in Part V announcing "One of Them"; the white leaf in Part VI announcing "The First Volume of All the Year Round", and (page 3 of advertiser) of "A New Periodical, Edited by Thackeray." Parts VII & VIII advertiser announces this new periodical as "The Cornhill Magazine;" the last part also has the 2-page rusty-colored advertisement regarding "The Cornhill Magazine" and "a letter from the editor."
$10,000 - $15,000



7. Dickens, Charles. Oliver Twist; Or, The Parish Boy's Progress. By "Boz." In three volumes. *Richard Bentley, London, 1838.* First edition, first issue, of the first novel to feature a young child as a protagonist, (5.25 x 8.25 in.; 133 x 210 mm.), with 24 plates by George Cruikshank. Original publisher's binding of brown fine-diaper cloth, blind arabesque blocking on the boards, spines in five blind-ruled compartments, gilt lettered, imprint at foot, yellow endpapers. Rubbing and handling to covers with spines a tad faded. Housed in a modern quarter morocco box.

Rare first edition, first issue of Charles Dickens' Oliver Twist, in three volumes.

Rare first issue with the suppressed plate facing page 313 in Volume III. Only a few copies were sent out with this cancelled "Fireside" plate. Dickens objected to it and had another plate substituted in the remaining volumes depicting the "Scene at Agnes's Tomb." The title also has the words "Or, The Parish Boy's Progress" which were later omitted. The Pseudonym "Boz" was altered later also. **$15,000 - $18,000**

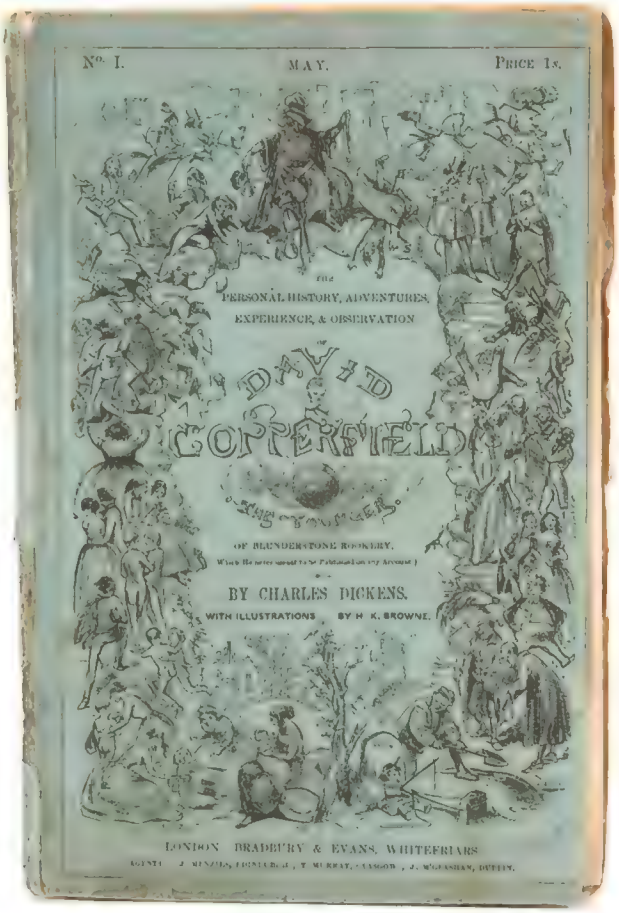
8. Dickens, Charles. Our Mutual Friend. *Chapman and Hall, London, May 1864 through November 1865.* First edition, set of original 20 issues in 19 serialized monthly installments, published as were most of Dickens' other 19th-century first-edition novels, (5.5 x 8.75 in.; 140 x 222 mm.), in original green decorated wrappers. Set of each issue featured 32 pages of text, two full-page woodcut plates by Marcus Stone, and a plethora of advertisement pages introducing items such as light-brown cod liver oil; ladies' crinolines; bedroom furniture; Queen Insurance based in Liverpool and numerous other insurance offerings; other books and some music periodicals published in the era, plus many other items common in that century. Explanatory slip regarding the title is bound before page 1 of the first part. Part 20 has the Dicken's Postscript. Part XII features an illustrated advertisement for "The People's Pickwick". Usual minor chipping on wrap edges and spine ends. Some spines and edges on wrappers have been expertly restored. Contents are clean and supple with occasional foxing spots and dinginess of most outer page edges. Housed in a modern quarter morocco box.

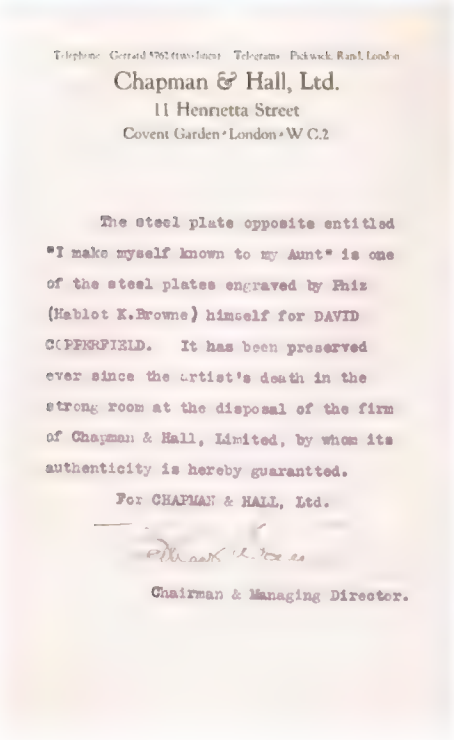
The true story of the development of Dicken's last novel, considered by some to be his best, is almost as dramatic as the work of fiction. In May of 1864, Dickens was working toward the 16th serial deadline. He was involved in the traumatic Staplehurst rail crash that nearly took his life. While tending to the injured among the dead and dying, he returned to the wrecked train to rescue the manuscript. He did write a poignant narrative about his "saving Mr. and Mrs. Boffin from the terribly destructive accident on the South-Eastern Railway". It was said that he never did recover from the trauma of the accident and the stress of finishing the one-a-month episodes. **$2,000 - $2,500**

9. Dickens, Charles. The Personal History, Adventures, Experience, & Observations of David Copperfield. *Bradbury & Evans, London, May 1849 to November 1850.* Twenty parts in nineteen. First edition in original parts, (5.6 x 8.8 in.; 142 x 224 mm.), in original green printed paper wrappers. Plates, text and wrappers very clean with all spines intact and unrestored; light wear to wrapper in part 1. Housed in modern quarter morocco clamshell box.

Superb first edition in original parts of Charles Dickens' David Copperfield — one of the most desirable and difficult titles to obtain in parts.

First edition in original parts, with 40 plates by Hablot Knight Browne ("Phiz"). Complete in twenty original numbers (in nineteen parts). With all first issue wrappers and almost all of the more than 50 first issue advertisement inserts: missing only one slip (in part 12); with most of the "particularly scarce" advertisement for "Lett's Diaries" in part 8 (with the specimen leaves but without the sheet folded in five); and without the first issue point on page 3 of the "Copperfield Advertiser" in part 8; all other ads and slips present. "With many lovers of the author's works David Copperfield ranks as the finest of his writings. With a book which gave to the world such characters as Betsy Trotwood, Micawber, the Pegottys and Mr. Dick…it would be strange if it had been otherwise" (Eckel, 77). An exceptionally fine copy of one of Dickens' finest novels, most desirable and very difficult to obtain in original parts. **$8,000 - $12,000**


No. I. MAY. Price 1s.
PERSONAL HISTORY, ADVENTURES, EXPERIENCE, & OBSERVATION
DAVID COPPERFIELD
OF BLUNDERSTONE ROOKERY.
BY CHARLES DICKENS.
WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY H. K. BROWNE.
LONDON BRADBURY & EVANS, WHITEFRIARS



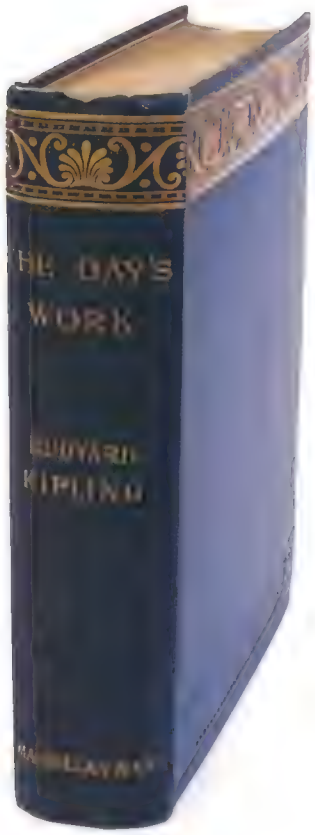
Chapman & Hall, Ltd.
11 Henrietta Street
Covent Garden · London · W.C.2

The steel plate opposite entitled "I make myself known to my Aunt" is one of the steel plates engraved by Phiz (Hablot K.Browne) himself for DAVID COPPERFIELD. It has been preserved ever since the artist's death in the strong room at the disposal of the firm of Chapman & Hall, Limited, by whom its authenticity is hereby guarantted.

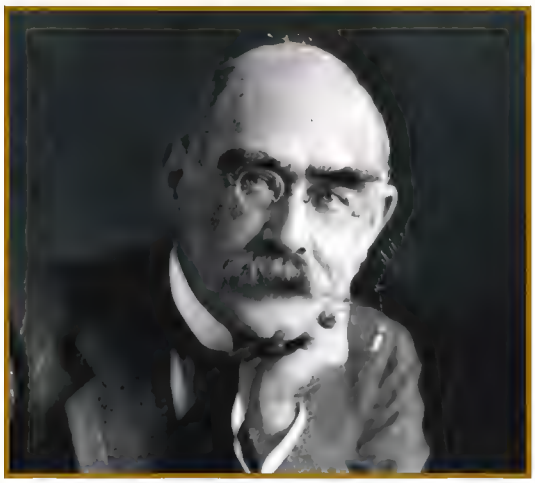
For CHAPMAN & HALL, Ltd.

Chairman & Managing Director.

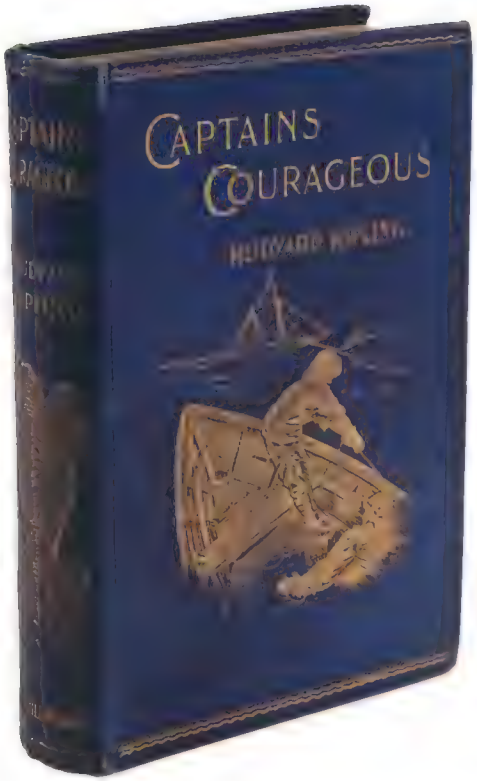
10. [Dickens, Charles]. Browne, Hablot Knight (a.k.a. "Phiz"). Original steel engraved printing plate entitled "I make myself known to my Aunt" for Charles Dickens' novel David Copperfield, (5.63 x 9 in.; 143 x 229 mm.). The steel plate is engraved with the charming image depicting the young David Copperfield meeting his eccentric aunt, Betsey Trotwood, outside her home with the countryside of Dover in the background. Accompanying the plate is a typed letter of authenticity on "Chapman & Hall, Ltd., 11 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2" letterhead signed by the managing director. The letter states in full: *The steel plate opposite entitled "I make myself known to my Aunt" is one of the steel plates engraved by Phiz (Hablot K. Browne) himself for DAVID COPPERFIELD. It has been preserved ever since the artist's death in the strong room at the disposal of the firm of Chapman & Hall, Limited, by whom its authenticity is hereby guaranteed.* Housed in a quarter morocco box. **$3,000 - $5,000**



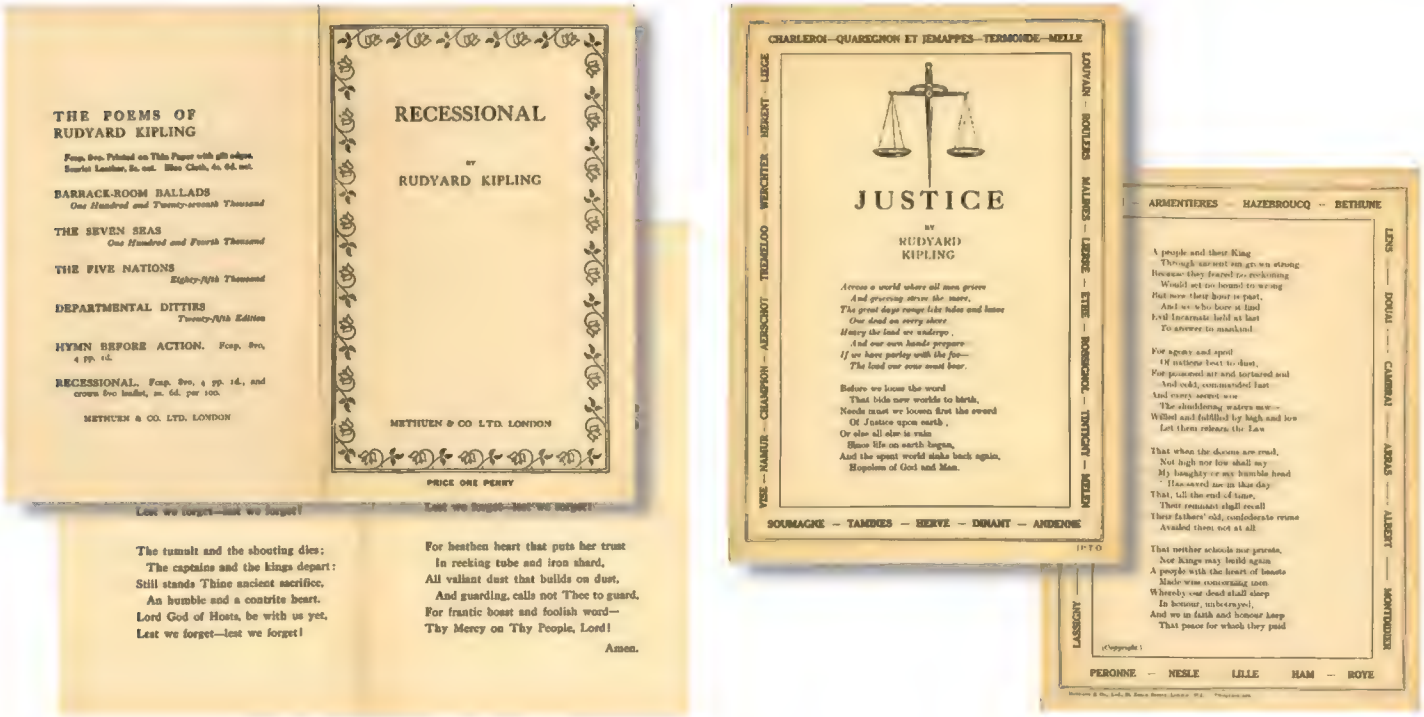
11. Kipling Rudyard. The Day's Work. *Macmillan and Co., Limited, London, 1898.* Hardcover. First English edition (preceded by the U.S. edition), (5.4 x 7.9 in.; 137 x 200 mm.), in original blue cloth, blocked and lettered in gilt. Slight sunning on spine, starting. Housed in a modern quarter morocco box. **$200 - $300**



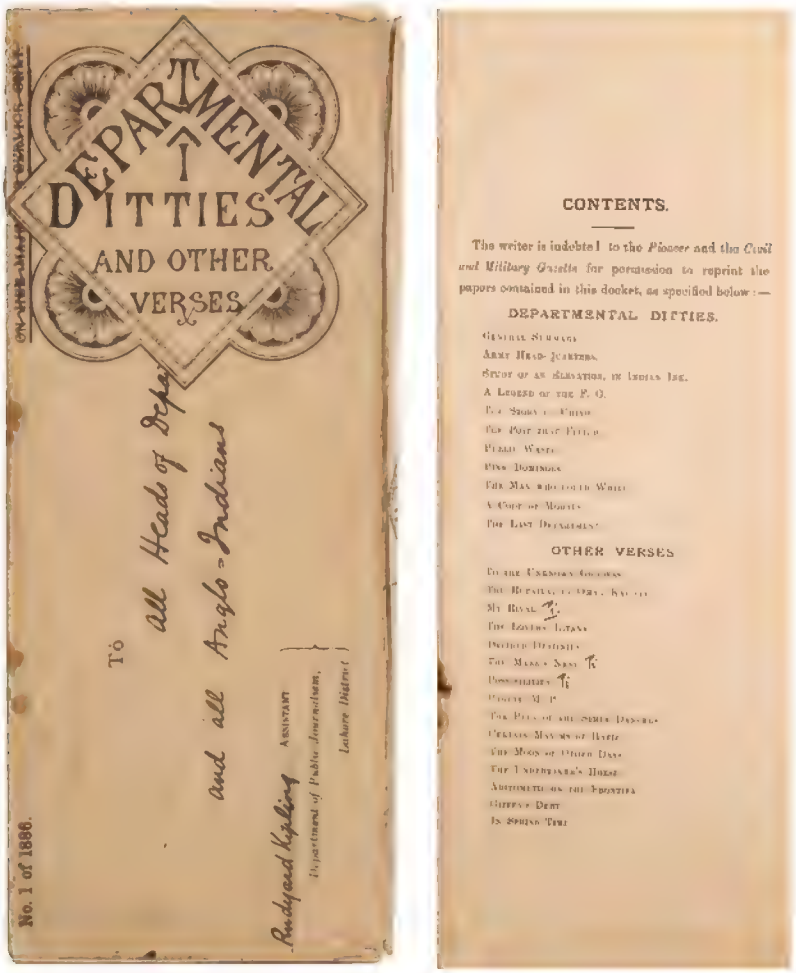
12. Kipling, Rudyard. Barrack Room Ballads and OtherVerses. *Methuen and Co., London, 1892.* Hardcover, first edition, (5 x 7.75 in.; 127 x 197 mm.), finely bound in original red cloth, spine lettered in gilt. Top edges gilt, others deckle. Mild tip wear, pages lightly browned. Near fine. Housed in a modern quarter morocco box. **$300 - $500**



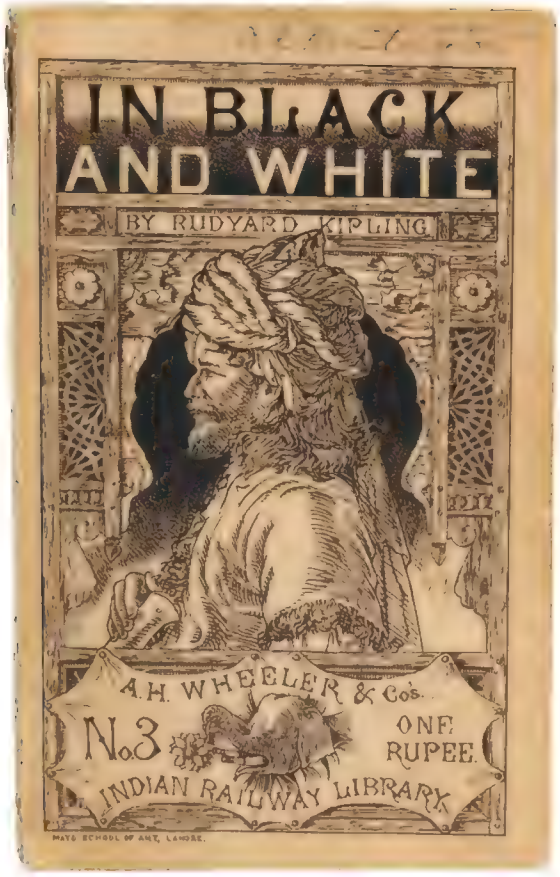
13. Kipling, Rudyard. Captains Courageous. *Macmillan and Co., Limited, London, 1897.* Hardcover. First edition, preceded by serialization in *Pearson's Magazine*, (5.1 x 7.5 in.; 130 x 191 mm.), in original beautiful blue cloth covers with gilt lettering and pictographic designs to front cover and spine and gilt page ends at top, bottom and side. Written while the newlywed Kipling lived in Vermont – his only novel about America. Hinges torn, minor wear to covers, slight sunning to spine. Housed in a modern quarter morocco box. **$300 - $500**


THE POEMS OF
RUDYARD KIPLING
BARRACK-ROOM BALLADS
THE SEVEN SEAS
THE FIVE NATIONS
DEPARTMENTAL DITTIES
HYMN BEFORE ACTION.
RECESSIONAL.
METHUEN & CO. LTD. LONDON
RECESSIONAL
BY
RUDYARD KIPLING
METHUEN & CO LTD. LONDON
PRICE ONE PENNY
Lest we forget—lest we forget!
The tumult and the shouting dies:
The captains and the kings depart:
Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart.
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!
For heathen heart that puts her trust
In reeking tube and iron shard,
All valiant dust that builds on dust,
And guarding, calls not Thee to guard,
For frantic boast and foolish word—
Thy Mercy on Thy People, Lord!
Amen.
CHARLEROI—QUAREGNON ET JEMAPPES—TERMONDE—MELLE
LOUVAIN — BOULERS — MALINES — LIERRE — ETBE — RODSCHOL — TINTIGNY — HELEN
VISE — NAMUR — CHAMPION — AERSCHOT — TIRLEMONT — WERCHTER — HERENT — LIEGE
JUSTICE
BY
RUDYARD
KIPLING
Across a world where all men grieve
And groaning strive the more,
The great days range like holes and leave
Our dead on every shore.
Heavy the load we undergo,
And our own hands prepare
If we have parley with the foe—
The load our sons must bear.
Before we loose the word
That bids new worlds to birth,
Needs must we loosen first the sword
Of Justice upon earth,
Or else all else is vain
Since life on earth began,
And the spent world sinks back again,
Hopeless of God and Man.
SOUMAGNE — TAMINES — HERVE — DINANT — ANDENNE
1870
ARMENTIERES — HAZEBROUCQ — BETHUNE
LENS — DOUAI — CAMBRAI — ARRAS — ALBERT — MONTDIDIER
PERONNE — NESLE — LILLE — HAM — ROYE
A people and their King
Through unrent oath grown strong
Because they feared to reckoning
Would set no bound to wrong
But now their host to part,
And see who bore it last
Evil Incarnate held at last
To answer to mankind.
For agony and spoil
Of nations beat to dust,
For poisoned air and tortured soil
And cold, commanded lust
And every secret woe
The shuddering waters save—
Willed and fulfilled by high and low
Let them release the Law
That when the dooms are read,
Not high nor low shall say
My haughty or my humble head
Has saved me in that day
That, till the end of time,
Their remnant shall recall
Their fathers' old, confederate crime
Availed them not at all
That neither schools nor priests,
Nor Kings may build again
A people with the heart of beasts
Made wise concerning men
Whereby our dead shall sleep
In honour, unbetrayed,
And we in faith and honour keep
That peace for which they paid

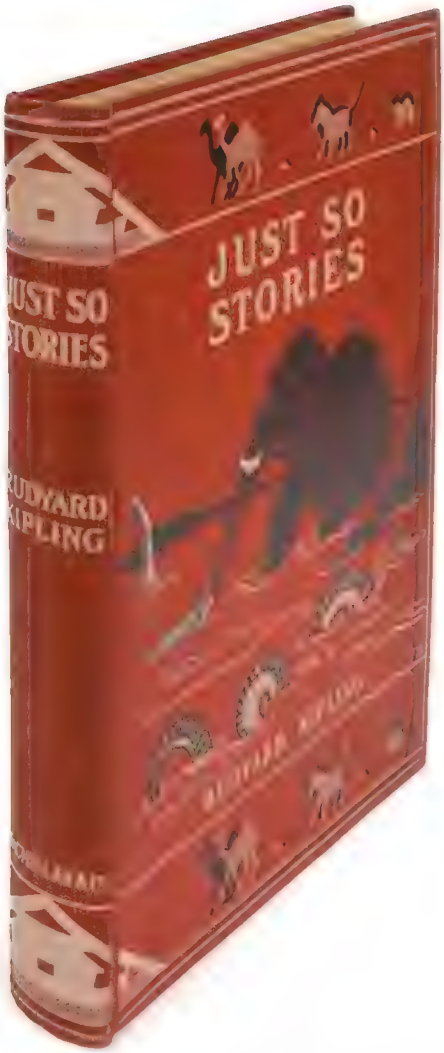
14. Kipling, Rudyard. Collection of (4) Kipling verse pamphlets : "Justice," "For All We Have & Are," "Hymn Before Action, "The Holy War" and "Recessional". Each by *Methuen & Co. LTD., London* [n.d.], Printed in heavy stock paper, (3) measure (4.25 x 6.75 in.; 108 x 171 mm) and are bi-fold; (1) "Justice" is a single leaf measuring 5.5 x 8 in.; 140 x 203 mm. with text on recto and verso. Fine. Housed in a linen slipcase. **$800 - $1,200**


DEPARTMENTAL
DITTIES
AND OTHER
VERSES
To all Heads of Depts
and all Anglo-Indians
Rudyard Kipling Assistant
Department of Public Instruction,
Lahore (Panjab).
No. 1 of 1886.
CONTENTS.
The writer is indebted to the Pioneer and the Civil and Military Gazette for permission to reprint the papers contained in this booklet, as specified below :—
DEPARTMENTAL DITTIES.
OTHER VERSES

15. Kipling, Rudyard. Departmental Ditties and Other Verses. *The Civil and Military Gazette Press, Lahore, 1886.* First edition, being Kipling's first published book, tall thin (4.5 x 10.75 in.; 114 x 273 mm.), publisher's printed tan wrappers in the form of a governmental envelope as issued, with envelope flap intact. Spotting on wrappers and along crease where binding holes are present, some loose pages, minor notations in ink on contents page. Housed in a modern full morocco slipcase. **$1,200 - $1,500**



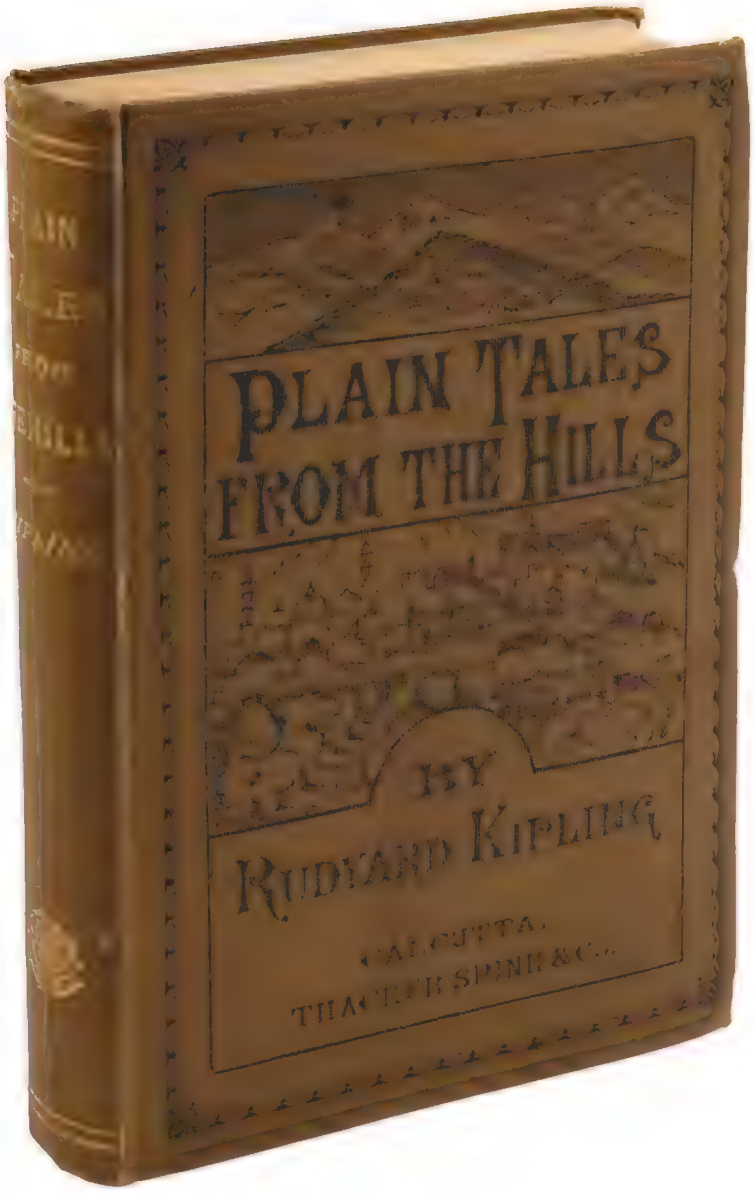
16. Kipling, Rudyard. In Black and White. *A.H. Wheeler & Co. Allahabad, 1888.* First Indian edition, (5.5 x 8.75 in.; 140 x 222 mm.), in original pictorial wrappers on front and back and "A.H. Wheeler & Co's Indian Railway Library No. 3 One Rupee". Contains four leaves of advertisements at the back and without date on title page. Backstrip chipped with light soiling on wrappers. Owner's name in ink above graphics on cover. Housed in a modern quarter morocco box. **$500 - $800**



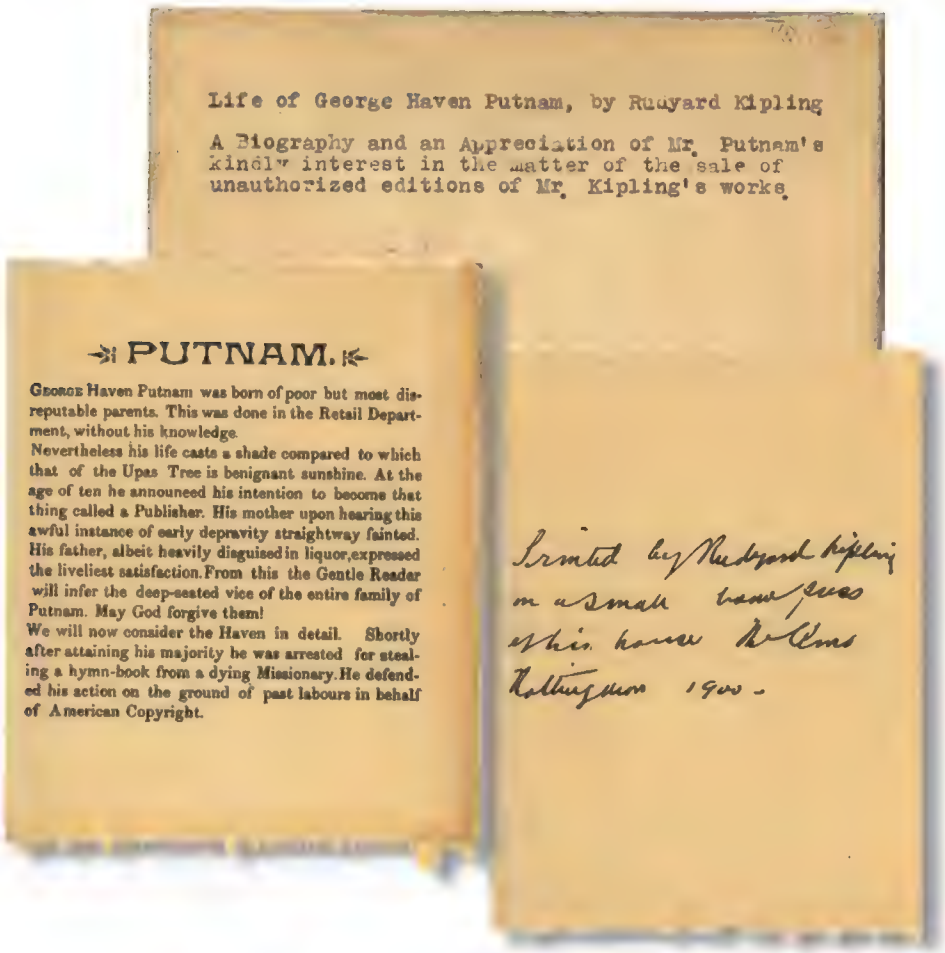
17. Kipling, Rudyard. Just So Stories for Little Children. *Macmillan and Co., Limited, London, 1902.* Hardcover. First edition, (7.25 x 9.5 in.; 184 x 241 mm.), in original red cloth, titles and pictorial decoration to spine and upper board in black and white. Illustrated throughout by the author, this is Kipling's famous collection of twelve stories and twelve poems, including "How the Camel Got His Hump" and "How the Leopard Got His Spots." An exceptional copy exhibiting only slight wear in the covers. Housed in a modern quarter morocco box. **$600 - $800**

18. Kipling, Rudyard. Kim. *Macmillan and Co., Limited, London, 1901.* Hardcover. First edition, (5.1 x 8 in.; 130 x 203 mm.), in original red cloth with gilt medallion on front cover and gilt lettering on spine and gilt upper edges. Black and white frontispiece and illustrations by Lockwood Kipling. A very good copy of what is viewed as Kipling's masterpiece and in some circles as the first modern espionage novel. Corners and edges worn with light scuffing, hinges torn. Housed in a modern quarter morocco box. **$600 - $800**

19. Kipling, Rudyard. Letters of Marque. *A. H. Wheeler and Co., Allahabad, 1891.* Hardcover. First Indian edition, (5.63 x 8.87 in.; 143 x 225 mm.), with the publisher's rubber-stamp on the front free endpaper giving the price Rs. 2. 8. 0 and date of issue 5. OCT. '91. The book was suppressed by the author. In original blue and red cloth binding, with gilt lettering to the spine and front board. 1,000 copies were originally printed, of which only about 100 survive. Torn hinge with loose binding, damp stains with some cloth bubbling and spotting on cover, corners bumped. Previous owner's name in ink on corner of title page. Good example of a scarce issue. Housed in a modern quarter morocco box. **$300 - $500**



20. Kipling, Rudyard. Plain Tales From the Hills. *Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, 1888.* Hardcover. First edition, (5.1 x 7.4 in.; 130 x 188 mm.), in original olive green cloth with black lettering & design on front cover & gilt lettering on spine. Slight bumps to corners, minor staining on covers, starting. 1889 ink inscription on free endpaper. Housed in a red cloth clamshell box. **$800 - $1,200**


Life of George Haven Putnam, by Rudyard Kipling

A Biography and an Appreciation of Mr. Putnam's kindly interest in the matter of the sale of unauthorized editions of Mr. Kipling's works.

PUTNAM.

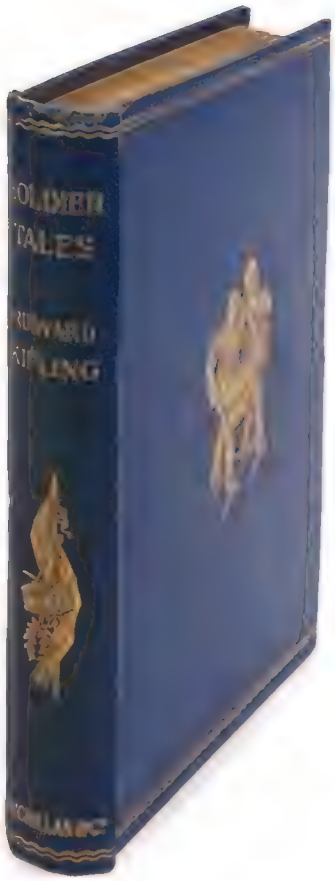
George Haven Putnam was born of poor but most disreputable parents. This was done in the Retail Department, without his knowledge.

Nevertheless his life casts a shade compared to which that of the Upas Tree is benignant sunshine. At the age of ten he announced his intention to become that thing called a Publisher. His mother upon hearing this awful instance of early depravity straightway fainted. His father, albeit heavily disguised in liquor, expressed the liveliest satisfaction. From this the Gentle Reader will infer the deep-seated vice of the entire family of Putnam. May God forgive them!

We will now consider the Haven in detail. Shortly after attaining his majority he was arrested for stealing a hymn-book from a dying Missionary. He defended his action on the ground of past labours in behalf of American Copyright.

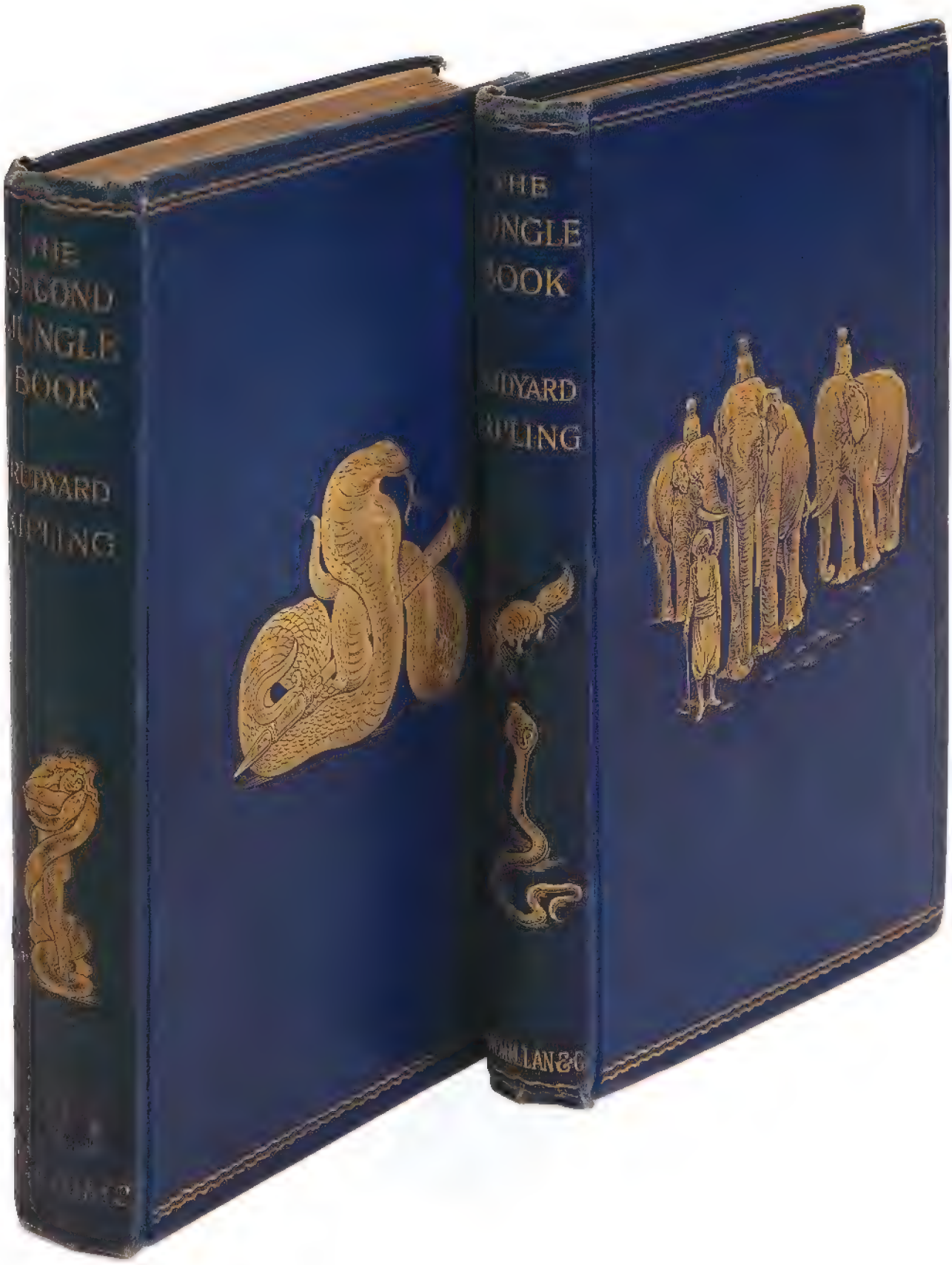
Printed by Rudyard Kipling on a small hand press at his house Rottingdean 1900.

21. Kipling, Rudyard. Putnam. ("Life of George Haven Putnam. A Biography and an Appreciation of Mr. Putnam's kindly interest in the matter of the sale of unauthorized editions of Kipling's works.") *Kipling's home hand press, Nottingham, 1900.* First available edition (research has shown there are only 2 known copies of the first edition actually printed by Kipling, this being a facsimile, one of 50.) Printed on crepe two-ply toilet paper, 2 leaves (4.5 x 5.5 in; 114 x 140 mm.), serrated edges. Humorous one-page text printed by Kipling on a hand press at his home in Nottingham in 1900, according to the printed facsimile note on the second page. The fictional text, ostensibly a biographical sketch of publisher George Haven Putnam, is a parody of the conventional admiring biography; it also pokes fun at publishers. Minor toning along edges. **$200 - $300**

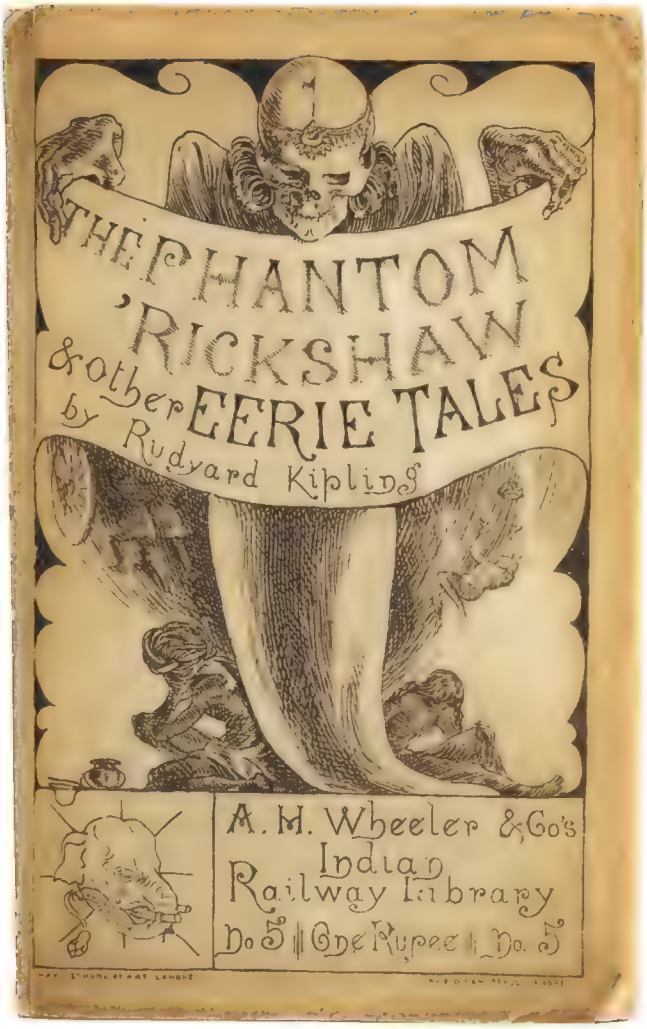


22. Kipling, Rudyard. Soldier Tales. *Macmillan and Co. Ltd., London, 1896.* Hardcover. First edition, (5.1 x 7.5 in.; 130 x 191 mm.), a near-fine copy in publisher's original dark blue cloth with gilt spine lettering and a lovely image in gilt on the front panel of two young soldiers, a drummer and a fife player. With book plate. Slight wear to tips and spine, with all edges gilt and minimal edge wear, spine lightly sunned. 21 full-page black and white illustrations decorate the pages, which contain seven Kipling short stories (all published previously between 1888 and 1890). Housed in a modern quarter morocco box. **$300 - $500**

23. Kipling, Rudyard. The Benefactors. *Privately Printed, New York, 1930.* Hardcover. Limited to 91 copies (being numbered "5", in ink), (6.2 x 8.6 in.; 157 x 218 mm.), in original burnt orange boards with black spine exhibiting tiny gilt lettering. All pages except free endpapers are unopened, deckled edges. Toning on edges of covers. **$300 - $500**



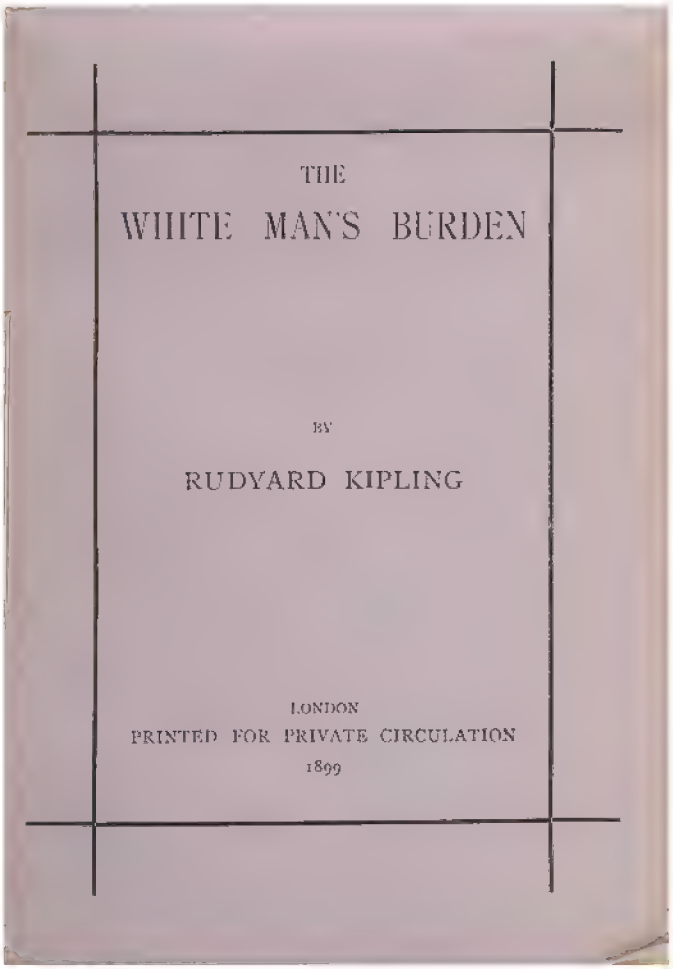
24. Kipling, Rudyard. The Jungle Book and The Second Jungle Book. *MacMillan and Co. 1894, 1895, London, 1894.* Hardcover, First Edition Set, (5.13 x 7.5 in.; 130 x 190 mm.), both nice copies in original blue boards with gilt linear design and gilt pictorial design of elephants (Jungle Book) and boa constrictor (Second Jungle Book). All edges gilt. Torn hinge on first book and bumping to covers and spine; lower spine of second book has older color restoration. Pair housed in a modern quarter morocco box. **$2,000 - $3,000**



25. Kipling, Rudyard. The Phantom 'Rickshaw & Other Eerie Tales. *A.H. Wheeler & Co., Allahabad, 1888.* First Indian edition, (5.38 x 8.75 in.; 137 x 222 mm.), issued in green-grey paper wrappers with lithographed design on front and back and "A.H. Wheeler & Co's Indian Railway Library No. 5 One Rupee". Printed on verso of the title page, "Reprinted in chief from *The Week's News*". Front and rear covers exhibit wear and are detached, page corners show wear. Cover lithography is bright and internal text is quite clean. Housed in a modern quarter morocco slipcase.

First Indian Edition of The Phantom 'Rickshaw & Other Eerie Tales.

This edition contains four stories, of which only one was originally printed in the *The Week's News*: "The Phantom 'Rickshaw," *The Quartette*, 1885; "My Own True Ghost Story," *The Week's News*, No. 8, February 15, 1888; "The Strange Ride of Morrowbie Jukes," *The Quartette*, 1885; "The Man Who Would Be King" (had not appeared before). **$1,000 - $2,000**

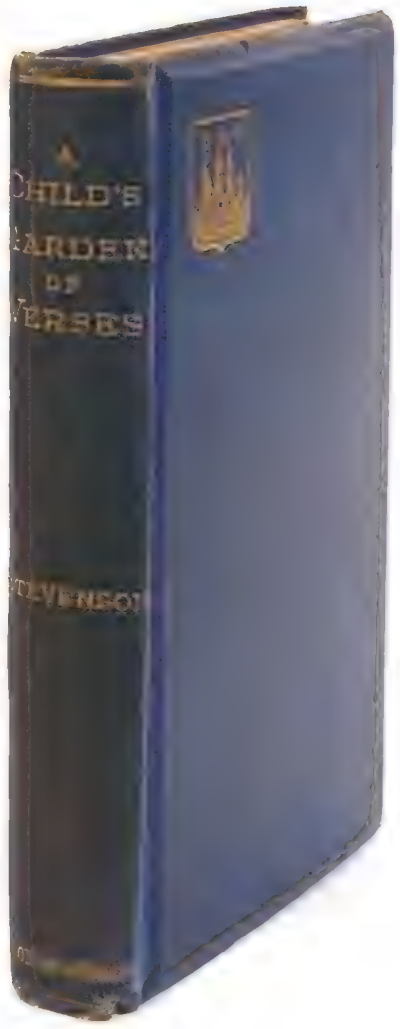


26. Kipling, Rudyard. The White Man's Burden. *Printed for Private Circulation, London, 1899*, (5 x 7.25 in.; 127 x 184 mm.), issued in grey paper wrappers, 8 pp. Stated on verso of title page, "Copyright, 1899, by Rudyard Kipling, in the United States of America". This first separate issue was probably printed for copyright purposes. A very fine copy of this very scarce publication. Very slight creasing on wrappers. Housed in a modern quarter morocco slipcase.

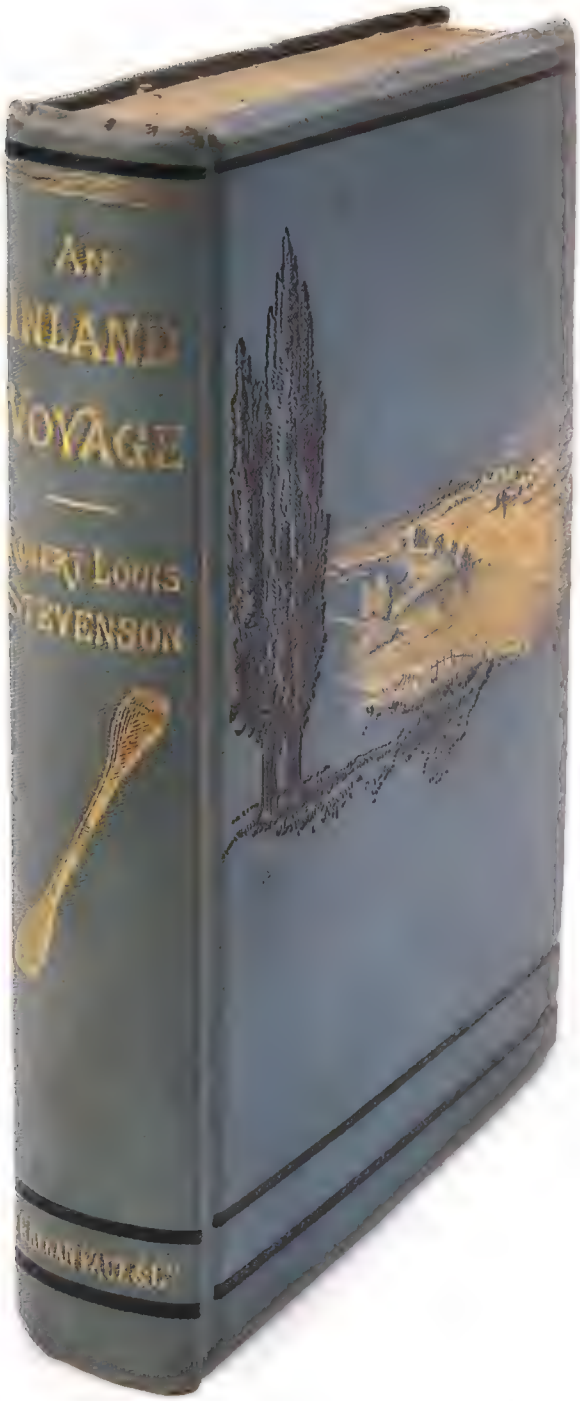
"Private Circulation" copy of Kipling's The White Man's Burden.

The poem was originally published in the popular magazine *McClure's* in 1899, with the subtitle *The United States and the Philippine Islands.* The seven-stanza poem, following a regular rhyme scheme, was written to reflect the subject of American colonization of the Philippines recently won from Spain in the Spanish-American War. A century after its publication, the poem still rouses strong emotions as it has become emblematic of both Eurocentric racism and of Western aspirations to dominate developing countries. **$800 - $1,200**

27. [Kipling, Rudyard]. Printed memorial program to Rudyard Kipling. *Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd. Art Publishers to His Majesty the King and to Her Majesty Queen Mary Printed in England*, (5.4 x 8.1 in.; 137 x 206 mm.), printed on behalf of The Kipling Society on heavy stock paper holding on bi-fold page within the covers by black tasseled cord. Printed on the cover, "The Kipling Society" (surrounded by a wreath and ribbon) and at the lower left, "In Memoriam R.K. 18th Jan. 1936." Within printed images depict the Kipling's grave marker seated in the floor of "Poet's Corner" in Westminster Abbey. Accompanied by a typed letter signed by Marston E. Drake, rare-book seller, dated February 23, 1937, conveying the memorial program to a Kipling collector. Excellent. **$300 - $500**



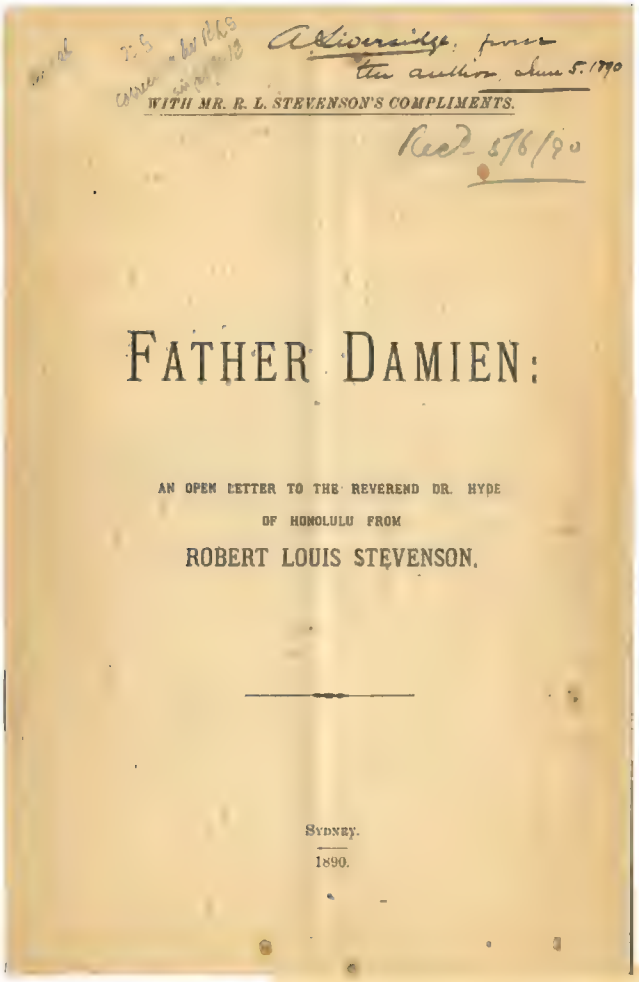
28. Stevenson, Robert Louis. A Child's Garden of Verses. *Longmans, Green, and Co., London, 1885.* Hardcover. First edition, first impression. (4.5 x 6.5 in.; 114 x 165 mm.), in original blue cloth with beveled edges, titles to spine gilt, top edge gilt, others untrimmed. Bookplate. Lightly rubbed at extremities, sunning on spine, endpapers lightly tanned, breaks in crease. Housed in a modern quarter morocco box. One of only 1000 copies published. This volume of poetry has provided us with some of the best loved verses for children, including "Bed in Summer", "The Land of Nod", "My Shadow" and "The Land of Counterpane". **$2,000 - $2,500**



29. Stevenson, Robert Louis. An Inland Voyage. *C. Kegan Paul & Co., London, 1878.* Hardcover. First edition, (5.2 x 7.6 in.; 132 x 193 mm.), bound in the publisher's original blue cloth with gilt pictorial decoration to front cover and gilded spine. Minor rubbing on cover, spine sunned. Housed in a modern quarter morocco box (box scuffed on a single side on leather). First printing of Stevenson's second book, a description of his experiences traveling by canoe in Belgium and France with Sir Walter Simpson. The edition is reported to have been limited to only 750 copies, and few copies in collectible condition come on the market. **$400 - $600**

30. Stevenson, Robert Louis. An Object of Pity; Or, The Man Haggard. A Romance. "By Many Competent Hands" 75 pp. With: Objects of Pity; Or, Self and Company. "By a Gentleman of Quality". 55 pp. *"Imprinted in Amsterdam, [1892].* First editions of both volumes (only the first includes parts written by Stevenson), (5.1 x 7 in.; 130 x 178 mm.), on heavy stock paper boards wrapped in vegetable-parchment paper with diagonal gilt title in gothic script. Edges cut and gilt. Bookplate of same owner present in each. Minor chipping to wrappers. Each housed in modern quarter morocco slipcase.

An Object of Pity is, in actuality, something of a practical joke — and Objects of Pity is the target's reply. In August 1892 the Countess of Jersey visited Apia, the capital of the Samoan island group, and spent three weeks there with the British Land Commissioner, Mr. Bazett Michael Haggard [who incidentally was the brother of author H. Rider Haggard]. She was accompanied by her young daughter Lady Margaret Villiers, and her brother Capt. the Hon. Rupert Leigh. At that time Robert Louis Stevenson was residing at Vailima with his wife and her children, Lloyd Osbourne and Isobel Osbourne Strong, and his cousin Graham Balfour, who later became his biographer. The two households soon became intimate, and amongst other amusements carried on in common was the production of a joint-stock novel in which each author agreed to introduce his or her own portrait, while all were to imitate the style of Ouida. [Maria Louisa Ramee, "Ouida" as she pronounced her middle name as a child, was at the time the epitome of the sensationalistic, romance novelists.] Mr. Haggard was adopted as hero [i.e., target] and many of the allusions in the story were harmless jokes well understood and never resented. There is no plot, but while everything is hopelessly travestied, the incidents recounted are taken from actual occurrences. Bazett Haggard quickly retaliated with Objects of Pity, turning the tables on the conspirators who had written the spoof about him. **$600 - $800**

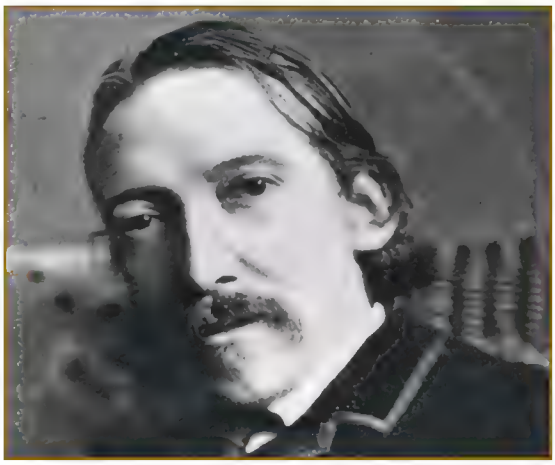


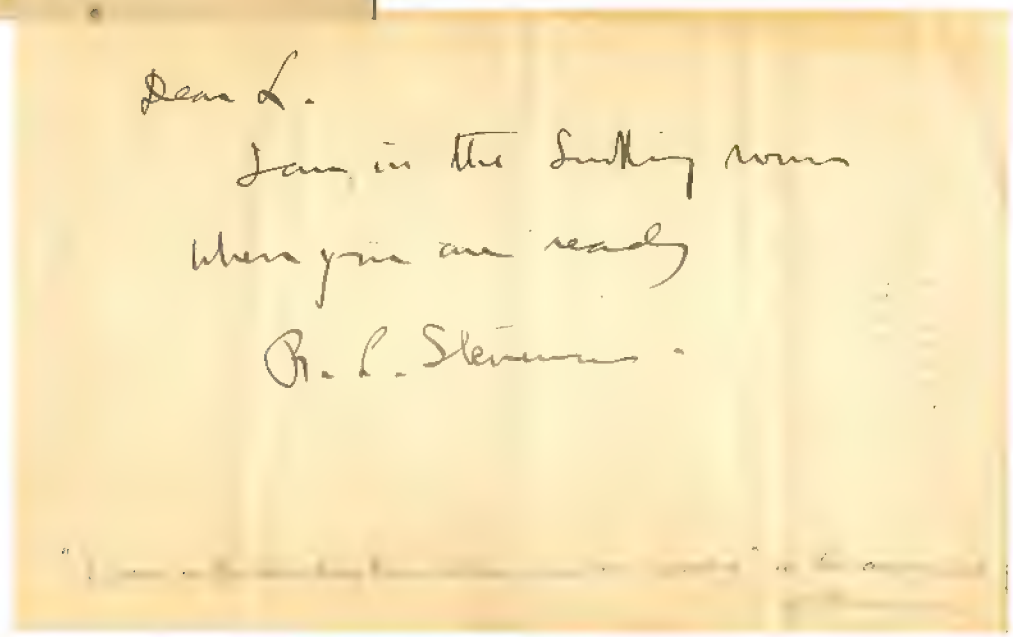
WITH MR. R. L. STEVENSON'S COMPLIMENTS.

FATHER DAMIEN:

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE REVEREND DR. HYDE
OF HONOLULU FROM
ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

SYDNEY.
1890.





Dear L.
I am in the Smoking room
when you are ready
R. L. Stevenson.

31. Stevenson, Robert Louis. Father Damien: An Open Letter to the Reverend Dr. Hyde of Honolulu. *Privately printed, Sydney, 1890.* First edition. No wrappers. One of only 25 copies privately issued by the author to be distributed among friends prior to the appearance of the letter in *The Scots Observer* of May 3rd & 10th, 1890. 32pp. Features a pencil correction by the author on pg. 13. With ink notation at upper right of title, "A. Liveridge from the author, June 5. 1890." Foxing. Accompanied with an **Autograph letter signed** (*"R.L. Stevenson"*), 1 page, oblong (7 x 4.5 in.; 178 x 114 mm.) on blind-stamped "Union Club Sydney" letterhead. Stevenson writes in ink: *"Dear L. I am in the Smoking Room when you are ready…"* Housed in a modern cloth case. On the Stevensons' voyage to the South Pacific they had visited the leper colony on Molokai, founded by Dr. Damien (who had himself died of leprosy the year before they arrived). A missionary named Hyde had written a recent letter denouncing Damien; this piece is Stevenson's open reply to Hyde, which Stevenson boasted of as being blatantly libelous. A Stevenson rarity. **$2,500 - $3,500**

32. Stevenson, Robert Louis. Moral Emblems a Collection of Cuts and Verses and a Presentation copy of Moral Emblems a Second Collection of Cuts and Verses. *S.L. Osbourne & Company, Davos-Platz, [1882].* Both first editions, (First Collection is 3.25 x 5 in.; 83 x 127 mm.; Second Collection is 3.5 x 4.75 in.; 89 x 121 mm.), stitched pages, as issued. Fine. These excessively rare copies each feature 5 woodcuts with verses printed on the opposing pages. The Second Collection is a presentation copy by Stevenson, inscribed in ink: *"S.E.P. from R.L.S."* Accompanying the booklet is a 1-page autograph letter signed from Edmund Gosse, dated November 17, 1896, in which he tells of having secured this copy from its original owner. Each booklet is accompanied with a single-leaf advertisement from Osbourne & Co. for these publications. Moral Emblems I and II are each housed in a modern quarter morocco slipcase and the two advertisements in a single quarter morocco slipcase. **$300 - $500**

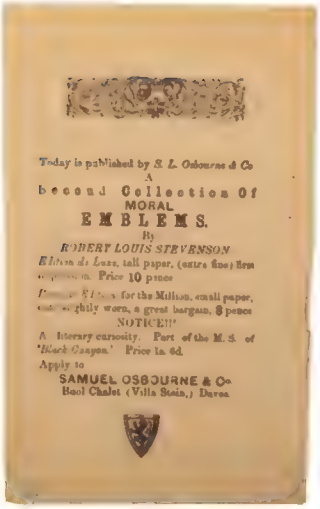
Stevenson's Moral Emblems.

Edition de Luxe: 6 full page Illustrations.

Price 9 PENCE.

The above specimen cut, illustrates a new departure in the business of S. OSBOURNE & Co.

Wood engraving, designed and executed by Mr. & Mrs. Stevenson and printed under the PERSONAL supervision of Mr. Osbourne, now form a branch of their business.


Today is published by S. L. Osbourne & Co

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By

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

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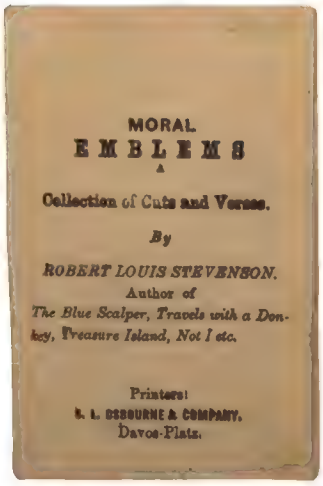

MORAL

EMBLEMS

A

Collection of Cuts and Verses.

By

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

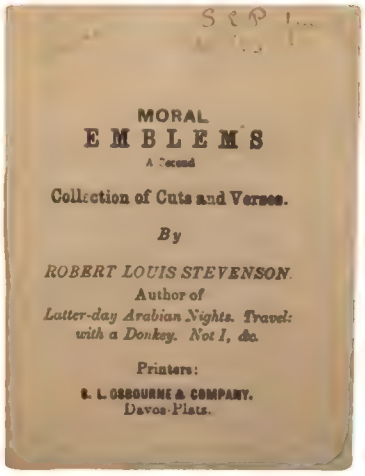
Author of

The Blue Scalper, Travels with a Donkey, Treasure Island, Not I etc.

Printers:

S. L. OSBOURNE & COMPANY.

Davos-Platz.


MORAL

EMBLEMS

A Second

Collection of Cuts and Verses.

By

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

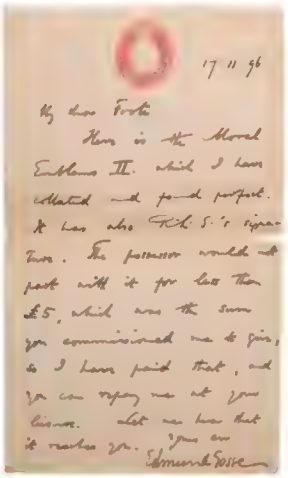
Author of

Latter-day Arabian Nights. Travels with a Donkey. Not I, &c.

Printers:

S. L. OSBOURNE & COMPANY.

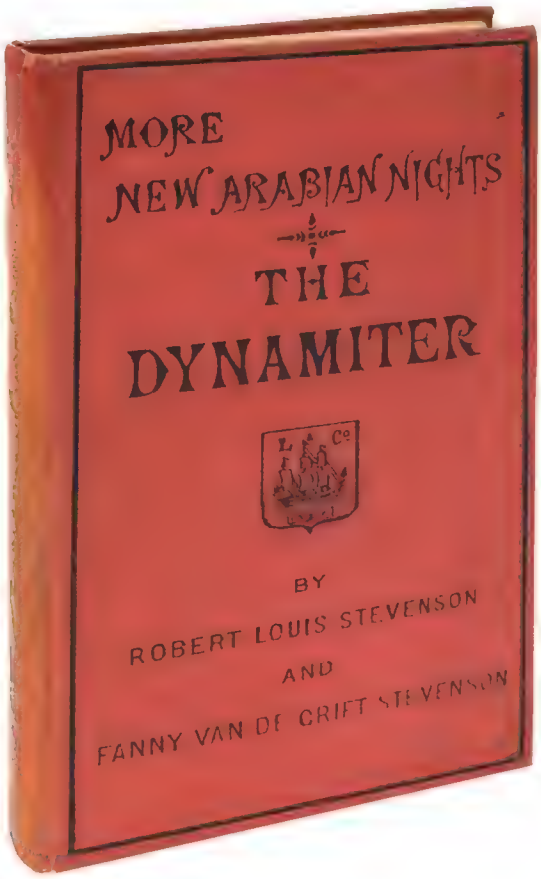
Davos-Platz.


17 " 96

My dear Frohe

Here is the Moral Emblems II. which I have collated and found perfect. It was who Mr. S.'s copies. The possessor would not part with it for less than £5, which was the sum you commissioned me to give, so I have paid that, and you can repay me at your leisure. What we have that it makes you. Yours ever

Edmund Gosse


MORE NEW ARABIAN NIGHTS

THE DYNAMITER

BY

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

AND

FANNY VAN DE GRIFT STEVENSON

33. Stevenson, Robert Louis. More New Arabian Nights. The Dynamiter. *Longmans, Green, and Co., London, 1885.* Hardcover. First edition. Original rose cloth, titled and ruled in black with grey endpapers. Spine sunned. An exceptional copy. A collection of weird and wonderful short stories written in collaboration with Fanny Van De Grift Stevenson, serving as more fantasy-mystery tales from the "New Arabian Nights" canon. Housed in a modern cloth clamshell box. **$300 - $500**

34. Stevenson, Robert Louis. New Arabian Nights Volumes I & II. *Chatto & Windus, London, 1882.* First edition, first printing, (5.5 x 7.25 in.; 140 x 184 mm.), as issued in original cloth, gilt lettered spine, deckled pages. This first edition, first issue has page 155 of Volume II misnumbered "55", and "Maletroit" is misspelled "Maledroit" on page 179 of same volume. Rubbed and light soiling on covers with wear to tips, splitting on endpapers near hinge on Vol. II. Very difficult book to find in this condition with original binding. Each volume housed in modern quarter morocco box. **$1,000 - $1,500**

35. Stevenson, Robert Louis. Prince Otto. *1885. Chatto & Windus, London, 1885.* 32 pp ads dated April 1885. First edition, which consisted of 1000 copies, (5.4 x 7.75 in.; 137 x 197 mm.), issued in original blue-grey cloth decorated in red floral motif. Bumped in corners and spine exhibits sunning. Housed in a modern quarter morocco box. Prince Otto is one of Stevenson's least-known works. This copy has ads dated April 1885, one of several dates to be seen in this book (January, April, July); however, the book was not actually published until November, so the variation in ad dates was undoubtedly due to the binder randomly using up surplus ad catalogues, rather than being a measure of precedence. **$300 - $500**

36. Stevenson, Robert Louis. Private printed circular, *S.L. Osbourne & Co., Davos-Platz, 1882.*, folded to make 4 pages, (3.25 x 3.5 in.; 83 x 89 mm.), with imprinted greeting: "To M.I. Stevenson Feb. 11, 1882 from R.L. Stevenson and S.L. Osbourne." It opens to reveal a charming woodcut of a woman in a dress raising her arms in the countryside. The facing page features the following caption, "The Marguerite. Lawks! What a beautiful flower!! T.S.", with ornamental flourish printed below. Printed on the back page, "Printers: S.L. Osbourne & Co. Davos-Platz 1882". Light handling to a very scarce private publication by Stevenson, a year before his first major success, Treasure Island. Housed in a full morocco slipcase. **$300 - $500**

To

M. I. STEVENSON

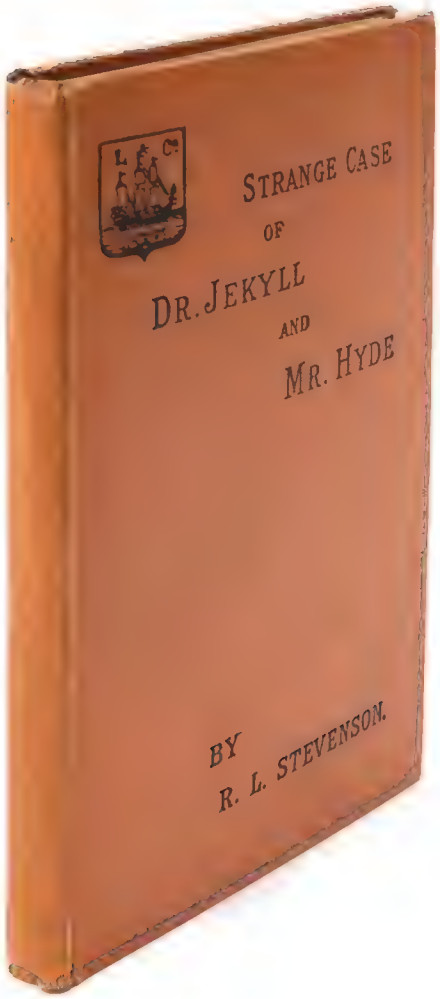
Feb. 11, 1882

from

R. L. STEVENSON

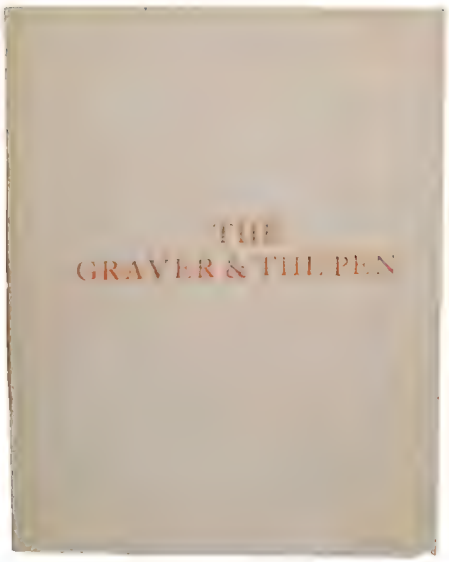
and

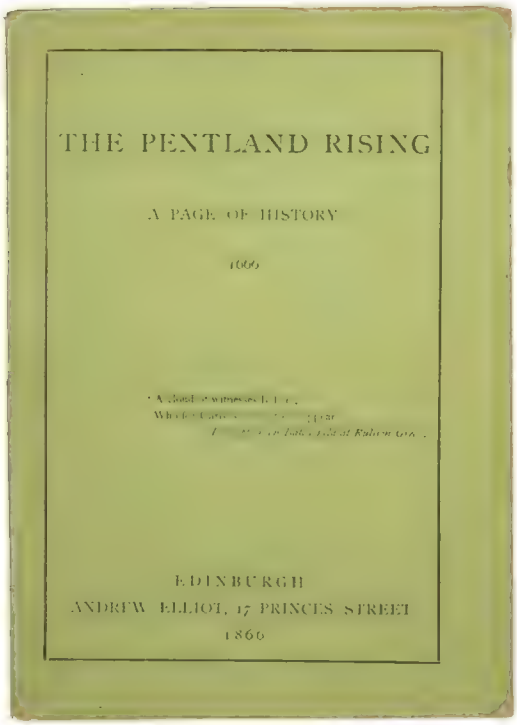
S. L. OSBOURNE.



37. Stevenson, Robert Louis. Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. *Longmans, Green, and Co., London, 1886.* First U.K. and first hardcover edition. Preceded by the U.S. edition published four days earlier in the same year, (4.75 x 7.3 in.; 121 x 185 mm.), in original issued salmon cloth. With "Harvey Murphy / Middle Temple" rubber stamp dated "1-Jan. 86" on both endpapers. An exceptional copy with slight scuffing and rubbing on covers. Housed in a modern quarter morocco box. A classic of English literature and one of the greatest of all masterpieces of psychological and moral horror. The good doctor makes out his mysterious will advising his lawyer that in the event of his death all his possessions should pass into the hands of his "friend and benefactor Edward Hyde." It precedes Oscar Wilde's The Picture of Dorian Gray (1891), which in some respects it resembles, by five years, and is the prototype of all stories of multiple personality, transformation and possession; in some respects it is also a tale of drug dependency. **$4,000 - $6,000**

38. Stevenson, Robert Louis. The Graver & The Pen, or Scenes from Nature with Appropriate Verses. *S.L. Osbourne & Company, Edinburgh, [1882].* First edition, (4.4 x 5.7 in.; 112 x 145 mm.), 24pp. Issued in greenish-grey wrappers with title printed in red, stitched. Stated below is the publisher's information: "It was only by the kindness of Mr. Crerar of Kingussie that we are able to issue this little work—having allowed us to print with his own press when ours was broken." Very scarce. Fine. Housed in a modern quarter morocco slipcase. **$300 - $500**

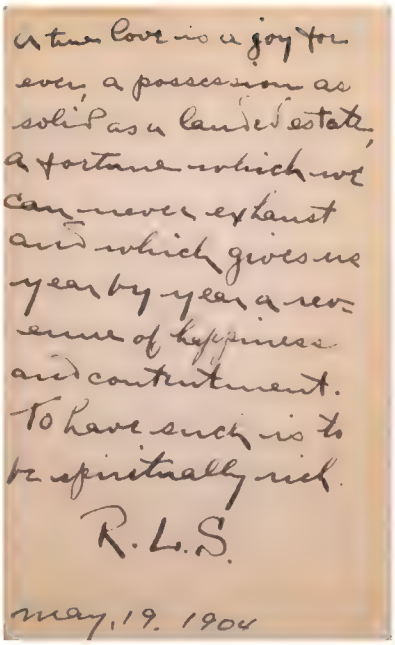




39. Stevenson, Robert Louis. The Pentland Rising: A Page of History, 1666. *Andrew Elliot, Edinburgh, 1866.* First edition, (4.7 x 6.6 in.; 120 x 168 mm.), in original green wrappers. Light creasing to the uppermost edge of wrappers. An extraordinary example of this fragile item. Housed in a quarter morocco slipcase.

First edition of Robert Louis Stevenson's very rare first book — The Pentland Rising — published when he was only 16 years old.

"This little pamphlet, which was written when Stevenson was barely sixteen, was the outcome of the interest taken by him in the stories of the Covenanters that he had learned in childhood from his nurse, and that, at an even earlier age, he had endeavored to express in the form of fiction. It was published at the end of 1866, in a small edition, of which the greater number of copies were bought up by his father. In a short time it had become exceedingly scarce" (Prideaux). The Stevenson family eventually sold twenty copies in 1899 through Sotheby's. By any estimation, Stevenson's scarcest work. **$2,500 - $3,500**



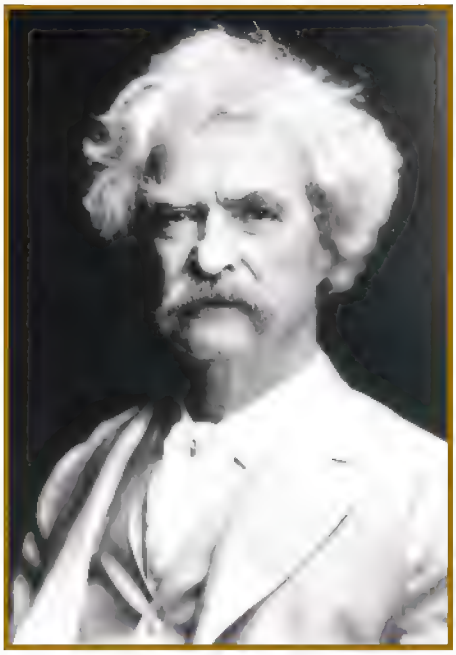
40. Stevenson, Robert Louis. The Pocket R.L.S. Being Favourite Passages From the Works of Stevenson. *Chatto & Windus, London, 1903.* Hardcover. Fourth edition, (3.5 x 5.25 in.; 89 x 133 mm.), rebound by the Knickerbocker Press Bindery in half morocco with gilt trim, lettering and flourishes on raised spine, marbled endpapers. Top edges gilt. Penned in ink by an unknown hand on the flyleaf, "A true love is a joy forever, a possession as solid as a landed estate, a fortune which we can never exhaust and which gives us year by year revenue of happiness and contentment. To have such is to be spiritually rich. R.L.S." Fine. **$300 - $500**

41. Stevenson, Robert Louis. Travels With a Donkey in the Cevennes. *C Kegan Paul & Co., London, 1879.* Hardcover. First edition, first printing, (5.2 x 7.6 in.; 132 x 193 mm.), as issued in decorative blue cloth with gilt lettering on spine. The work is a travelogue describing his 1878 walking tour with a donkey in the Cevennes region of southern France. This first printing consisted of only 750 copies. Rubbing, torn hinges, wear to heel and crown of spine. Housed in a modern quarter morocco box.

Novelist George Meredith's copy of Robert Louis Stevenson's Travels With a Donkey in the Cevennes.

A volume of the highest association, as it was formerly the property of George Meredith, thus forming a union of two of the greatest novelists of the time. Meredith evidently acquired the book at the time of its publication and after his death it became the property of his son, William Meredith, from whom it now (indirectly) comes. On the flyleaf the author has signed in ink, *"George Meredith"*, in his earlier and finer handwriting (in his later years he wrote in a larger and coarser hand, hence, it can be taken that he acquired the book when it was issued). **$300 - $500**

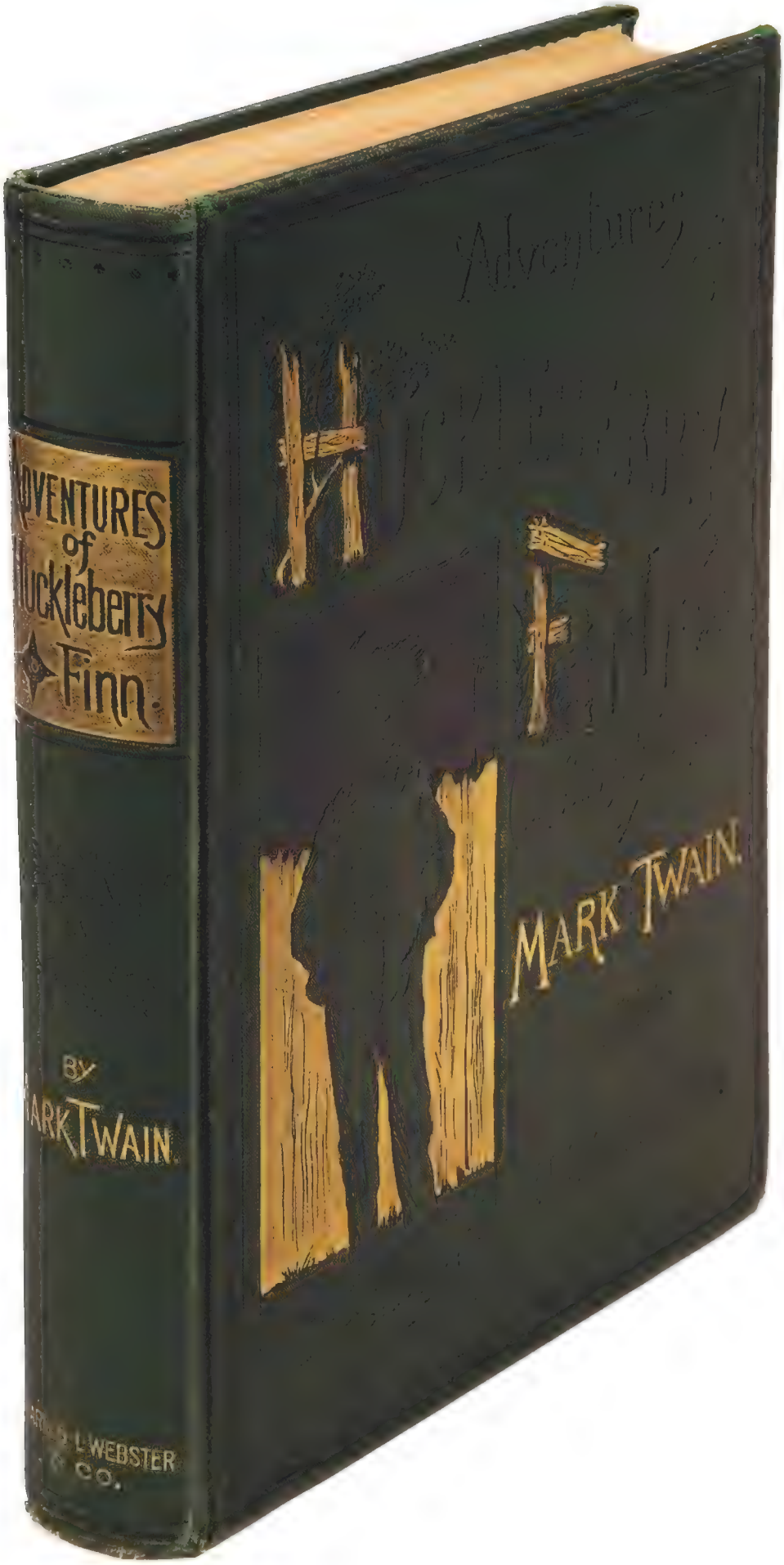
42. Stevenson, Robert Louis. Virginibus Puerisque and Other Papers. *C. Kegan Paul & Co. London, 1881.* Hardcover. First edition, first issue, (5.25 x 7.75 in.; 133 x 197 mm.), issued on burnt orange cloth trimmed in black, gilt letters on spine, black free endpapers. Soiling on cover and spine darkened. Very light foxing. Twelve essays by Stevenson with his famous title essay on love and marriage. Housed in a modern quarter morocco box. **$200 - $300**

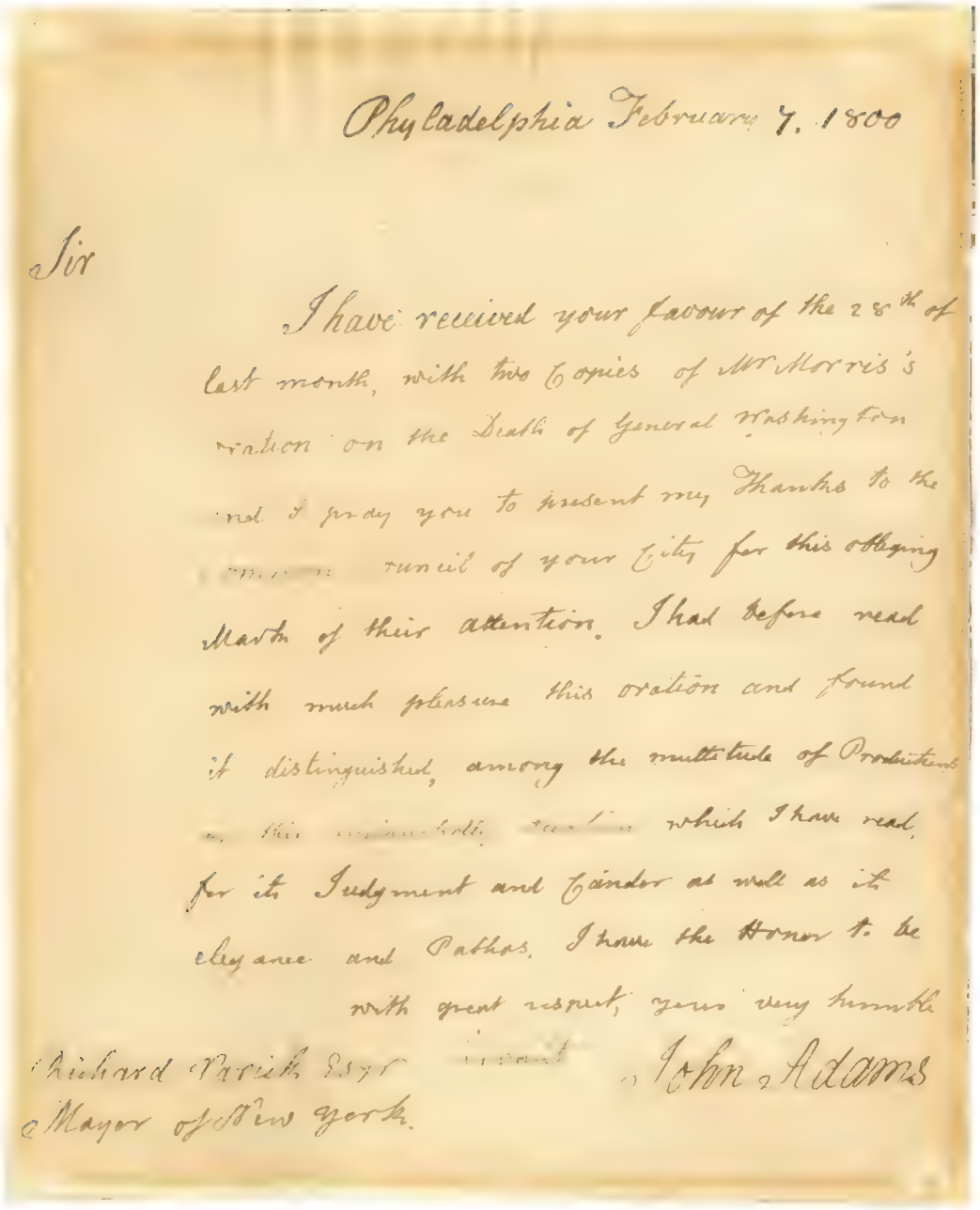


43. Clemens, Samuel Langhorne. The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn (Tom Sawyer's Comrade). *Charles L. Webster and Company, New York, 1885.* Hardcover. First edition, (7 x 8.6 in.; 178 x 218 mm.), original gilt-and black-stamped green pictorial cloth. A superior copy. Housed in a modern quarter morocco box.

Superb first issue of one of the most important and greatest books in American literature — Mark Twain's The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn.

First edition of Clemens's classic tale, critics regard The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn as his fictional masterpiece which paved the way for modern American literature. This copy has all the agreed-upon first issue points for cloth copies: title leaf a cancel, with copyright notice dated 1884: illustration captioned "Him and another Man" listed as on page 88; eleventh line from the bottom of page 57 reading "with the was"; no signature mark on page 161; and final leaf blank. Some bibliographers have additional issue points, and this copy has the following points also considered to be first issue: page 155 missing the final 5; page 143 with the "l" missing in "Col." At top of illustration, "b" in "body" in line seven broken; page 283 bound in, with a straight vertical fly as in all cloth copies (the curved fly has been found only in prospectuses and a few publisher's leatherbound copies, and no copy had been found with the defaced plate). The frontispiece portrait shows scarf under the bust and bears the imprint of the Heliotype Printing Company stamp (frontispiece not an issue point as it was inserted later in all copies). McBride, 93. BAL 3415. Grolier American 100: 87. Written over an eight-year period, The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn was blasted by critics from the moment of publication. "If Mr. Clemens cannot think of something better to tell our pure-minded lads and lasses, he had best stop writing for them," declared Louisa May Alcott. The public outcry reached its peak with the banning of the novel by the Concord Public Library. "They have expelled Huck from their library as 'trash and suitable only for the slums,' Twain remarked. "That will sell 25,000 for us, sure." As he predicted, sales increased and insured the novel's lasting success. "It's the best book we've had," Hemingway wrote. "All American writing comes from that. There was nothing before. There has been nothing as good since."
$8,000 - $12,000


ADVENTURES of Huckleberry Finn
BY MARK TWAIN
MARK TWAIN
CHARLES L. WEBSTER & CO.



Phyladelphia February 7. 1800

Sir

I have received your favour of the 28th of last month, with two Copies of Mr Morris's oration on the Death of General Washington and I pray you to present my Thanks to the [illegible] Council of your City for this obliging Mark of their attention. I had before read with much pleasure this oration and found it distinguished, among the multitude of Productions on this melancholy occasion which I have read, for its Judgment and Candor as well as its elegance and Pathos. I have the Honor to be with great respect, your very humble

Richard Varick Esqr [illegible] John Adams

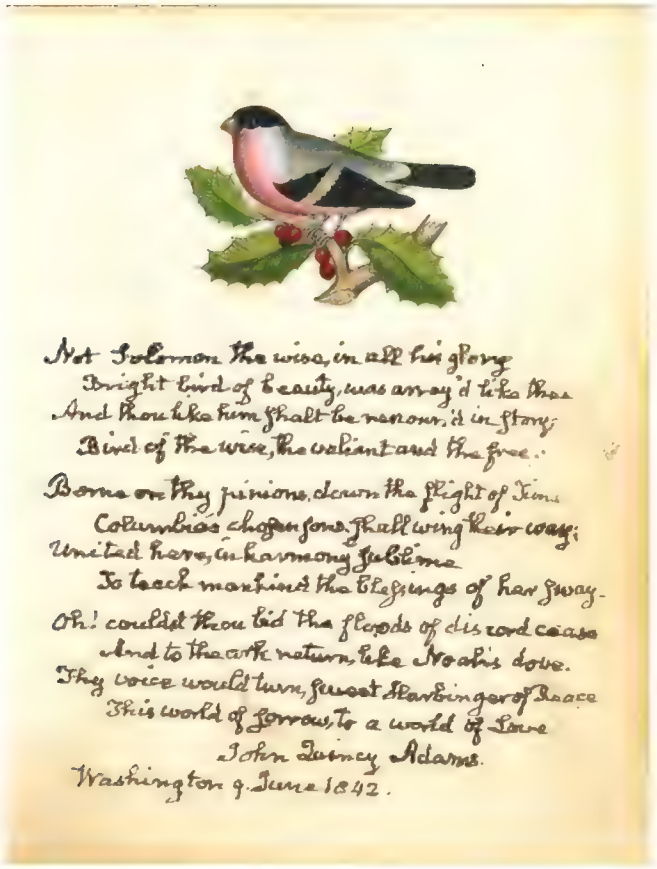
Mayor of New York.

44. Adams, John. Autograph letter signed as President, 1 page, (9.75 x 8 in.), to New York Mayor Richard Varick, *"Phyladelphia"*, dated 7 February 1800; light browning, faint mat-burn at edges, tiny chip to left-hand edge, otherwise in fine condition.

President Adams praises Gov. Morris' eulogy of George Washington.

Adams writes in full: *Sir, I have received your favour of the 28th of last month, with two copies of Mr. Morris's oration on the Death of General Washington and I pray you to present my Thanks to the common Council of your City for this obliging Mark of their attention. I had before read with much pleasure this Oration and found it distinguished, among the multitude of Productions on this melancholy occasion which I have read, for its Judgement and Candor as well as its elegance and Pathos. I have the Honor to be with great respect, your very humble servant John Adams*

President Adams formally acknowledges receipt of copies of Governor Morris's eulogy on George Washington, delivered at the request of the New York City Corporation on December 31 in St. Paul's Church (the same church which Washington had attended during his residence in New York). The copies had evidently been sent to the President by New York Mayor Varick and the New York City Council. The death of General Washington, on 14 December 1799 "called forth a spectacle of universal grief which was remarkable in its magnitude even by modern standards," and Governor Morris, a dedicated Federalist, was "among the more prominent speakers" who delivered eulogies on the occasion (J.A. Carroll & M.W. Ashworth, *First in Peace*, pp.651-652). President Adams was first informed of Washington's death in a letter from Tobias Lear, Washington's secretary, which he accordingly transmitted to Congress, explaining that "it has pleased divine Providence to remove from this life our excellent fellow-citizen, George Washington, by the purity of his character and a long series of services to his country rendered illustrious through the world." **$8,000 - $12,000**

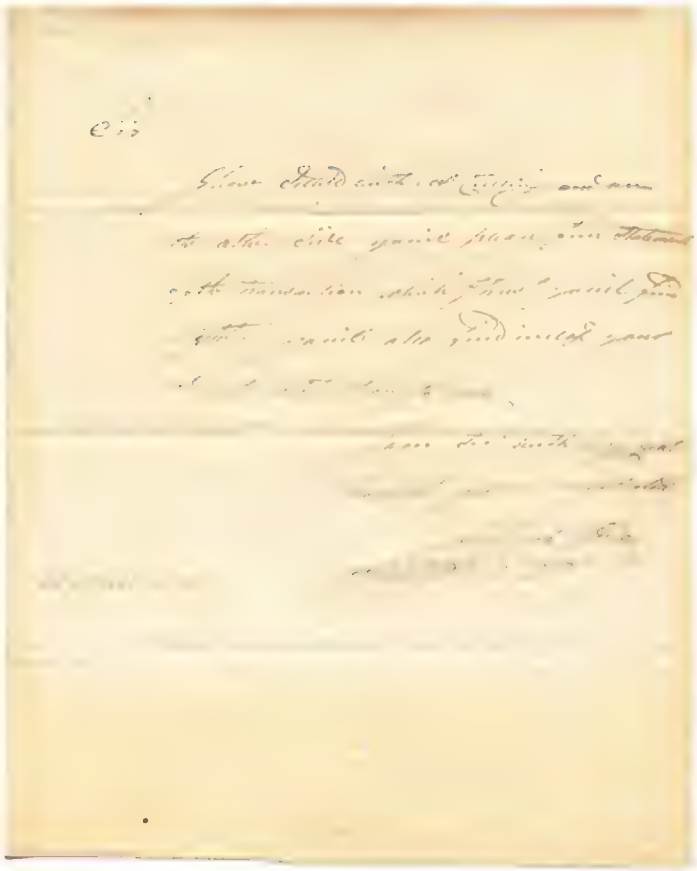


Not Solomon the wise, in all his glory
Bright bird of beauty, was array'd like thee
And thou like him shalt be renown'd in story
Bird of the wise, the valiant and the free.

Borne on thy pinions, down the flight of Time
Columbia's chosen sons shall wing their way;
United here, in harmony sublime
To teach mankind the blessings of her sway.

Oh! could'st thou bid the floods of discord cease
And to the ark return, like Noah's dove.
Thy voice would turn, surest Harbinger of Peace
This world of Sorrow, to a world of Love

John Quincy Adams.
Washington 9. June 1842.



45. Adams, John Quincy. Autograph original poem signed, 1 page, (5.6 x 7.4 in.; 142 x 188 mm.), Washington, 9 June 1842, headed with a lovely wood-cut printing, in vibrant color [hand-tinted], of a Eurasian Bullfinch perched on a sprig of holly. Slight soiling on edges.

Adams writes in full:

Not Solomon the wise, in all his glory
Bright bird of beauty, was array'd like thos
And thou like him shalt be renown'd in story -
Bird of the wise, the valiant and the free.
Borne on thy pinions, down the flight of Time
Columbia's chosen sons shall wing their way;
United here, in harmony sublime
To teach mankind the blessings of her sway.
Oh! counst thou bid the floods of discord cease
And to the ark return, like Noah's dove.
Thy voice would turn, surest Harbinger of Peace
This world of sorrow, to a world of Love
John Quincy Adams Washington 9. June 1842.

President of the United States, esteemed statesman, and distinguished member of the House — John Quincy Adams was widely known as all of these. Not so well known, however, is Adams poetry, given here in a most desirable form. A rare example of Adam's poetic verse; perfect for display. **$800 - $1,200**

46. Astor, John Jacob. Autograph letter signed, 1 page, (9.75 x 8 in.), to Vice President Aaron Burr, dated 22 March 1804, New York; and autograph receipt dated March 20, 1804, to Burr and Astor; minor losses, spotting and mounting remnant on verso of both pages, but text unaffected and in fine condition.

Financier John Jacob Astor writes to Vice President Aaron Burr to inform him that he has settled a debt on his behalf.

Astor writes in full: Sir *I have settled with Mr. Cutting and on the other side you will please find statement of the transaction which thus you will find right. You will also find enclosed your Senate oblication [sic] to me I am sir with very great Respect your most obst John Jacob Astor*

Included is the receipt for the transaction with Mr. Cutting, addressed to Burr. **$400 - $600**

47. Ashbery, John. A comprehensive archive of the works of one of the greatest 20th-century American poets comprising more than 80 items and including all of his most important early works. Ashbery has won nearly every major American award for poetry, including the Pulitzer Prize, the National Book Award, the Yale Younger Poets Prize, the Bollingen Prize, the Ruth Lilly Poetry Prize, the Griffin International Award and a MacArthur "Genius" Grant. Ashbery's poetry challenges its readers to abandon all presumptions about the aims, themes and stylistic structures of verse of a literature that reflects upon the limits of language and the volatility of consciousness. Ashbery's first book, Some Trees, 1956, won the Yale Younger Poets Prize judged by none other than W.H. Auden. Ashbery proceeded a spate of successful and influential collections including The Tennis Court Oath, 1962, The Double Dream of Spring, 1970, Self-Portrait in a Convex Mirror, 1975, and Houseboat Days, 1977. Self-Portrait in a Convex Mirror, considered by most to be Ashbery's masterpiece, won the Pulitzer Prize, the National Book Award and the National Book Critics Circle Award, an unprecedented set of accolades in the literary world. A meditation on Francesco Parmigianino's painting of the same title, the narrative poem showcases the influence of visual art on Ashbery's style, as well as introducing one of his major subjects — the nature of the creative act — particularly as it applies to the writing of poetry. Critics have consistently noted how Ashbery's verse has taken shape under the influence of abstract expressionism, a movement in modern painting stressing nonrepresentational methods of picturing reality. Ashbery's experience as an art critic in France during the 1950s and 1960s and then in New York surely strengthened his ties to abstract impressionism. Yet, Ashbery's poetry has evolved under a variety of influences besides modern art, becoming in the end the expression of a voice unmistakably his own. Intensely prolific, Ashbery has published over eighteen books of poetry since Self-Portrait in a Convex Mirror. The present archive constitutes the most comprehensive collection of Ashbery's body of work to be sold at auction.

Highlights from the archive include:

- Turnandot and Other Poems (chapbook). Tibor de Nagy Gallery, 1953. First edition limited to 300 copies inscribed and signed by Ashbery.
- Some Trees. Yale University Press, 1956. Proof copy. In addition, two copies published by Corinth Books, 1970, one hardcover copy signed and a softcover copy inscribed to Virgil Thomson and signed by Ashbery.
- The Tennis Court Oath. Wesleyan University Press, 1962.
- Autograph postcard signed, 16 November 1964, to Ted Berrigan, on poetry.
- Rivers and Mountains. Holt, NY, 1966.
- Selected Poems. J. Cape, London, 1967.
- Sunrise in Suburbia. Phoenix Bookshop, NY 1968. One of six copies of uncorrected page proofs preceding publication of the book.
- A Nest of Ninnies. Dutton, NY, 1969. Uncorrected page proofs inscribed and signed by Ashbery and actual copy of the book inscribed and signed by the author.
- The Double Dream of Spring. Dutton, NY, 1970. Two copies one of which is inscribed and signed by Ashbery.
- The Vermont Notebook. Black Sparrow Press, Santa Barbara, CA, 1975.
- Self-Portrait in a Convex Mirror. Viking, NY, 1975. Unrevised proofs. In addition, two copies of the book, one of which is inscribed and signed by Ashbery.
- Self-Portrait in a Convex Mirror. Arion Press, San Francisco, CA, 1984. One of 175 with 8 prints signed and numbered by Richard Avedon, Willem and Elaine de Kooning, Jim Dine, Jane Freilicher, Alex Katz, R. B. Kitaj and Larry Rivers; a 33 1/3 rpm recording of Ashbery reading the poem with a foreward and essay by Helen Vendler as liner notes, the album cover reproducing the sixteenth–century painting by Parmigianino of the same title. All prints and thirty-two text pages printed on circular 18–inch sheets, laid into a stainless steel canister with a convex mirror on the lid.
- Houseboat Days. Viking, NY, 1977.
- Typed letter signed, 1 page, quarto, to David Spicer of Racoon noting he regrets he has nothing to send him at the moment.
- Three Plays. Z Press, Calais, VT, 1978.
- As We Know. Viking, NY, 1979.
- Paradoxes and Oxymorons/50 Lyrics. Viking, NY, 1981. Unrevised, unpublished proofs.
- Shadow Train. Viking, NY, 1981.
- Appartitions. Lord John Press, Northridge, CA, 1981. Two copies, both signed by Ashbery.
- A Wave. Viking, NY, 1984. Two copies one of which is signed by Ashbery.
- Selected Poems. Viking, NY 1985. Unrevised and unpublished proof suppressed according to the production supervisor at Viking because it was riddled with errors. The entire print run was pulped and never redone.
- Selected Poems. Viking, NY, 1985.
- April Galleons. Penguin, NY, 1987. Review copy and softcover copy.
- Flow Chart. Knopf, NY, 1992.
- Hotel Lautréamont. Knopf, NY, 1992. Two copies of the uncorrected proofs, a soft cover copy and a hardcover copy signed by Ashbery.
- And the Stars Were Shining. Farrar, Straus, Grioux, NY, 1994. Two copies one of which is signed by Ashbery.
- Can You Hear Bird? Farrar, Straus, Giroux, NY, 1995. Signed by Ashbery.
- Wakefulness. Farrar, Straus, Giroux, NY, 1998. Two copies one of which is signed by Ashbery.
- Girls on the Run. Farrar, Straus, Giroux, NY, 1999. Reviewer's copy, softcover copy and hardcover copy signed by Ashbery.
- Where Shall I Wander? HarperCollins, NY, 2005. Two copies.

Additional works and two early works translated by Ashbery are included in the archive in addition to numerous periodicals containing Ashbery's poetry, numerous anthologies and two cassettes of poetry readings by Ashbery. **$40,000 - $60,000**

JOHN ASHBERY
SELF-PORTRAIT IN A CONVEX MIRROR
JOHN ASHBERY
SELF-PORTRAIT IN A CONVEX MIRROR

SOME TREES
JOHN ASHBERY
SOME TREES
John Ashbery
Corinth Books
New York
1970
Antæus
THE NEW YORKER
POETRY
Shadow Train
John Ashbery
A WAVE
JOHN ASHBERY
ARTISTS THEATRE NEW YORK
POETRY
john Ashbery

48. Bell, Alexander Graham. Extraordinary historic aviation archive including 217-page handwritten and extra-illustrated laboratory journal and over 950 photographs documenting his early experiments with tetrahedral kites in Bell's pursuit of manned flight. The 217-page laboratory journal (8 x 10.5 in.; 203 x 267 mm.), is dated 18 June 1903 through 12 December 1903, from Bell's Beinn Bhreagh laboratory on the property of his summer home near Baddeck, Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, Canada. The journal is dated on the top of each page containing from 1 to 3 (3 x 4 in.; 76 x 102 mm.) very sharp photographs (contact prints) exhibiting the construction and experimentation of tetrahedral kites in numerous configurations (total number of journal prints exceeds 400). Thousands of words penned by Bell captioning the photographs (many signed with his initials), as well as hand-drawn sketches, diagrams, schematics and weight-to-surface area calculations, etc. Also included in the archive are (8) Kodak albums (7 x 9 in.; 178 x 229 mm.) dated on the spine of each beginning "May 1902" through Nov.-Dec. 1905" containing a total of over 480 (3 x 4 in.; 76 x 102 mm.) sharp photographs (contact prints) of Bell's tetrahedral kites experiments. Two of the albums are marked, in ink, in Bell's hand, *"Kite Photographs – Property of Alexander Graham Bell / 1331 Connecticut Avenue / Washington D.C."* The photographs are mounted on rigid heavy stock album pages with scores of pages containing Bell's handwritten captions beside the images. Also included are an additional (67) photographs ranging from 3 x 4 in. (76 x 102 mm.) to 4 x 5 in. (102 x 127 mm.) of Bell's kite experiments. To further distinguish this collection, present are (8) wooden tetrahedral kite sections (cells) from Bell's workshop, with spars measuring 10 in. (254 mm.) each and joined together with metal fitments. Notebook exhibits usual chipping around edges and the photographs exhibit varying degrees of silvering; as a whole, the archive remains in remarkable condition.

Alexander Graham Bell's quest for manned flight: Incredibly historic archive featuring Bell's 217-page laboratory journal with extensive handwritten notes schematics and calculations, plus more than 950 mostly unpublished photographs documenting his early experiments with tetrahedral kites.

Alexander Graham Bell made outstanding contributions to aviation through his development of tetrahedral kites, the investigation of their application to personnel carrying aircraft, and his enlistment of talented associates who aided significantly in the progress toward accomplishing powered flight. Although his greatest scientific accomplishment was the invention of the telephone, Dr. Bell deserves wide recognition for his promotion of aeronautics. His interest in aeronautics spanned almost all of his mature life. In 1877 he studied the flight of crows. In 1885 he studied a heavier-than-air machine. After decades of aeronautical experimentation, he developed a sense of urgency about his work. He tested numerous structures for lift and stability. His final solution was the tetrahedral cell, composed of four triangular faces, two of which were covered by silk to form a lifting surface.

On April 23, 1903, eight months before the Wright Brothers made man's first flight in a heavier-than air machine and 27 years after he invented the telephone, Alexander Graham Bell wrote to the National Academy of Sciences. His communication was revised for publication in the June 1903 issue of "The National Geographic Magazine." Bell, President of the National Geographic Society, titled the 33 page article, illustrated with drawings and photographs, "The Tetrahedral Principle in Kite Structure."

He began thusly, "In 1899, at the April meeting, I made a communication to the Academy upon the subject of 'Kites with Radial Wings;' and some of the illustrations shown to the Academy at that time were afterwards published in the 'Monthly Weather Review.' Since then I have been continuously at work upon experiments relating to kites. Why, I do not know, excepting perhaps because of the intimate connection of the subject with the flying-machine problem. We are all of us interested in aerial locomotion; and I am sure that no one who has observed with attention the flight of birds can doubt for one moment the possibility of aerial flight by bodies specifically heavier than the air. In the words of an old writer, 'We cannot consider as impossible that which has already been accomplished.'

"I have had the feeling that a properly constructed flying-machine should be capable of being flown as a kite; and, conversely, that a properly constructed kite should be capable of use as a flying-machine when driven by its own propellers. I am not so sure, however, of the truth of the former proposition as I am of the latter. Given a kite, so shaped as to be suitable for the body of a flying-machine, and so efficient that it will fly well in a good breeze (say 20 miles an hour) when loaded with a weight equivalent to that of a man and engine; then it seems to me that this same kite, provided with an actual engine and man in place of the load, and driven by its own propellers at the rate of 20 miles an hour, should be sustained in calm air as a flying-machine…"

His summer home at Baddeck, Nova Scotia, afforded excellent conditions for his scientific interest in flying kites. This research led to a large kite in which on December 6th, 1907, his associate, Lt. Thomas Selfridge, flew to a height of over 160 feet. Believing that the substitution of an engine and propeller attached to the kite might permit free man-carrying flight, dispensing with the tethering line, Dr. Bell and Lt. Selfridge secured the services of Glenn H. Curtiss. Curtiss helped them to construct a proper engine, and they also engaged the assistance of J.A.D. McCurdy and F.W. Baldwin. These five men formed the Aerial Experiment Association for the stated purpose of "getting into the air". Beginning with a parallel-surfaced biplane glider, this group developed successively improved airplanes whose flight performances advanced from a few hundred feet in 1908 to twenty miles in 1909. These airplanes achieved several feats, including the winning of the Scientific American Trophy for a flight of over a kilometer, the first flight in Canada, and a total flight distance of over a thousand miles. The group was also responsible for the development of the aileron. Although Dr. Bell's powered and manned tetrahedral aircraft did not fly, his experiments served as a valuable stepping stone in aviation history due to the accomplishments of the five men of the Aerial Experiment Association—a group formed in carrying out these kite experiments with Bell serving as their inspiring counsel.

The Library of Congress possesses a similar journal of Alexander Graham Bell's tetrahedral kite experiments. Worthy of inclusion in the finest aviation collections.

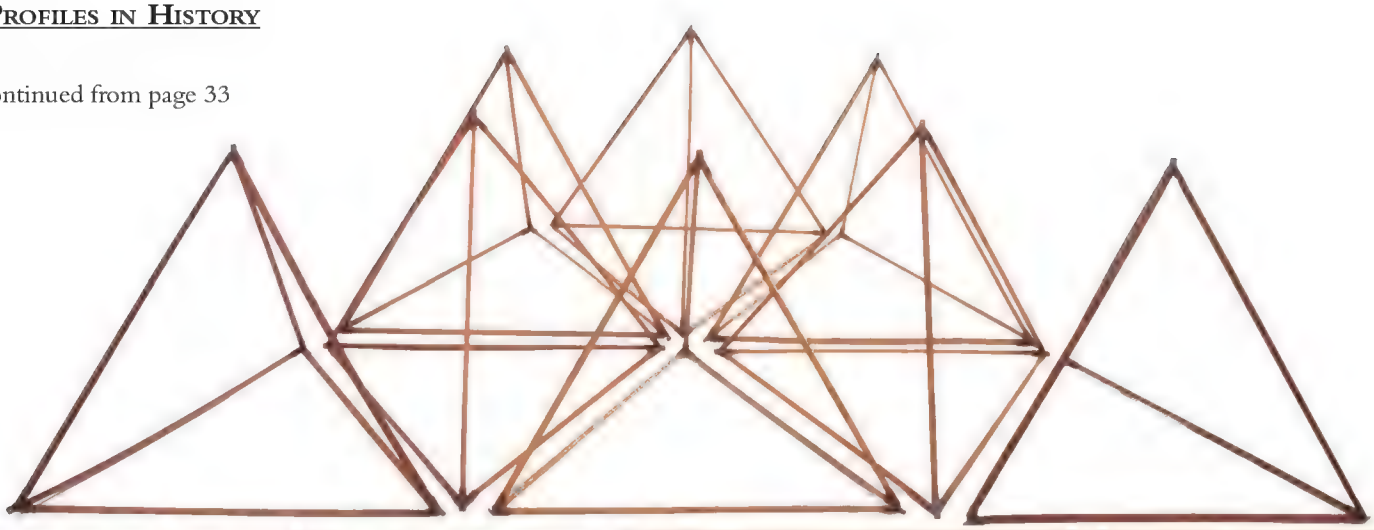
Provenance: Paul Edward Garber, the first head of the National Air Museum of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., acquired the archive for his personal use from the family of Alexander Graham Bell (ca. 1955) in Nova Scotia, Canada. In 1991 Garber gifted the archive to the current owner. **$120,000 - $150,000**

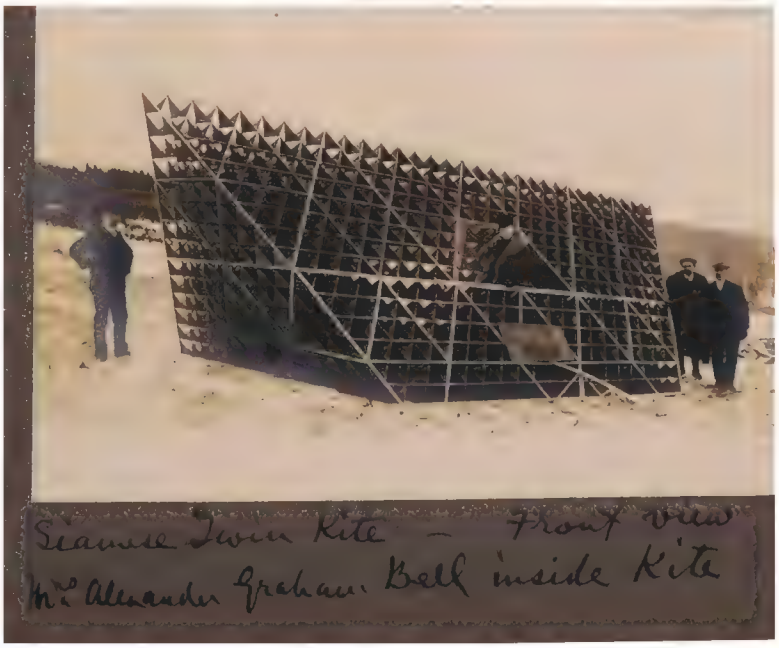
1903. June 30. Tuesday.

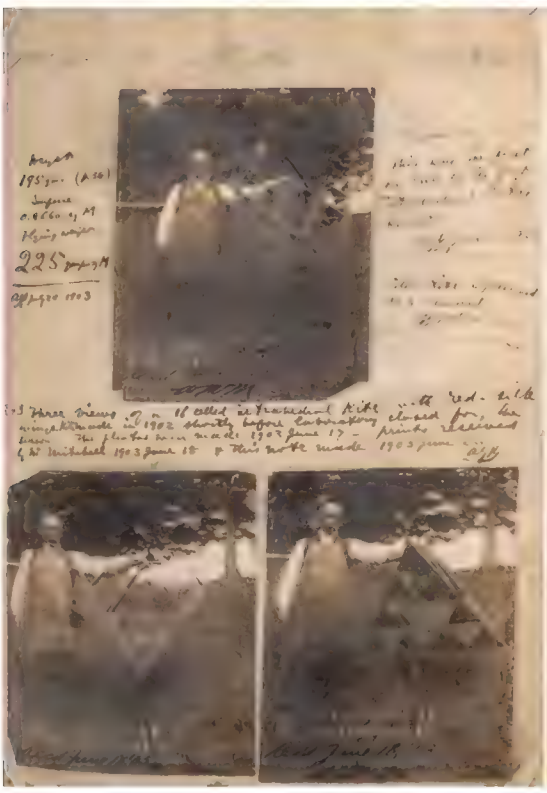
Octahedral frame like that in No. 49 placed inside larger tetrahedral frame — the whole forms framework for 4 celled Tetrahedral Kite, shown complete on left of picture. The two sections out of which each frame is composed are held in the hands of Mr. McNeil. The triangular sections composing the octahedral frame are shown in Photo No. 49. This Photo is No. 49. × 5'0 illustrates mode of construction of 4 celled Tetrahedral frame which is our unit for lightest construction. The frame consists of a tetrahedral frame of 50 cm side, having within it an octahedral frame of 25 cm side.

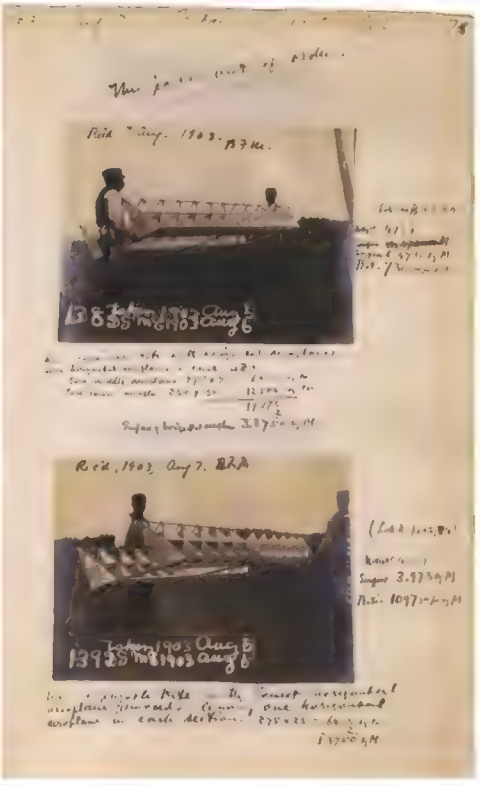
Obtuse angled Tetrahedral Kite (4 celled).
100 cm triangular wings.

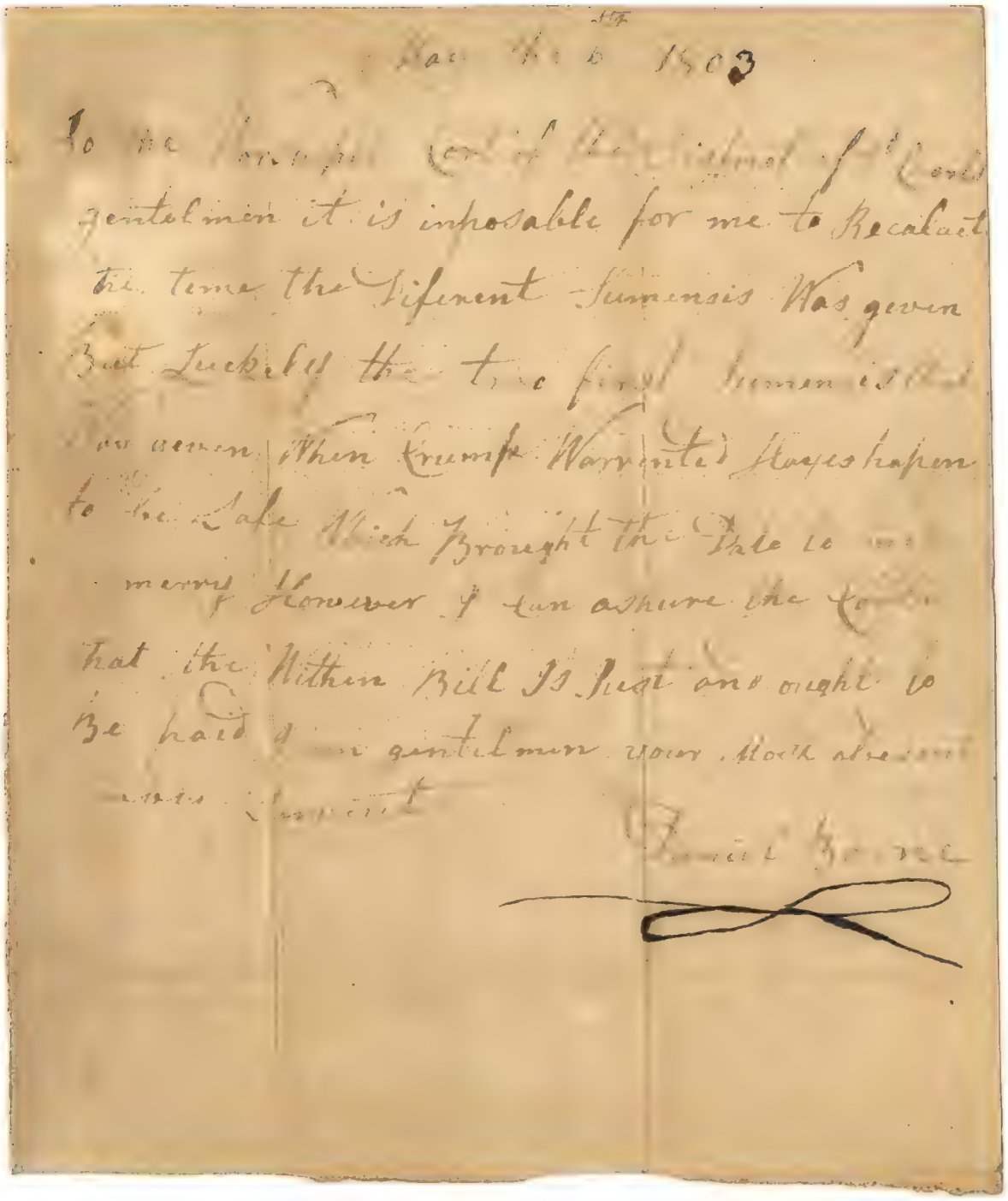
Continued from page 33











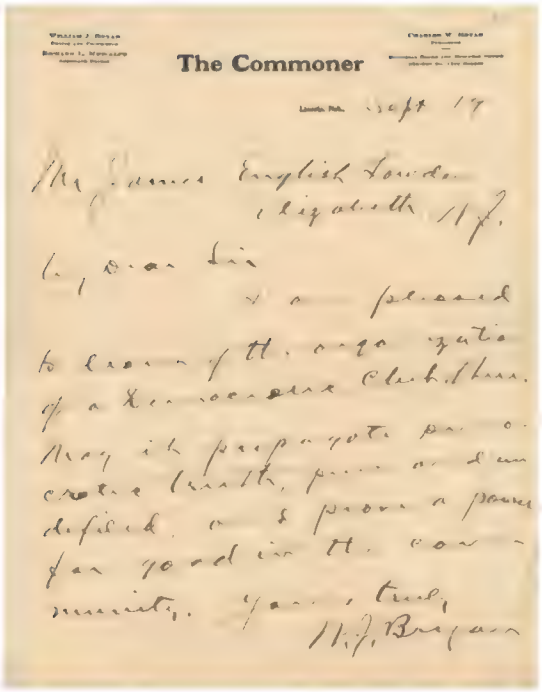
49. Boone, Daniel. Autograph letter signed, 1 page, (6.5 x 7.5 in.; 165 x 191 mm.), dated 6 May 1803; light toning and general browning, but in overall fine condition. Comes with a signed certification from noted autograph expert Charles Hamilton attesting to the authenticity of the document and continues by stating the letter was "subsequently retouched on the numeral 3 and the flourish under the signature of Boone…"

Boone traveled the Wilderness Road through the Cumberland Gap and the Allegheny Mountains, and built three settlements along the way. In later years, he moved his family to St. Charles County in Missouri, at which time this letter was penned in an attempt to recoup funds due to him.

Boone writes in full, misspellings uncorrected:

To the Worshiped Cort of the District of St. Charls gentelmen it is imposable for me to Recalect the time the Difinent Sumenses Was given But Luckely the two first Sumensis that Was givin When Crump Warrented Hayes hapen to be Safe Which Brought the Date to my memerry However I Can ashure the Corte that the Withen Bill Is Just and ought to Be paid I am gentelmen your Most obedent omble Sarvint Daniel Boone

$15,000 – $20,000


The Commoner

Sept 17

Mr. James English Lowden
Elizabeth N.J.

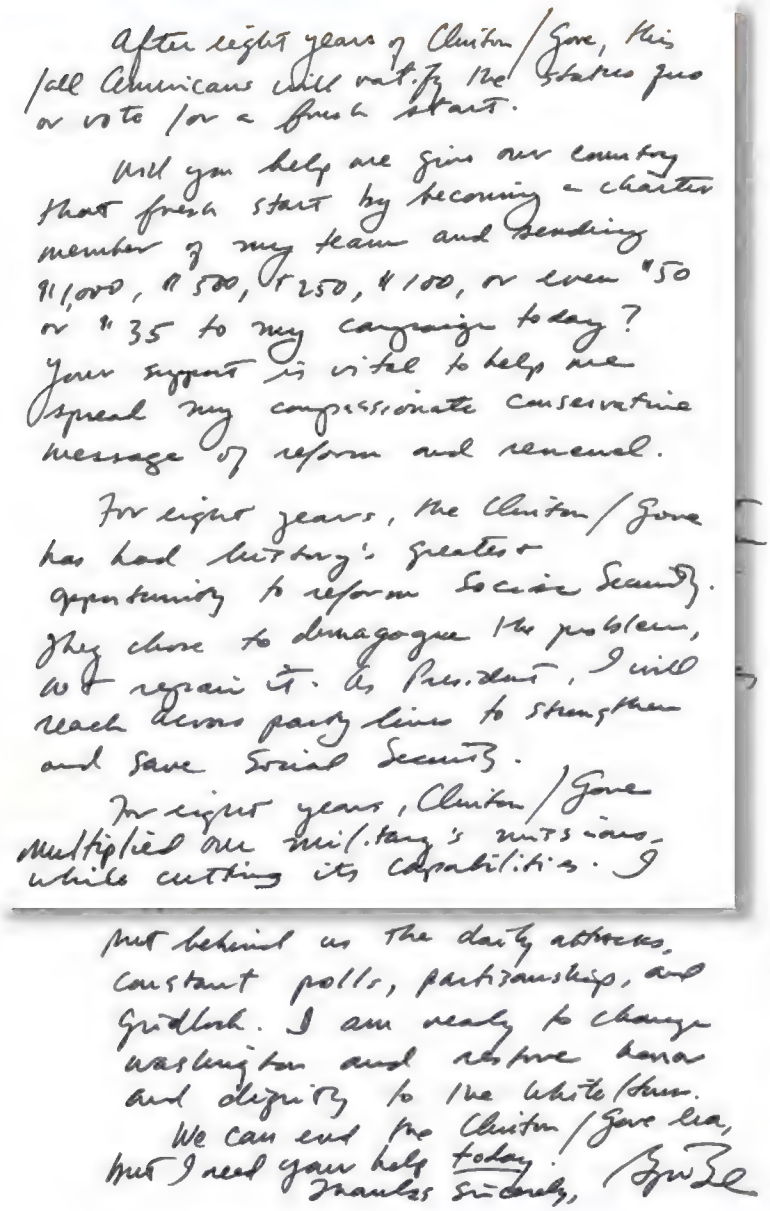
My dear Sir
I am pleased
to learn of the organization
of a Democratic Club there.
May it propagate Democratic
Truth, pure and undefiled,
and prove a power
for good in the community.
Yours truly,
W.J. Bryan

50. Bryan, William Jennings. Autograph letter signed (*"W.J. Bryan"*), 1 page, (11 x 8.5 in.), on *The Commoner* newspaper stationery, to Mr. James English Lowden of Elizabeth, New Jersey, dated 19 September [no year], Lincoln, Nebraska; slight chipping, not affecting text, in overall very fine condition.

Bryan expresses his pleasure at the news of a Democratic club being founded in New Jersey.

Bryan writes in full: *My dear sir — I am pleased to learn of the organization of a Democratic Club there. May it propagate Democratic Truth, pure and undefiled, and prove a power for good in the community. Yours truly W.J. Bryan*

The Commoner was a Democratic newspaper founded by Bryan and his brother, future Governor of Nebraska, Charles W. Bryan. It printed from 1901 to 1923, with William Jennings Bryan serving as founder and publisher before handing the role to his brother and moving to the title of Editor and Proprietor of the monthly publication. **$200 - $300**


After eight years of Clinton/Gore, this fall Americans will ratify the status quo or vote for a fresh start.

Will you help me give our country that fresh start by becoming a charter member of my team and sending $1,000, $500, $250, $100, or even $50 or $35 to my campaign today? Your support is vital to help me spread my compassionate conservative message of reform and renewal.

For eight years, the Clinton/Gore has had history's greatest opportunity to reform Social Security. They chose to demagogue the problem, not repair it. As President, I will reach across party lines to strengthen and save Social Security.

For eight years, Clinton/Gore multiplied our military's missions, while cutting its capabilities. I will

put behind us the daily attacks, constant polls, partisanship, and gridlock. I am ready to change Washington and restore honor and dignity to the White House.

We can end the Clinton/Gore era, but I need your help today. Thanks

Sincerely,

51. Bush, George W. Autograph letter signed (*"George W. Bush"*), 2 pages, 8.5 x 11 in. separate sheets. [no date, no salutation]; in fine condition.

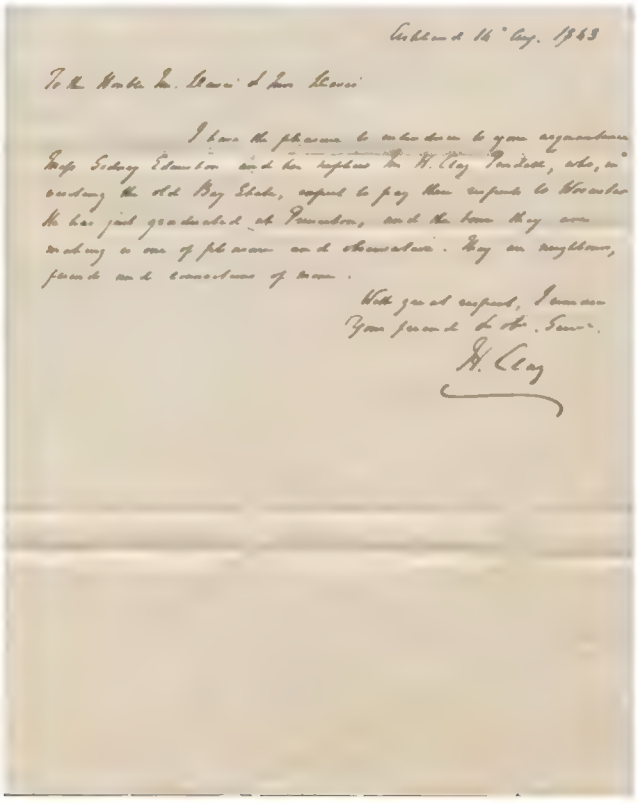
Running for President, "compassionate conservative" Texas Gov. George W. Bush handwrites and signs the letter to be used in a mailing sent to individuals to become *"a charter member of my team".*

Bush writes in full: *After eight years of Clinton/Gore, this fall Americans will ratify the status quo or vote for a fresh start. Will you help me give our country that fresh start by becoming a charter member of my team and sending $1,000, $500, $250, $100, or even $50 or $35 to my campaign today? Your support is vital to help me spread my compassionate conservative message of reform and renewal. For eight years, the [sic] Clinton/Gore has had history's greatest opportunity to reform Social Security. They chose to demagogue the problem, not repair it. As President, I will reach across party lines to strengthen and save Social Security. For eight years, Clinton/Gore multiplied our military's missions, while cutting its capabilities. I will rebuild our military. For 8 years, Clinton/Gore spoke of education as brick, mortar and bureaucratic mandates. The real problem is politicians who never stop talking, and children who never start reading. I will rescue children from failure and return excellence to our schools. After eight years of Clinton/Gore, we have the highest tax burden since World War II. I will work to cut taxes for everyone who pays taxes. American [sic] wants a leader who put behind us a daily attacks, constant polls, partisanship, and gridlock. I am ready to change Washington and restore honor and dignity to the White House. We can end the Clinton/Gore era, but I need your help today. Thanks* **$2,000 - $3,000**

52. [Civil War Generals]. Signatures of Philip H. Sheridan, James Longstreet and Nelson A. Miles, as well as an autograph letter signed by George Crook, 1 page, (9.25 x 5.75 in.), Chicago, Illinois, to Brigadier General Henry M. Cist, Cincinnati, Ohio, dated 22 September 1888; Longstreet signature shows slight toning; Sheridan signature has mild spotting and a paperclip mark; Miles signature has some mounting residue on verso; Crook ALS has mild toning; all are in good to fine condition.

Crook writes in part: *My dear Sir, Your favor of yesterday just to hand. I am much obliged for your kind invitation to become a member of the Society of the army of the Cumberland. … waiting awhile until I see how well I can get through with the other organizations I now belong to before joining any new ones. Yours sincerely George Crook*

Philip H. Sheridan (6 March 1831 – 5 August 1888) was a career United States Army officer and a Union general in the American Civil War.
George R. Crook (8 September 1828 – 21 March 1890) was a career United States Army officer, most noted for his distinguished service during the American Civil War and the Indian Wars. His highest rank was Major General.
James Longstreet (8 January 1821 – 2 January 1904) was one of the foremost Confederate generals of the American Civil War and the principal subordinate to General Robert E. Lee, who called him his "Old War Horse."
Nelson Appleton Miles (8 August 1839 – 15 May 1925) was a United States soldier who served in the American Civil War, Indian Wars, and the Spanish-American War. His highest rank was Lieutenant General. **$400 - $600**



53. Clay, Henry. Autograph letter signed (*"H. Clay"*), 1 page, (7.75 x 9.5 in.; 197 x 241 mm.), Ashland, Virginia, 14 August 1843, written to *"The Honorable Mr. Davis & Mrs. Davis of Worcester"*, Massachusetts. Integral address overleaf penned in Clay's hand. Usual folds. Fine.

Clay writes in full: *I have the pleasure to introduce to your acquaintance Miss Sidney Edmiston and her nephew Mr. H. Clay Pindell, who, in vending the old Bay Estate, expect to pay their respects to Worcester. He has just graduated at Princeton, and the tour they are making is one of pleasure and observation. They are neighbors, friends and connections of mine. With great respect, I remain Your friend & obt. Servt. H. Clay* **$200 - $300**

54. Crockett, David "Davy". Extremely rare autograph letter signed, 1 page, (10 x 7.5 in.), Washington City, 24 December 1834. Written to: *"Mesrs Cary & Hart"* — Messrs. E. L. Carey & A. Hart, Crockett's Philadelphia publishers; tipped to another sheet at the top margin; otherwise, in fine condition. Accompanied with an engraved portrait of Crockett.

Davy Crockett provides 55 pages of text for his new book, proving that he, though unschooled, took an active part in contributing to his own works: *"I have written and taken to Mr. Clark 55 pages of my new Book. Mr. Clark sais it will do excelent for him to work upon and he sais he will make you a Book that will fill expectation."*

Crockett writes in full: *Gentlemen your favor of the 20th Inst. came safe to hand and I saw Mr. Asgood and obtained his permission agreeable to your request and here enclose his letter to you [not present] which I hope will be agreeable to your wish. I have written and taken to Mr.* [William] *Clark 55 pages of my new Book. Mr. Clark sais it will do excelent for him to work upon and he sais he will make you a Book that will fill expectation. Excuse hast I am your obt servt David Crockett*

Several books have been attributed to Crockett, most notably the best-selling A Narrative of the Life of David Crockett (1834). The book referred to in this rare letter is the sequel, An Account of Col. Crockett's Tour to the North and down East, which was published in 1835, and also enjoyed a wide success, with further editions in 1837, 1840, 1845 and 1848. [Davy Crockett took an "Extended Tour" for three weeks (April 25-May 13 or 14, 1834), parading himself before admiring throngs in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Jersey City, Newport, Boston, Lowell, Providence and Camden. It was the blunder of his political career. Engineered by the Whigs, the tour attempted to parade Crockett before the masses, exploiting his popularity. Less than a year after the first edition of Tour appeared, Crockett was killed at the Battle of the Alamo (6 March 1836).

Crockett prided himself on his lack of education — he once said that correct spelling was *"contrary in nature"* and grammar was *"nothing at all"*; perhaps that is why his letters bear little resemblance to his so-called autobiographical writings, whose authorship is questioned. This remarkable letter confirms the fact that Crockett was a very bad speller. It also confirms that Crockett took an active part in contributing to his own books — with the aid of "ghost-writer" Mr. William Clark — who, in this context, may be thought of rather as an editor. [William Clark (1774-1851) was a U.S. Representative from Pennsylvania (elected as a Whig and served from 4 March, 1833 - 3 March 1837).] To quote one of Crockett's biographers concerning the work and Crockett's involvement in it:

"David did not, of course, write the Tour, but merely helped to collect Whig notes and newspaper clippings recording ghostwritten speeches. Another man wrote the book from these 'scissors and paste-pot' gleanings. A few portions bear his touch, but most is so inferior, so affectedly 'backwoodsie,' so full of sham vernacular and impossible harangue (though the views expressed are the anti-Jackson Whig ones of his letters and Congressional speeches) that the Tour richly deserved the oblivion that it promptly received" (David Crockett: The Man and the Legend, by James Atkins Shackford, 1956).

Crockett hoped to have the book completed by the first of January 1835 (or early in February), and rushed to get pages to Clark for correction and editing so that the publisher could begin setting the type. There was another reason for his hurriedness; Crockett owed $300, and he hoped to be able to ask for an advance. The Tour came off the press in late March 1835. **$20,000 - $30,000**

Washington City 24 Decr 1834

Messrs Cary & Hart

Gentlemen your favor of the 20th Inst came safe to hand and I saw Mr A Good and obtained his permission agreeable to your request and have enclosed his letter to you which I hope will be agreeable to your wish

I have written and taken to Mr Clark 55 pages of my new Book Mr Clark says it will do excellent for him to work upon and he says he will make you a Book that will fill expectation

excuse haste I am your obt servt

Edward Courtell

Walther pistol used by Sean Connery for publicity images in four James Bond films: *From Russia with Love, Goldfinger, Thunderball* and *You Only Live Twice.* $200,000 - $300.000

PHOTOGRAPH BY DAVID HURN, 1963

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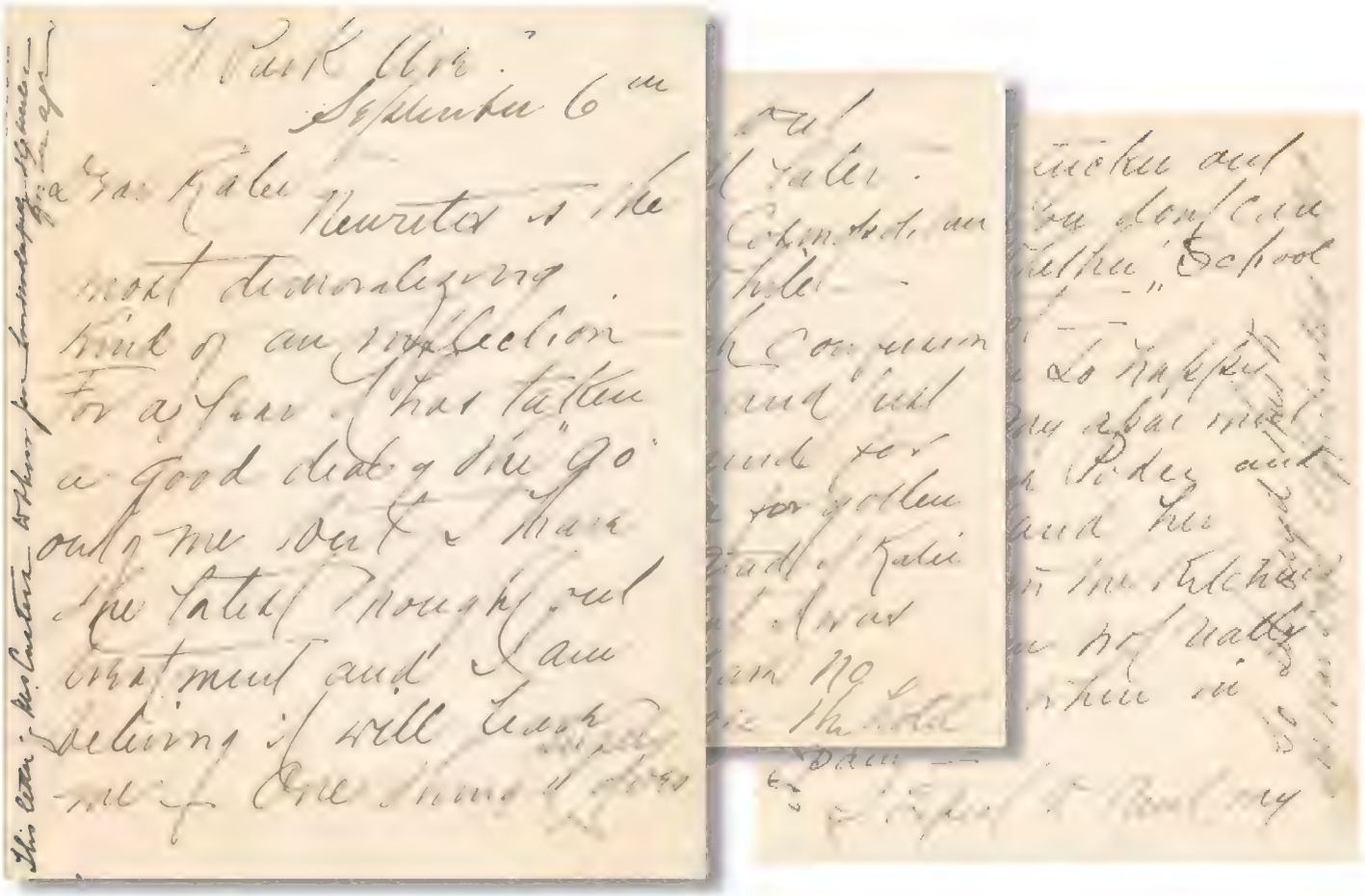
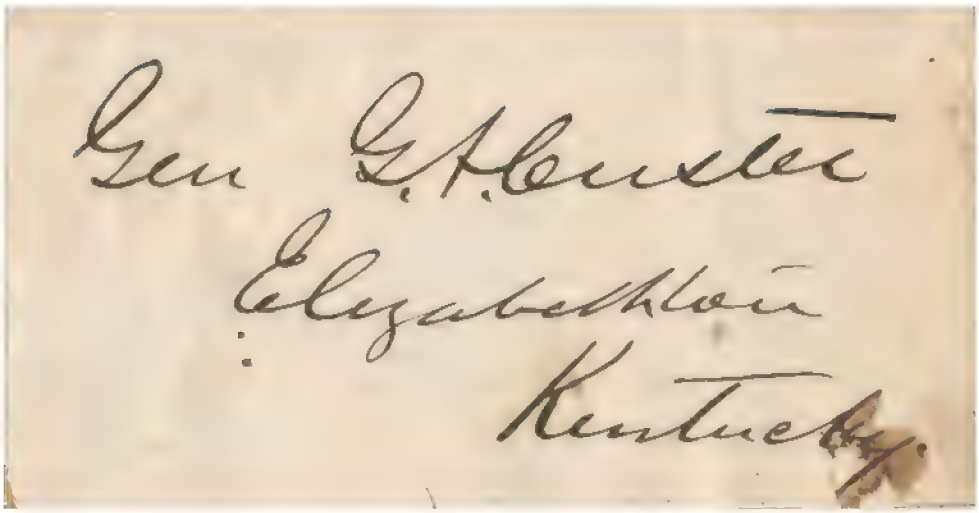
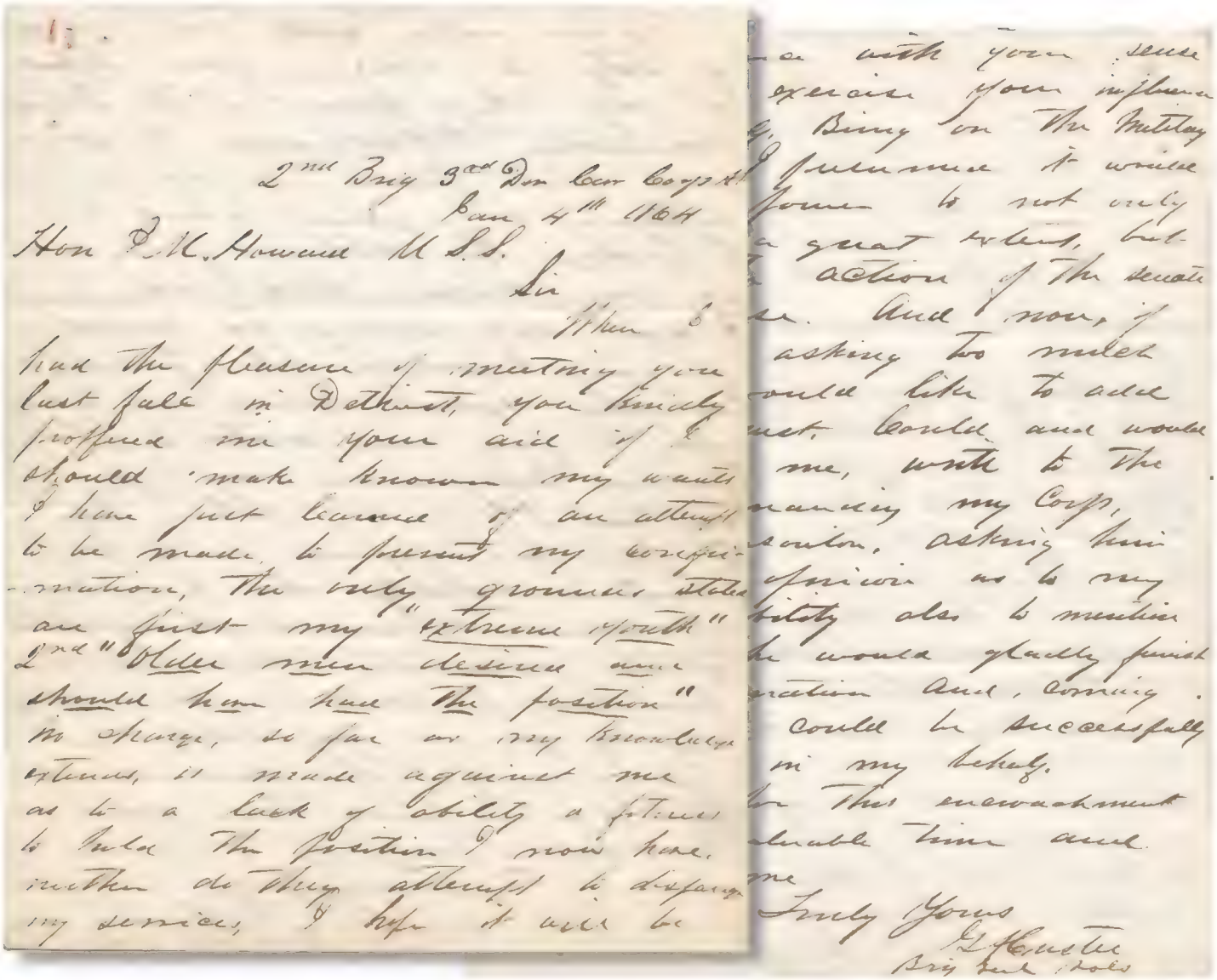


55. Custer, Elizabeth Bacon ("Libbie"). Autograph letter signed (*"E.B.C."*), 3 pages, (5.1 x 6.5 in.; 130 x 165 mm.), "71 Park Ave." [New York], dated 6 September [ca. 1931], written to *"Dear Katie"*. Fine. In the last year or two of Libbie's life.

She writes in full: *Neuritis is the most demoralizing kind of an infliction. For a fear it has taken a good deal of the "go" out of me but I have the latest thought out treatment and I am believing it will leave me. One thing it surely does it takes the tucker out of one. You don't care much whether "School keeps or not." But I am so happy to be in my apartment and to have Pudee and Margaret (and her Patrick in the kitchen) that I am not really dangerous when in pain. I expect to rent my apartment Oct. 1st but will not go South till later. I hope to get in the Cosmopolitan Club for a little while. My desk is in such confusion when I have [?] and just now in scrabbling round for some paper I found a forgotten letter to you. I won't read it Katie—I send it to prove that I was thinking of you. I have no address for I suppose the hotel is not open so I'll send this to the War Dept. Affectionately, E.B.C.* **$300 - $500**



56. Custer, George A. Signature (*"Gen G.A. Custer"*), (5 x 2.75 in.), no date, Elizabethtown, Kentucky; tipped to backing board, some minor spotting, and ink smear on *"Kentucky"*, but in otherwise very good condition. **$1,000 - $1,500**



2nd Brig 3rd Div Cav Corps
Jan 4th 1864

Hon J. M. Howard M.C.

Sir

When I had the pleasure of meeting you last fall in Detroit, you kindly proffered me your aid if I should make known my wants. I have just learned of an attempt to be made, to prevent my confirmation, the only grounds stated are first my "extreme youth" 2nd "older men desired and should have had the position" No charge, so far as my knowledge extends, it made against me as to a lack of ability or fitness to hold the position I now have, neither do they attempt to disparage my services. I hope it will be in accordance with your sense of duty to exercise your influence on my behalf. Behind on the military Committee I presume it would be in your favor to not only influence, to a great extent, but to hasten, the action of the senate in my case. And now, if I am not asking too much of you, I would like to add another request. Could and would you, to favor me, write to the General Commanding my Corps, Maj. Genl. Pleasanton, asking him to give his opinion as to my merit and ability also to mention my services, he would gladly furnish you the information and, coming from him, it would be successfully used by you in my behalf. Pardon me for this encroachment upon your valuable time and Believe me

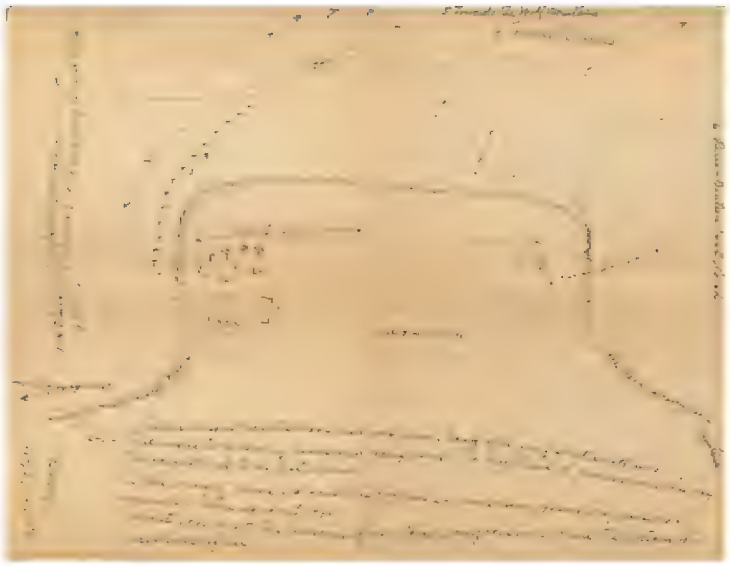
Truly Yours
G. A. Custer
Brig Genl Vols

57. Custer, George A. Autograph letter signed (*"G.A. Custer"*), 2 pages, (10 x 7.75 in.), to Michigan Congressman J.M. Howard, dated 4 January 1864; staple holes and minor mounting remnants, but in otherwise very fine condition.

The young Custer writes to a Congressman, requesting help in getting his appointment confirmed by Congress over the objections of older officers who had been passed over and were jealous of Custer's advancement in rank.

Custer writes in full: *When I had the pleasure of meeting you last fall in Detroit, you kindly proffered me your aid if I should make known my wants. I have just learned of an attempt, to be made, to prevent my confirmation, the only grounds stated are first my "extreme youth" 2nd "older men desired and should have had the position." No charge, so far as my knowledge extends, it made against me as to a lack of ability or fitness to hold the position I now have, neither do they attempt to disparage my services. I hope it will be in accordance with your sense of duty to exercise your influence on my behalf. Behind on the military Committee I presume it would be in your favor to not only influence, to a great extent, but to hasten, the action of the senate in my case. And now, if I am not asking too much of you, I would like to add another request. Could and would you, to favor me, write to the General Commanding my Corps, Maj. Genl. Pleasanton, asking him to give his opinion as to my merit and ability also to mention my services, he would gladly furnish you the information and, coming from him, it would be successfully used by you in my behalf. Pardon me for this encroachment upon your valuable time and Believe me Truly Yours G.A. Custer Brig. Genl. Vols.*

General Custer was the youngest general in the Union Army, just 23 years old, he had previously applied for a commission, but was rejected by Gov. Blair. On 29 June, just two days before the Battle of Gettysburg, he received notice of his appointment and commanded the Michigan Cavalry Brigade during the battle, advancing over the heads of senior officers creating much jealousy, and these senior officers attempted to have his appointment rejected when it came up for confirmation by Congress. Senator Howard endorses on verso as follows: *"Gen'l Custer — answered Jan. 16 — to know what his principles are"*. His appointment was confirmed by Congress, and Custer went on to command the 7th Cavalry. **$15,000 - $25,000**



58. [Custer, George A.]. Hand-drawn manuscript map of the scene of the Battle of Little Big Horn inked by Casper Mayer of Troop G 1st Cavalry, with a description of the battlefield from his time there in 1888, dated 3 April 1934; 1 page, (11 x 8.5 in.). Accompanied with a 3-page typed manuscript of the details of the battlefield, written in March 1934, (9 x 7 in.). General browning and some minor chipping, but all material in good condition. **$400 - $600**

59. [Custer, George A.] Signatures of (3) survivors of the Battle of Little Big Horn, including Marcus Reno (*"M.a. Reno"*), Alfred H. Terry and Francis M. Gibson (*"F.M. Gibson"*) excised from other sources, no dates or locations; all in very good condition. **Marcus Reno** was an American army officer who graduated from West Point. His role in the Battle of the Little Big Horn (25 June 1876) is more controversial perhaps than that of any other individual. Assigned to command Companies A, G and M, Reno was directed to cross the Little Big Horn and attack an Indian camp, with Custer promising, "I will support you." Endeavoring to make a stand when he encountered more Indians than expected, Reno was forced to retreat ("a disorganized rout") back across the river to "Reno's Hill", where he was besieged.
Alfred Howe Terry served in the Army after the Civil War and commanded U.S. troops in the South and in campaigns against the Plains Indians, notably as overall commander of the expedition against the Sioux in the summer of 1876 which led to disaster at the Little Bighorn (26 June 1876). Terry was promoted to major general in 1886 and commanded the Division of the Missouri until his retirement from active service in 1888.
Francis M. Gibson was 1st Lieutenant of H Company of the 7th Cavalry under Capt. Frederick Benteen. **$400 - $600**

60. [Custer, George A.] Benteen, Frederick. Carte de Viste photograph signed on verso (*"F.W. Benteen"*), (4 x 2.5 in. with border), dated 17 May 1864; mounting remnants on verso, general toning, but in overall very good condition.

Full inscription reads: *F.W. Benteen Lt. Col. 10th Cavalry Mo. Vols. May 17th, 1864*

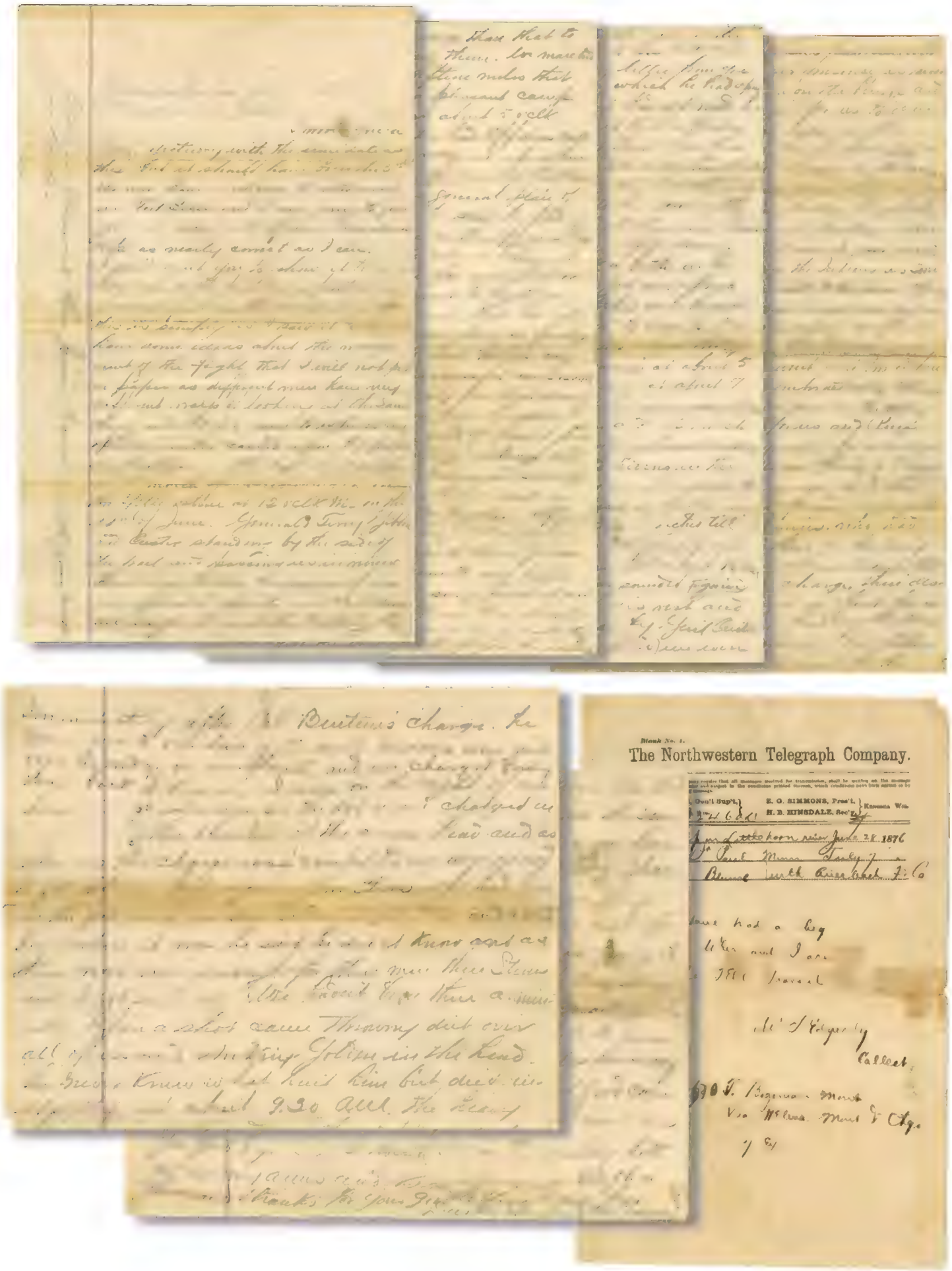
Frederick William Benteen (24 August 1834 – 22 June 1898) was a military officer during the American Civil War and then during the Black Hills War against the Lakota and Northern Cheyenne. He is notable for being in command of a battalion (Companies D, H and K) of the 7th U. S. Cavalry at the Battle of the Little Bighorn. **$400 - $600**

61. [Custer, George A.] Edgerly, Winfield Scott. Autograph letter signed, in pencil, 6 pages [portions missing], (12.5 x 7.75 in.), "Yellowstone Depot", 4 July 1876. Written to his wife, "My own sweet Gracie"; in fine condition.

2nd Lieut. Winfield S. Edgerly's handwritten first-hand account of the Battle of the Little Big Horn (25 June 1876), in the form of a letter to his wife dated 4 July 1876. This may be the earliest known eyewitness account by a participant in the actual battle.

Edgerly writes in part: *Yellowstone Depot July 4th 1876.*
My own sweet Gracie, I wrote you a letter yesterday with the same date as this, but it should have been the 3rd. We now have a chance to send mail via Fort Ellis and I am going to give you an account of our disastrous trip as nearly correct as I can. I don't want you to show it to anybody who would put any portion or incident of it in the newspapers - for this is simply as I saw it. And I have some ideas about the management of the fight that I will not put on paper as different men have very different ways of looking at the same thing and I don't want to express my opinion until called upon by proper authority. We left our camp at the mouth of Rosebud Creek on the Yellowstone at 12 o'clk M on the 22nd. of June. Generals Terry, Gibbon and Custer standing by the side of the trail and passing us in review. There were twelve companies of us in splendid spirits and condition all eager to meet the hostiles and / having no other idea than that to meet was to rout them. We marched about twelve or fifteen miles that day and made a pleasant camp on the Rosebud at about 4 o'clk. After dinner Custer had Officers Call sounded and we all went up where he talked to us for nearly half an hour, telling his general plan of campaign etc. He said he had perfect confidence in the officers and men of the 7th and didn't believe it was of any use for anybody or any other regiment to try to do what we could not, that his intention was to treat everybody as fairly as he could and to make the trip as pleasant and successful as possible. And I want to say here that during the entire march from Lincoln I didn't hear one word of fault found with any of Custer's actions and he gave Keogh command strictly in accordance with his rank on the morning of the fight. After Custer got thro', Reno, Porter, Dr. Lord, Calhoun, Moyhan, Smith, Weir, Gibson and Crittenden came to my little shelter tent and sang for about an hour. Calhoun told us then that his wife had sent him a large cake and that the day after the fight he intended sending a piece round to each officer / of the command. I walked across the camp with Porter to his tent and he told me he had a letter from you directed to his wife which he had opened by mistake but had not read. He was going to send it to Mrs. Porter as soon as we got back from this trip. On the 23rd we marched about thirty five miles and that afternoon Keogh asked me to lie down with him and he and Porter and I went to sleep together. After dinner Porter and I took a bath in the creek and both got our feet wet and scratched our hands in getting back to camp. On the 24th we marched about thirty miles, got into camp at about 5 P.M., had Officers Call at about 9 and were told that there were indications of a village within a day's march of us and that Custer intended making a night march and hiding in the hills the next day so as to strike the Indians at daybreak on the 26th. [In the margin: *'All the 23 & 24 we were following a large trail.'*] *So at 11 P.M. we started, marched till about 1 A.M., halted till about 3 and then moved on again till about 10 A.M. Then Officers Call was sounded again after nearly an hour's rest and a reconnaisance by Gen'l Custer and some scouts, and we were / told that the Indians had undoubtedly discovered our presence as several had been seen on the bluffs and the only thing left for us to do was to move on them at once.* [In the margin: *'While Custer was away trying to find some trace of the village, Cooke, Tom Custer, Calhoun, Godfrey, Moylan and myself put down in a ravine in the shade and smoked a cigarette together. Cooke laughed and said I would have a chance to bathe my maiden sabre that day.'*] *We then mounted and moved forward about half a mile, halted and he (Gen'l Custer) reassigned the companies into battallions* [sic] *giving three companies each to Reno, Benteen, Keogh and Yates. We were in Benteen's batallion and our orders were to go over to the left and charge the Indians as soon as we saw them, and to keep an officer with about six men in advance and on the tops of hills to report anything they might see. Mr. Gibson was sent and after we went about two or three miles we found it impracticable to keep to the left and came down in the valley. Very fortunately for us and Reno's command as it proved, for when we got out of the hills we found a Crow Scout beckoning us up to the right and there found Reno with his three companies, who had just been driven there by the Sioux from the bottom, where learned that they had made a charge, then dismounted and fought on foot for a while and then finding themselves overwhelmed by Indians had taken their horses and made for the ...* [missing portion] [at top center: *'3'*] *... Immediately after Col. Benteen's charge, he came over to our line and said Indians were just over the ridge on our flank, and we charged, driving them back likewise. I was on the right of our line.* [Edgerly draws a small diagram, labeling two points 'o1' and 'o2' - 'o2' above the 'o1' - with an arrow pointing from 'o1' to 'o2'.] *Where you see the dot o1 we charged in the direction of the arrow head and as soon as the charge was completed we were ordered to get into our pits again. Pvt.* [Thomas W.] *Stivers who had been in the pit with me saw* [Pvt. Patrick 'Paddy' M.] *Golden in pit nr. o2 and asked him whose it was, he said he didn't know and as there was room enough for three men there Stivers and I got into it. We hadn't been there a minute before a shot came throwing dirt over all of us and striking Golden in the head. He never knew what hurt him but died instantly at about 9.30 A.M. The heavy ...* [missing portion] *... he said orders had been given to fall back and we must obey them. That was the thing that I regretted more than any other thing that happened to me - for I had promised that wounded man. I now* ---- ---- ---- [obscured by an address written over this portion of text in large letters] *and wasn't able to raise a finger for him. At the place where I found Weir, Godfrey and Mr. Hare had their skirmish line and they did splendidly driving the Indians back enough to cover us until we got in position on the next crest. We then found a line in this manner which was afterwards changed by moving D round to the line marked D2, K. Co. covering the ground formerly held by K & D. We fought there from before ...* [missing portion] *... you always are to me. Colonel Reno, Mr. Wallace and I mess together and sleep in the same tent or rather under the same flag, as we have no tent and our relations have been very pleasant so far with every reason to believe they will continue so. The officers frequently ask for news from you and poor Keogh was going to give me a letter for you asking you to buy some cretonne [a heavy cloth used for curtains] and other things for his quarters. He wished to be remembered when I wrote to you as did Capts. Yates and Smith. Yates was very grateful to your father for taking such good care of his mother. Now my Precious I must kiss you Goodbye. I wish I could really hold you in my arms and kiss you now. With a thousand thanks for your good letters, I am Your Devoted Husband W. S. Edgerly 7th Cav.*

Accompanied with a telegram received by the Northwestern Telegraph Company, on "The Northwestern Telegraph Company" letterhead stationery, 1 page, (8.5 x 5.5 in.), Received at St. Paul, Minnesota, 7 July 1876 addressed to Louis Blume, Edgerly's brother-in-law at the financial firm of Auerbach & Co. Edgerly's message was sent from "Camp on Littlehorn river, 28 June 1876" and states in full: "*We have had a big fight. Weir and I are safe. Tell Grassie [sic, i.e., Gracie, Edgerly's wife]. W S Edgerly Collect.*" The message was sent by courier and delivered to the office at Bozeman, Montana via Helena, Montana. **$30,000 - $50,000**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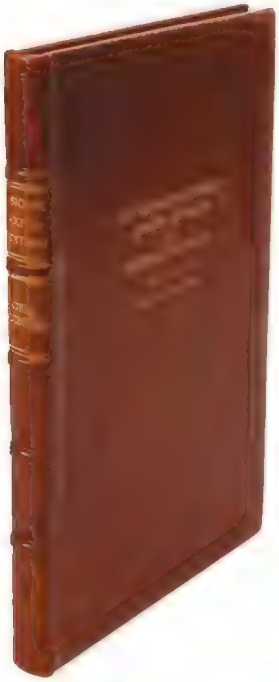
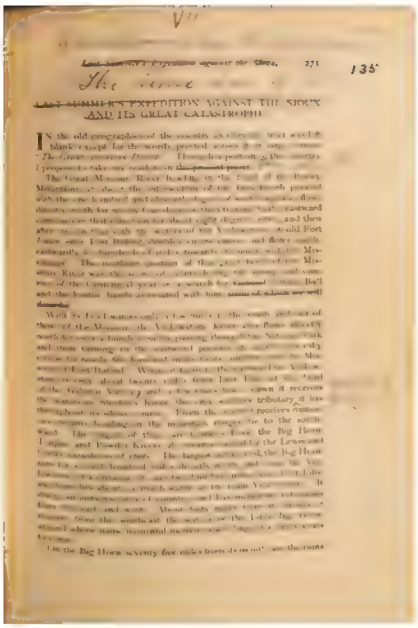
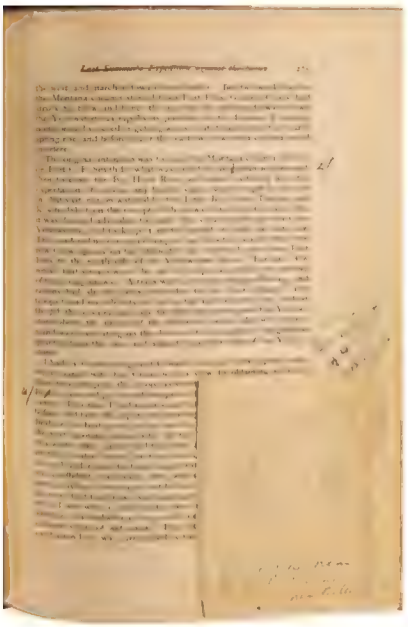
The Northwestern Telegraph Company.





LAST SUMMER'S EXPEDITION AGAINST THE SIOUX
AND ITS GREAT CATASTROPHE

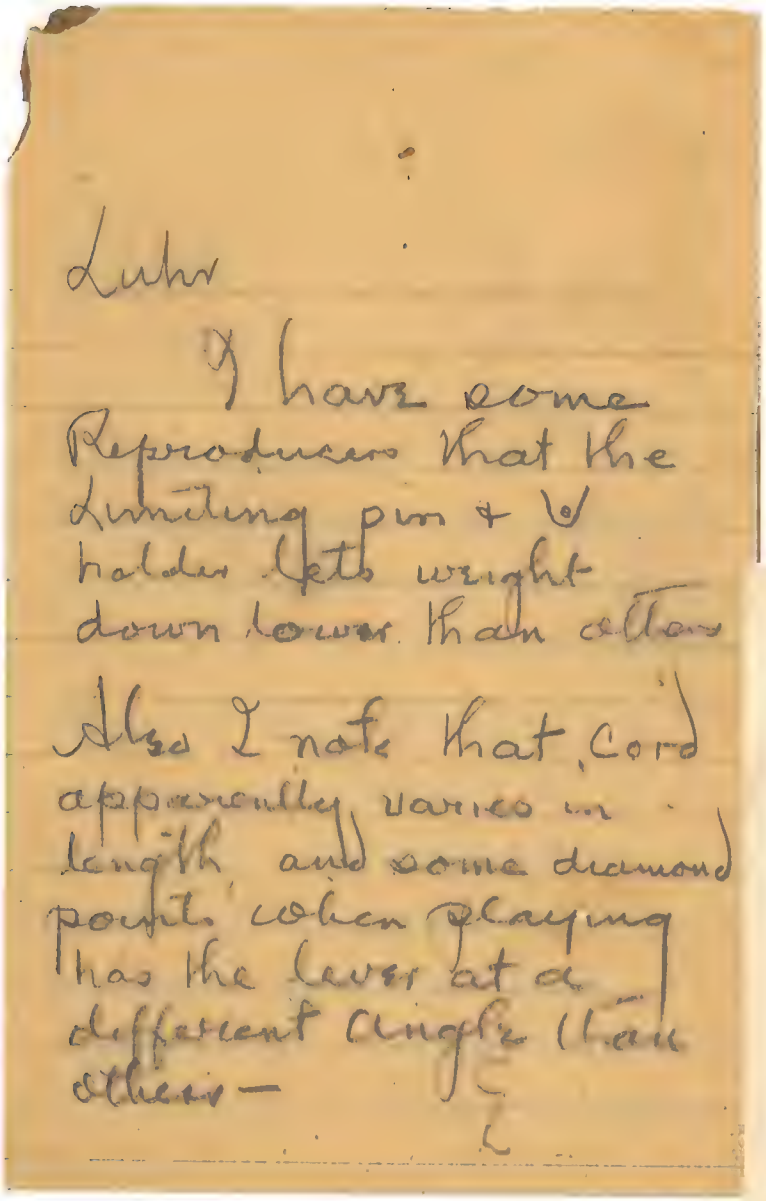


62. [Custer, George A.] Gibbon, John. General John Gibbon's hand-annotated working copies of two articles on the Battle of Little Big Horn and the Pursuit of Sioux Indian Chief Sitting Bull. Two separate, printed articles (in 63pp.), (6.75 x 10.25 in.; 171 x 260 mm.), being General John Gibbons' working copy with over one hundred corrections, his initialed signature at closing and numerous tipped-in hand drawn sketches by him. These two printed articles were written by Gibbon for the *American Catholic Quarterly Review* and were published in 1877.

7th Cavalry General John Gibbon's hand-annotated working copies of two articles on the Battle of Little Big Horn and the pursuit of Sioux Indian Chief Sitting Bull written just one year after the famous battle.

Entitled *"Last Summer's Expedition Against the Sioux and its Great Catastrophe,"* and the second article, *"Hunting Sitting Bull"* are praised for their accuracy in John M. Carroll's Custer in Periodicals, where they appear on the list of the most important Custer periodical literature. It was Gibbon's intention to incorporate these articles in a projected book on his Western experiences to be called "Rambles in the Rocky Mountains." For this purpose, he has re-titled the articles, *"The Sioux War of 1876"* and *"Pursuit of Sitting Bull,"* changed the page numbers, corrected spelling (particularly of names), inserted other changes (some form of correction appears on every page) and pinned in a few sketches to suggest illustrations. Beautifully bound in full morocco with gilt title on cover. In command of the other column of the 7th Cavalry in their two-prong attack on the Sioux village, General John Gibbon was still one day's ride behind Custer when he attacked and brought about the legendary Battle of Little Big Horn. An exceptional Custer Indian War piece with original drawings created just one year after the battle.
$4,000 - $6,000

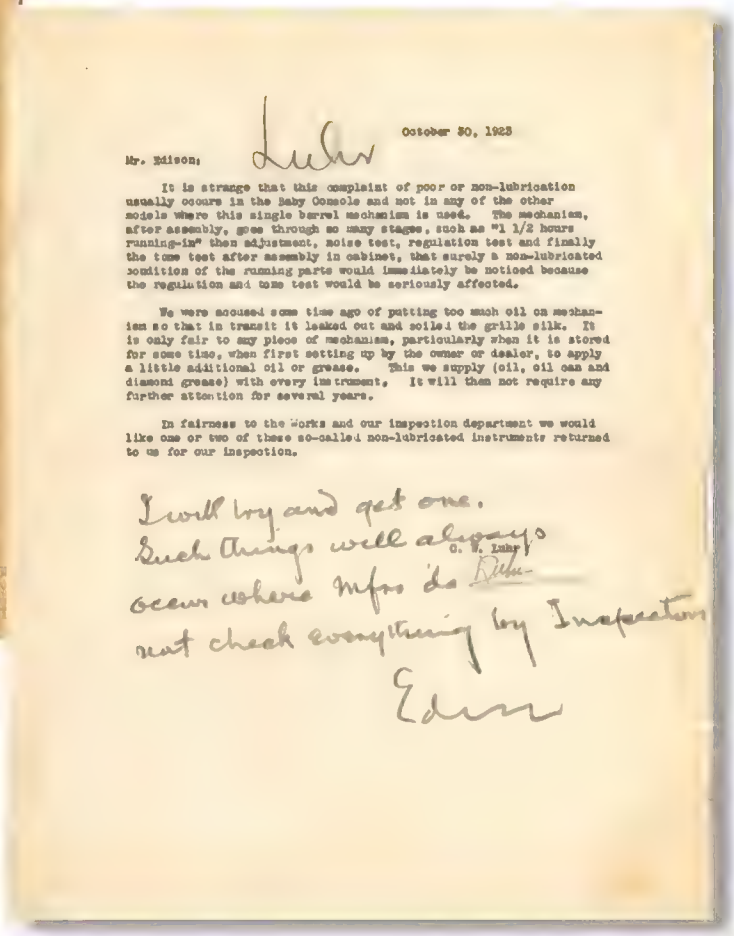
63. [Custer, George A.] Reno, Marcus Albert. Signature (*"Ma Reno"*), excised from a larger sheet, approx. 1.75 in. in length; included is a vintage board-backed photograph of Reno Hill measuring (9.75 x 6.75 in.); some chipping on the border, not affecting the image; both in overall very good condition. His role in the Battle of the Little Big Horn (25 June 1876) is more controversial perhaps than that of any other individual. Assigned to command Companies A, G and M, Reno was directed to cross the Little Big Horn and attack an Indian camp, with Custer promising, "I will support you." Endeavoring to make a stand when he encountered more Indians than expected, Reno was forced to retreat back across the river to "Reno's Hill," where he was besieged. Reno's forces suffered 49 killed and 46 wounded before the Indians departed on 25 June (before Gibbon and Terry arrived in relief). **$400 - $600**


Luhr

I have some Reproducers that the limiting pin & (drawing) holder lets weight down lower than others.

Also I note that cord apparently varies in length and some diamond points when playing has the lever at a different angle than others —

E


October 30, 1923

Mr. Edison:

Luhr

It is strange that this complaint of poor or non-lubrication usually occurs in the Baby Console and not in any of the other models where this single barrel mechanism is used. The mechanism, after assembly, goes through so many stages, such as "1 1/2 hours running-in" then adjustment, noise test, regulation test and finally the tone test after assembly in cabinet, that surely a non-lubricated condition of the running parts would immediately be noticed because the regulation and tone test would be seriously affected.

We were accused some time ago of putting too much oil on mechanism so that in transit it leaked out and soiled the grille silk. It is only fair to any piece of mechanism, particularly when it is stored for some time, when first setting up by the owner or dealer, to apply a little additional oil or grease. This we supply (oil, oil can and diamond grease) with every instrument. It will then not require any further attention for several years.

In fairness to the Works and our inspection department we would like one or two of these so-called non-lubricated instruments returned to us for our inspection.

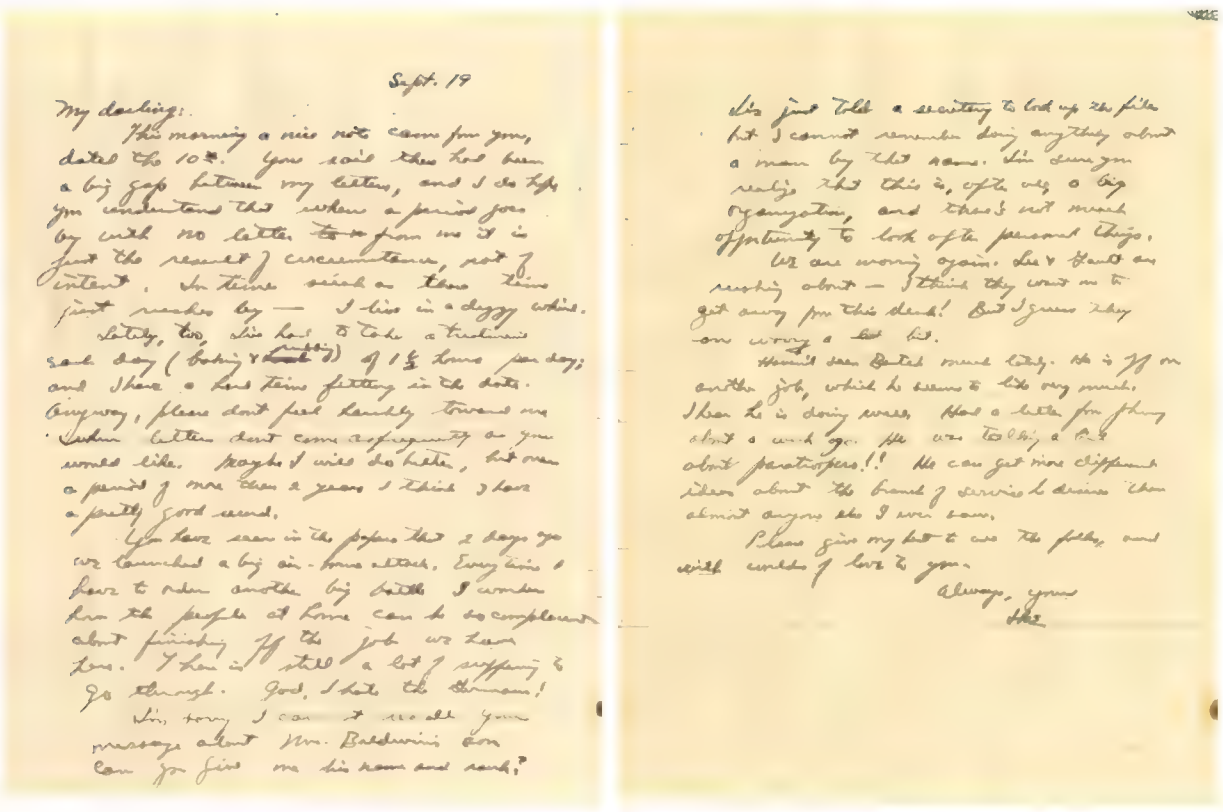
Yours very truly,
C. H. Luhr

I will try and get one.
Such things will always occur where mfrs do not check everything by Inspectors
Edison

64. Edison, Thomas A. (2) autograph letters signed (*"E"* and *"Edison"*), 1 page each, (5 x 7.75 in. and 8.5 x 11 in.), both undated; further details below.

An outstanding pair of Edison letters about the phonograph.

(1) Autograph letter signed *"E"*, in pencil, 1 page, (5 x 7.75 in.), no date, no location.
In full: *Luhr / I have some Reproducers that the limiting pin & (drawing) holder lets weight down lower than others. / Also I note that cord apparently varies in length and some diamond points when playing has the lever at a different angle than others - E* Toned with one corner chip and stain, else fine condition. (2) Autograph letter signed (*"Edison"*), in pencil, 1 page, (8.5 x 11 in.), no date, written as a response to a typed letter signed, "Luhr", dated October 30, 1923. Edison writes on the lower half of Luhr's letter, in full: *"Luhr, I will try and get one. Such things will always occur where mfrs do not check everything by Inspectors. Edison"* Center fold and edge wear in blank areas, else fine condition. **$2,000 - $3,000**



Sept. 19

My darling:

This morning a nice note came from you, dated the 10th. You said there had been a big gap between my letters, and I do hope you understand that when a period goes by with no letter from me it is just the result of circumstances, not of intent. In times such as these time just reaches by — I live in a dizzy whirl.

Lately, too, I've had to take a treatment each day (baking & rubbing) of 1-1/2 hours per day; and I have a hard time fitting in the date. Anyway, please don't feel harshly toward me when letters don't come as frequent as you would like. Maybe I will do better, but over a period of more than 2 years I think I have a pretty good record. You have seen in the papers that 2 days ago we launched a big air-borne attack. Every time I have to order another big battle I wonder how the papers at home can be so complacent about finishing off the job we have here. There is still a lot of suffering to go through. God I hate Germans!!

I'm sorry I cannot recall your message about Mr. Baldwin's son. Can you find me his name and rank? I've just told a secretary to look up the file but I cannot remember doing anything about a man by that name. I'm sure you realize that this is, after all, a big organization, and there's not much opportunity to look after personal things. Haven't seen Bartel much lately. He is off on another job, which he seems to like very much. I hear he is doing well. Had a letter from Johnny about a week ago. He was talking a bit about paratroopers!! He can get more different ideas about the branch of service I desire than almost anyone else I ever saw. Please give my best to all the folks, and with worlds of love to you. Always, your Ike

65. Eisenhower, Dwight D. Autograph letter signed (*"Ike"*), 2 pages, (10.5 x 8 in.), London, 19 September [1944], written to his wife, Mamie; in fine condition.

General Eisenhower, suffering from a painful knee injury, writes to his wife just two days after he ordered the doomed Operation Market Garden

Eisenhower pens in full:

My darling: This morning a nice note came from you, dated the 10th. You said there had been a big gap between my letters, and I do hope you understand that when a period goes by with no letter from me it is just the result of circumstances, not of intent. In times such as these time just reaches by – I live in a dizzy whirl.

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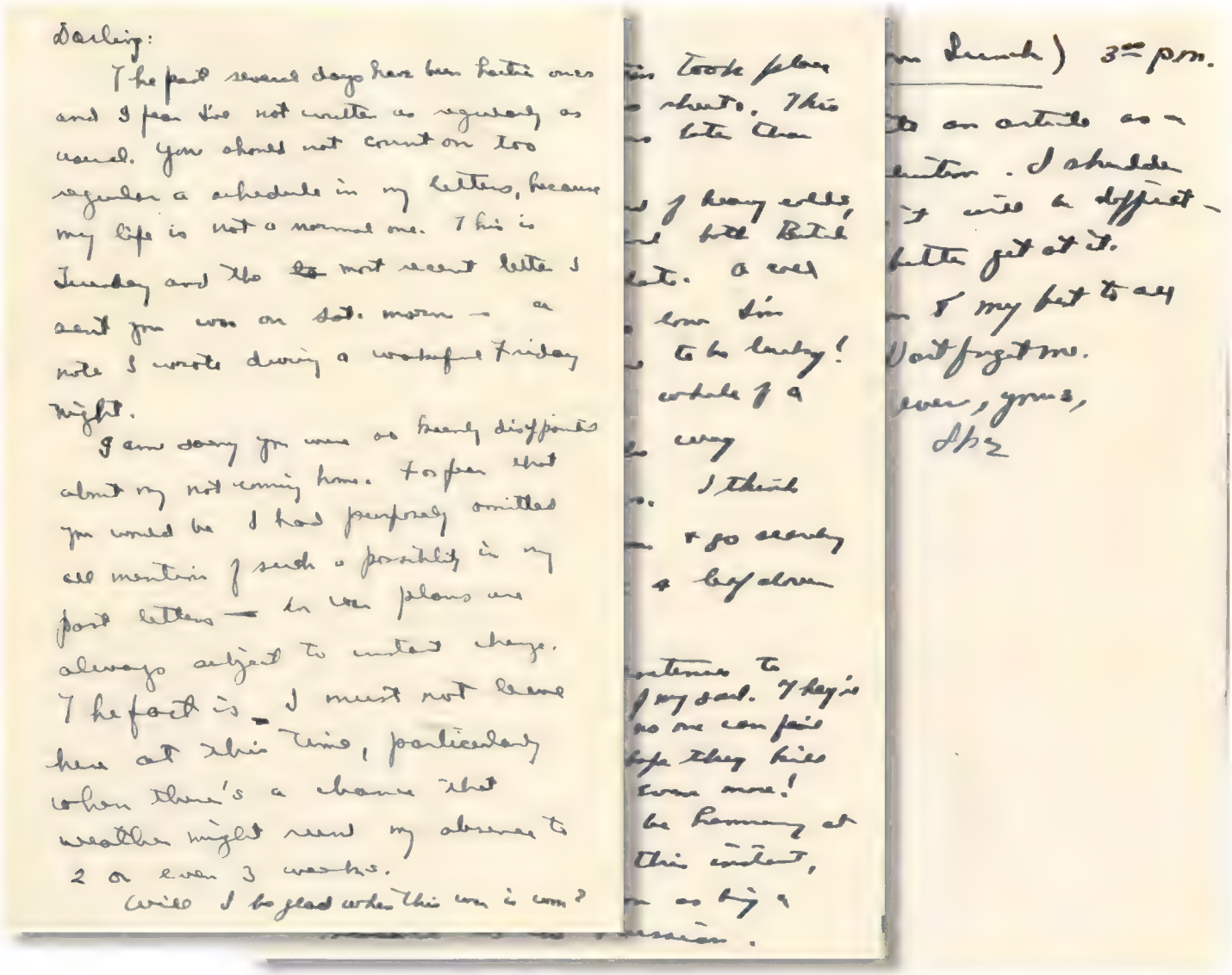
On 2 September, while returning to Granville from a meeting with Bradley and Patton in Versailles, Eisenhower's B-25 had a mechanical failure and he switched to the small, one-passenger Stinson L-5 Sentinel. The pilot lost his way in a storm and could not locate the airstrip. About to run out of fuel, the pilot made an emergency landing on a beach. In an effort to push the plane in the wet sand above the tide line, Eisenhower fell and twisted his knee. The injury was quite painful and recovery was slow.

Under protest from recently appointed Field Marshal Montgomery regarding supply line priorities, Eisenhower grudgingly flew his B-25 to Brussels to meet with him. Boarding the plane was painful, but getting off the plane proved impossible, so they held their meeting aboard the plane on the airfield. Montgomery complained bitterly of Patton running the war and demanded the land battle be returned to him. After arguing for an hour, Eisenhower agreed to a plan, Operation Market Garden, that Montgomery promised would succeed.

A combined airborne and ground offensive launched on 17 September, Operation Market Garden was designed to secure bridges across the Rhine and encircle the Ruhr, Germany's industrial area. Bolstered by the early success of the paratroopers on the first two days of the operation, Eisenhower was optimistic, but things began to go badly over the next two days. A combination of bad weather, relentless German counterattacks and Montgomery's passivity in getting the ground forces to Arnhem ultimately led to its failure on 21 September.

Strongly worded content from the General regarding one of his worst errors in the war. **$2,000 - $3,000**



66. Eisenhower, Dwight D. Autograph letter signed (*"Ike"*), 3 pages, (9 x 6 in.), to wife Mamie, [no date or location]; in fine condition.

Eisenhower pens a heartfelt letter to Mamie while in the depths of war: *"The Russian fight continues to stir me to the depths of my soul. They're hitting so hard that no one can fail to admire them. I hope they kill a million Huns -- even more! And I wish we could be hammering at the d--- Germans, this instant, just as hard and on as big a scale as the Russians."*

Eisenhower writes in full: *Darling: The past several days have been hectic ones and I fear I've not written as regularly as usual. You should not count on too regular a schedule in my letters, because my life is not a normal one. This is Tuesday and the most recent letter I sent you was on Sat. morn — a note I wrote during a wakeful Friday night. I am sorry you were so keenly disappointed about my not coming home. For fear that you would be I had purposely omitted all mention of such a possibility in my past letters — for plans are always subject to instant change. The fact is I must not leave here at this time, particularly when there's a chance that weather might run my absence to 2 or even 3 weeks. Will I be glad when this war is over?*
The usual interruption took place between these two sheets. This sentence is six hours later than the preceding one. There's been a round of heavy colds which, thank the lord both Butch & I have missed, to date. A cold always knocks me so low I'm hoping I'll continue to be lucky! In fact I need one whole of a lot of luck all the way round — these days. I think I should take an afternoon & go searching for a rabbit's foot — a 4 leaf clover & a horseshoe. The Russian fight continues to stir me to the depths of my soul. They're hitting so hard that no one can fail to admire them. I hope they kill a million Huns -- even more! And I wish we could be hammering at the d--- Germans, this instant, just as hard and on as big a scale as the Russians. (Just back from lunch) 3:00 p.m. I've got to write an article as a preface to a publication. I shudder to start — as it will be difficult — but guess I'd better get at it. Lots of love to you & my best to all our friends. Don't forget me. As ever, yours, Ike

The two principal belligerent powers were Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union, along with their respective allies. Though never engaged in military action in the Eastern Front, the United Kingdom and the United States both provided substantial material aid to the Soviet Union. The Eastern Front was the largest and bloodiest theatre of World War II. It is generally accepted as being the deadliest conflict in human history, with over 30 million killed as a result. The German armed forces suffered 80% of its military deaths in the Eastern Front. It involved more land combat than all other World War II theatres combined. **$2,000 - $3,000**

67. Eisenhower, Dwight D. Photograph signed as President, and by his entire cabinet, (10 x 12 in.), dated approx. 1953, black-and-white photo showing Eisenhower, Nixon and 15 others, including all of the Cabinet members plus some aides, sitting around a large table in the Cabinet Room, which is dominated by the official portrait of Theodore Roosevelt, signed vertically by all; tipped to heavy backing board, wrinkling and chipping in corners, but subjects and signatures unaffected.
Left to right, they are: U.N. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay, Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey, Vice President Richard Nixon, Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Oveta Culp Hobby, longtime Presidential assistant Sherman Adams, Advisory Committee Chairman and future HEW Secretary Arthur Fleming, Secretary of Labor Marting Durkin, Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, President Dwight D. Eisenhower, Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson and then-Presidential assistant Harold Stassen; two signatures unidentified. **$800 - $1,200**

68. Fillmore, Millard. Autograph letter signed, 1 page, (7.75 x 9.75 in.; 197 x 248 mm.), Buffalo, 16 September 1842, to *"Hon. G. Morgan"*. With integral address overleaf and free frank. Toning along the edges from previous mounting.

Millard Fillmore, the last Whig member to become U.S. President, has high hopes for the party in the 1842 election: *"I trust you will have a glorious time, and lay the foundation for a Whig triumph this fall."*

Fillmore writes in full: *Dear Morgan, I have yours accompanying the Circular of the committee of arrangements for the Whig Young Men's State Convention, at Auburn, and regret that the sickness of my family will prevent my attendance at the convention, but we will endeavor to send you some good men and true. I trust you will have a glorious time, and lay the foundation for a Whig triumph this fall. Truly yours, Millard Fillmore*

Buffalo. Sept. 16. 1842.

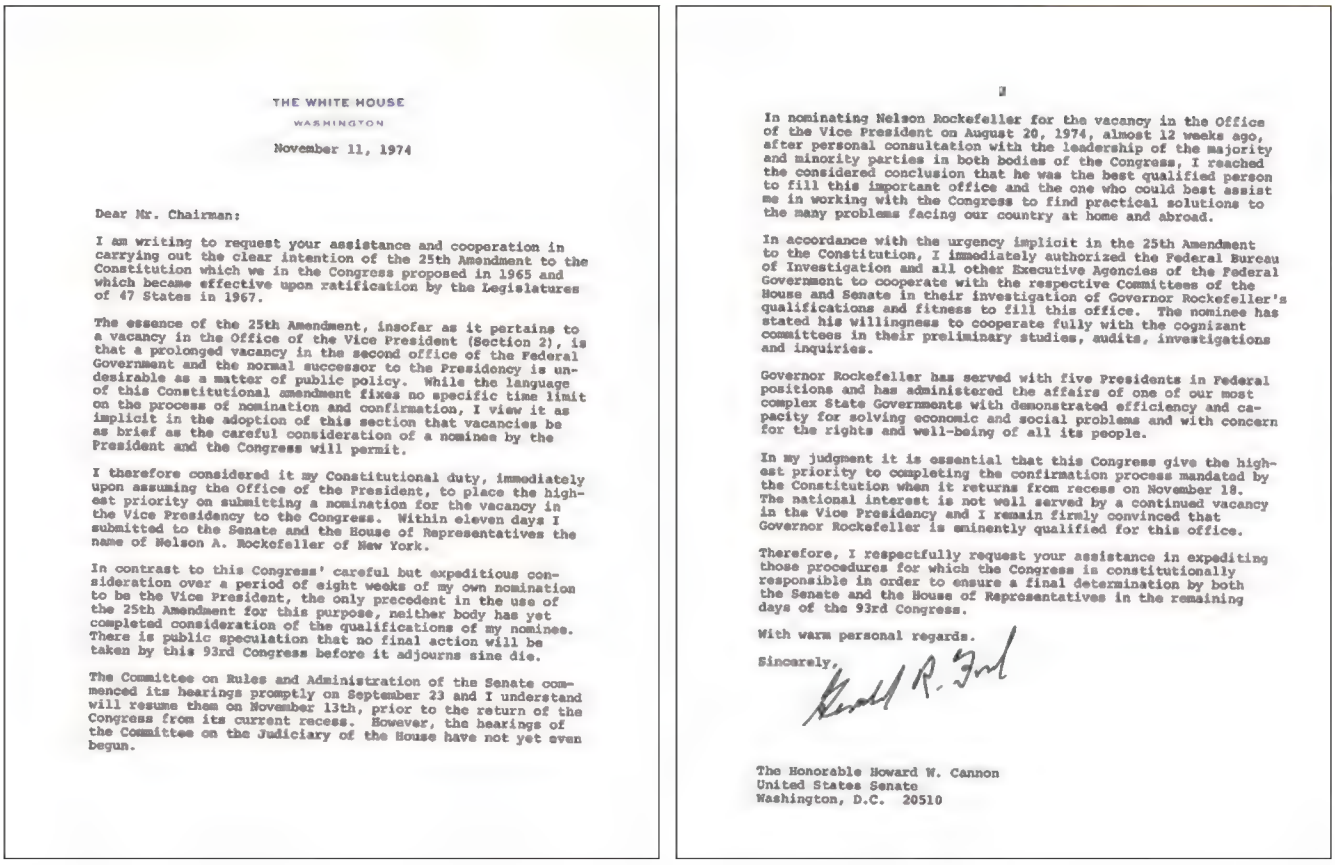
Dear Morgan,

I have yours accompanying the Circular of the Committee of arrangements for the Whig Young Mens State Convention at Auburn and regret that the sickness of my family will prevent my attendance at the Convention, but we will endeavor to send you some good men and true.

I trust you will have a glorious time and lay the foundation for a whig triumph this fall.

Truly Yours
In great haste
Millard Fillmore

In its two decades of existence, the Whig Party had two of its candidates, William Henry Harrison and Zachary Taylor, elected President. Both died in office. John Tyler succeeded to the Presidency after Harrison's death but was expelled from the party. Millard Fillmore, who became President after Taylor's death, was the last Whig to hold the nation's highest office.
The party was ultimately destroyed by the question of whether to allow the expansion of slavery to the territories. With deep fissures in the party on this question, the anti-slavery faction prevented the re-nomination of its own incumbent President Fillmore in the 1852 presidential election; instead, the party nominated General Winfield Scott. Most Whig party leaders thereupon quit politics (as Lincoln did temporarily) or changed parties. The northern voter base mostly joined the new Republican Party. By the 1856 presidential election, the party was virtually defunct. **$300 - $500**



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 11, 1974

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am writing to request your assistance and cooperation in carrying out the clear intention of the 25th Amendment to the Constitution which we in the Congress proposed in 1965 and which became effective upon ratification by the Legislatures of 47 States in 1967.

The essence of the 25th Amendment, insofar as it pertains to a vacancy in the Office of the Vice President (Section 2), is that a prolonged vacancy in the second office of the Federal Government and the normal successor to the Presidency is undesirable as a matter of public policy. While the language of this Constitutional amendment fixes no specific time limit on the process of nomination and confirmation, I view it as implicit in the adoption of this section that vacancies be as brief as the careful consideration of a nominee by the President and the Congress will permit.

I therefore considered it my Constitutional duty, immediately upon assuming the Office of the President, to place the highest priority on submitting a nomination for the vacancy in the Vice Presidency to the Congress. Within eleven days I submitted to the Senate and the House of Representatives the name of Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York.

In contrast to this Congress' careful but expeditious consideration over a period of eight weeks of my own nomination to be the Vice President, the only precedent in the use of the 25th Amendment for this purpose, neither body has yet completed consideration of the qualifications of my nominee. There is public speculation that no final action will be taken by this 93rd Congress before it adjourns sine die.

The Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate commenced its hearings promptly on September 23 and I understand will resume them on November 13th, prior to the return of the Congress from its current recess. However, the hearings of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House have not yet even begun.

2

In nominating Nelson Rockefeller for the vacancy in the Office of the Vice President on August 20, 1974, almost 12 weeks ago, after personal consultation with the leadership of the majority and minority parties in both bodies of the Congress, I reached the considered conclusion that he was the best qualified person to fill this important office and the one who could best assist me in working with the Congress to find practical solutions to the many problems facing our country at home and abroad.

In accordance with the urgency implicit in the 25th Amendment to the Constitution, I immediately authorized the Federal Bureau of Investigation and all other Executive Agencies of the Federal Government to cooperate with the respective Committees of the House and Senate in their investigation of Governor Rockefeller's qualifications and fitness to fill this office. The nominee has stated his willingness to cooperate fully with the cognizant committees in their preliminary studies, audits, investigations and inquiries.

Governor Rockefeller has served with five Presidents in Federal positions and has administered the affairs of one of our most complex State Governments with demonstrated efficiency and capacity for solving economic and social problems and with concern for the rights and well-being of all its people.

In my judgment it is essential that this Congress give the highest priority to completing the confirmation process mandated by the Constitution when it returns from recess on November 18. The national interest is not well served by a continued vacancy in the Vice Presidency and I remain firmly convinced that Governor Rockefeller is eminently qualified for this office.

Therefore, I respectfully request your assistance in expediting those procedures for which the Congress is constitutionally responsible in order to ensure a final determination by both the Senate and the House of Representatives in the remaining days of the 93rd Congress.

With warm personal regards.

Sincerely,

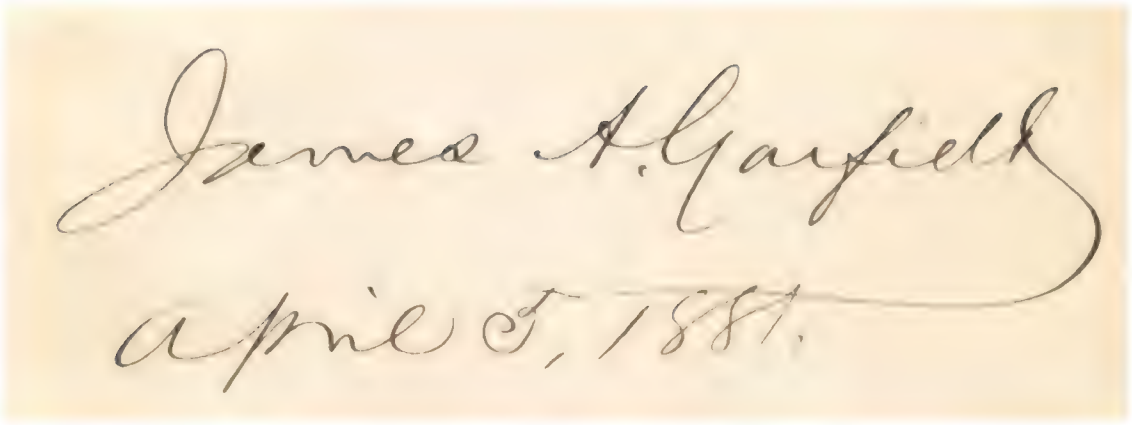
Gerald R. Ford

The Honorable Howard W. Cannon
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

69. Ford, Gerald. Typed letter signed as President (*"Gerald R. Ford"*), 2 pages, (10.5 x 8 in.), on White House stationery, to *"The Honorable Howard W. Cannon"*, dated 11 November 1974; staple holes in the top left corner, but in otherwise fine condition.

Recently appointed President Ford writes to the Chairman of the Senate Rules Committee to ask for assistance in following the 25th Amendment and appointing Nelson Rockefeller to the office of Vice President.

Ford writes in full: *Dear Mr. Chairman: I am writing to request your assistance and cooperation in carrying out the clear intention of the 25th Amendment to the Constitution which we in the Congress proposed in 1965 and which became effective upon ratification by the Legislatures of 47 states in 1967. The essence of the 25th Amendment, insofar as it pertains to a vacancy in the Office of the Vice President (Section 2), is that a prolonged vacancy in the second office of the Federal Government and the normal successor to the Presidency is undesirable as a matter of public policy. While the language of this Constitutional amendment fixes no specific time limit on the process of nomination and confirmation, I view it as implicit in the adoption of this section that vacancies be as brief as the careful consideration of a nominee by the President and the Congress will permit. I therefore considered it my Constitutional duty, immediately upon assuming the Office of the President, to place the highest priority on submitting a nomination for the vacancy in the Vice Presidency to the Congress. Within eleven days I submitted to the Senate and the House of Representatives the name of Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York. In contrast to this Congress' careful but expeditious consideration over a period of eight weeks of my own nomination to be the Vice President, the only precedent in the use of the 25th Amendment for this purpose, neither body has yet completed consideration of the qualifications of my nominee. There is public speculation that no final action will be taken by this 93rd Congress before it adjourns sine die. The Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate commenced its hearings promptly on September 23 and I understand will resume them on November 13th, prior to the return of the Congress from its current recess. However, the hearings of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House have not yet even begun. In nominating Nelson Rockefeller for the vacancy in the Office of the Vice President on August 20, 1974, almost 12 weeks ago, after personal consultation with the leadership of the majority and minority parties in both bodies of the Congress, I reached the considered conclusion that he was the best qualified person to fill this important office and the one who could best assist me in working with the Congress to find practical solutions to the many problems facing our country at home and abroad. In accordance with the urgency implicit in the 25th Amendment to the Constitution, I immediately authorized the Federal Bureau of Investigation and all other Executive Agencies of the Federal Government to cooperate with the respective Committees of the House and Senate in their investigation of Governor Rockefeller's qualifications and fitness to fill this office. The nominee has stated his willingness to cooperate fully with the cognizant committees in their preliminary studies, audits, investigations and inquiries. Governor Rockefeller has served with five Presidents in Federal positions and has administered the affairs of one of our most complex State Governments with demonstrated efficiency and capacity for solving economic and social problems and with concern for the rights and well-being of all its people. In my judgment it is essential that this Congress give the highest priority to completing the confirmation process mandated by the Constitution when it returns from recess on November 18. The national interest is not well served by a continued vacancy in the Vice Presidency and I remain firmly convinced that Governor Rockefeller is eminently qualified for this office. Therefore, I respectfully request your assistance in expediting those procedures for which the Congress is constitutionally responsible in order to ensure a final determination by both the Senate and the House of Representatives in the remaining days of the 93rd Congress. With warm personal regards. Sincerely, Gerald R. Ford.* **$2,000 - $3,000**



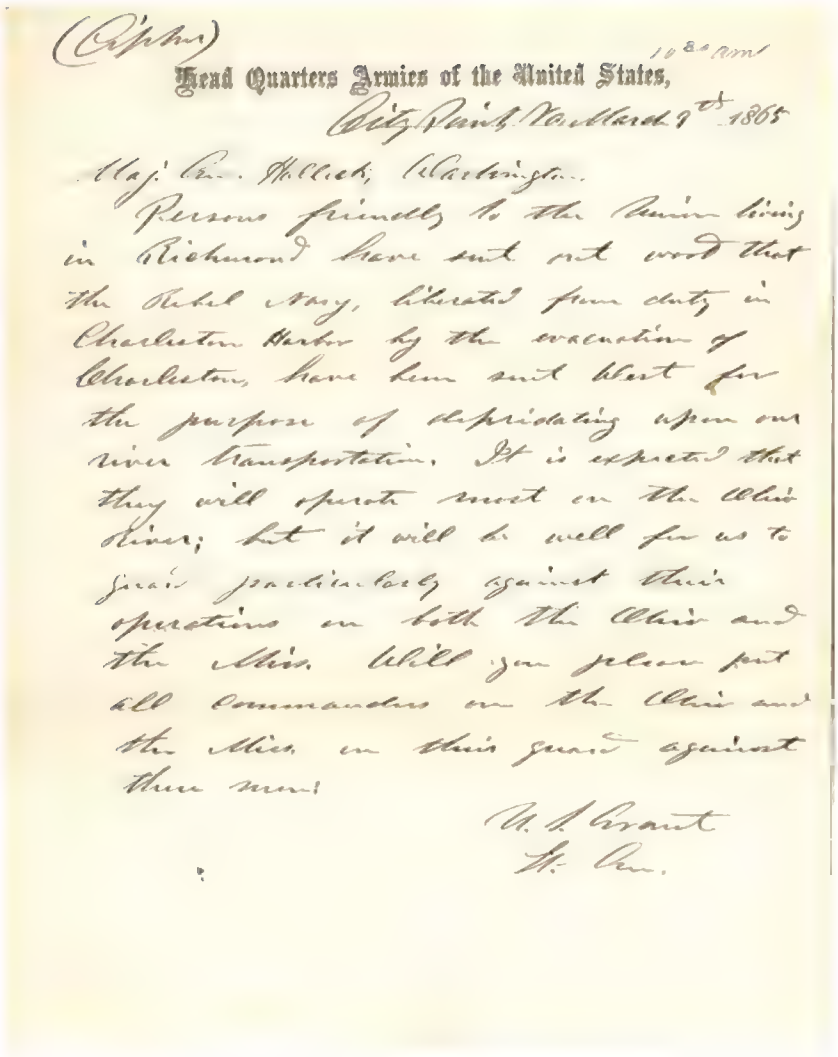
70. Garfield, James A. Autograph album signed as President, (8.5 x 7 in.), also signed by Cabinet members Secretary of War Robert Todd Lincoln (son of former President Abraham Lincoln), Secretary of the Treasury William Windom, Postmaster General Thomas L. James, Attorney General Wayne MacVeagh, Secretary of State James G. Blaine, Secretary of the Navy William H. Hunt and Secretary of the Interior Samuel J. Kirkwood; all signed on 5 April 1881; spine has separated, several pages detached; pages and signatures in fine condition.

An impressive gathering of signatures from some of the most powerful men in the country, including President Garfield, who served for only 200 days.

$2,500 - $3,500

71. Grant, Ulysses S. Document signed (*"U.S. Grant"*) as President on vellum, 1 page, (16.75 x 13 in.), dated 20 July 1870; some browning, minor junction page separation, shows signs of moisture exposure and mounting remnant on verso, but in otherwise good condition, with all text bold and legible.

The document reads in part: ... *That reposing special trust and confidence in the Integrity, Diligence and Discretion of Thomas Mason I have nominated and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate do Appoint him Second Lieutenant in the Revenue Service of the United States and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfill the duties of that Office ... until a successor shall have been appointed and duly qualified. ... by the President U.S. Grant George S. Boutwell Secretary of the Treasury.* **$400 - $600**



(Cipher)

Head Quarters Armies of the United States,

City Point, Va. March 9th 1865

Maj. Gen. Halleck, Washington.

Persons friendly to the Union living in Richmond have sent out word that the Rebel Navy, liberated from duty in Charleston Harbor by the evacuation of Charleston, have been sent West for the purpose of depredating upon our river transportation. It is expected that they will operate most on the Ohio River; but it will be well for us to guard particularly against their operations on both the Ohio and the Miss. Will you please put all commanders on the Ohio and the Miss. on their guard against these men?

U. S. Grant
Lt. Gen.

73. Grant, Ulysses S. Sketch signed (*"U.S. Grant Genl. U.S.A."*), 1 page, (6 x 4 in.), accomplished in pencil, with white paint highlights on brown artist paper, dated 24 November [no year]; minor toning on the borders, but in overall fine condition.
$600 - $800

72. Grant, Ulysses S. Exceptional Civil War-date autograph letter signed (*"U.S. Grant"*), 1 page, (10 x 7.75 in.), on *"Head Quarters Armies of the United States"* letterhead stationery, written from City Point, Virginia, on 9 March 1865. Written to Gen. Henry Halleck, and noted *"Cipher"* at the upper left corner, indicating that it would later be encoded; in very fine condition.

After the fall of Charleston in 1865, Gen. Grant is concerned that the Confederate navy, recently freed from the Federal blockade of Charleston Harbor, may head for the Ohio River to harass Union transports

Grant pens in full:

Persons friendly to the Union living in Richmond have sent out word that the Rebel Navy, liberated from duty in Charleston Harbor by the evacuation of Charleston, have been sent West for the purpose of depredating upon our river transportation. It is expected that they will operate most on the Ohio River; but it will be well for us to guard particularly against their operations on both the Ohio and the Miss. Will you please put all commanders on the Ohio and the Miss. on their guard against these men? U.S. Grant Lt. Gen.

At the time this letter was written, the Confederacy was nearing its end. Two weeks prior (17 February), Charleston, proud birthplace of secession and spiritual capital, in a sense, of the whole South, was evacuated. With its Fort Sumter battered to rubble, the city had stood defiant and unconquerable for nearly four years. But as Sherman's army approached and the defenders faced the real possibility of being penned up, Gen. Hardee reluctantly and belatedly pulled his troops out. He took with him movable guns and as much supplies as his troops could carry, but sacrificed the heavy guns – plus, the irreplaceable symbol that was Charleston. With its fall, something of the heart of the Confederacy departed. At 9:00 a.m. the following day, the troops of Union Gen. Alexander Schimmelfennig entered the city, and it was surrendered by the mayor. It is interesting here that Grant believes the small Confederate navy in South Carolina, which had been corralled into Charleston Harbor by the Federal blockade, was headed for the Ohio River. With the Federals in nearly complete control of the entire western river system, any Confederate cruise up the Mississippi River would be suicide.
An important letter from Grant, who, exactly one month later (9 April 1865), would be accepting the surrender of Lee's Confederate army at Appomattox. **$3,000 - $5,000**

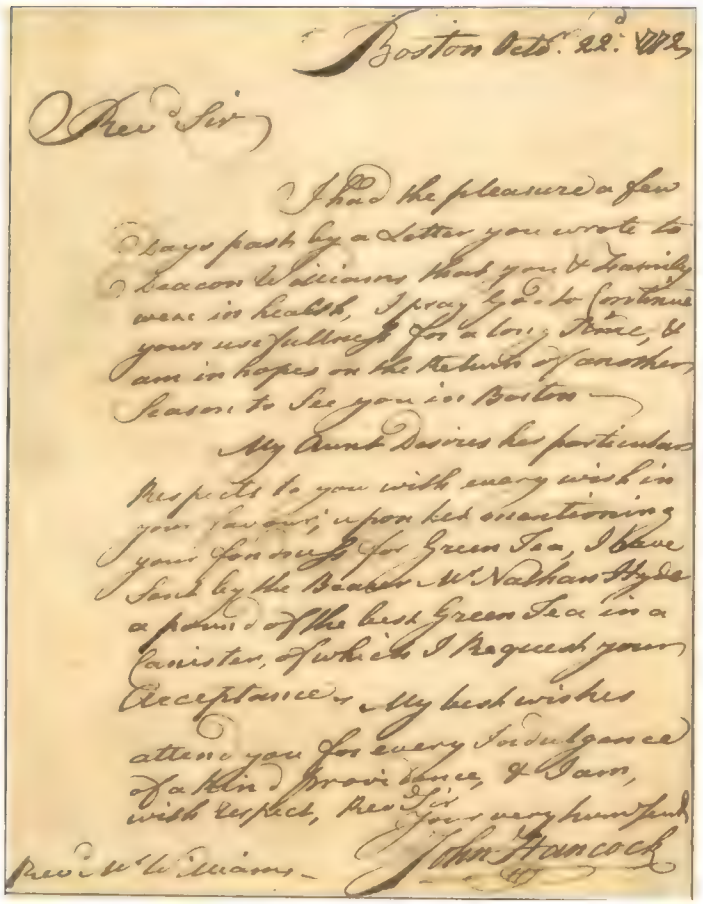
74. Hancock, John. Autograph letter signed, 1 page, (9.75 x 8.5 in.), Boston, 22 October 1772. Written to a Rev. Williams — most likely the Rev. Solomon Williams, pastor of the First Congregational in Lebanon, Conn., and the father of Revolutionary patriot and signer of the Declaration of Independence William Williams; in fine condition. Both the text and signature are exceptionally bold and handsome.

Just one year prior to the Boston Tea Party, wealthy young Boston merchant (and soon-to-be tea smuggler) John Hancock sends a pound of fine green tea to a New England minister, most likely Solomon Williams, the father of DOI signer William Williams.

Hancock writes in full:

Rev. Sir: I had the pleasure a few Days past by a letter you wrote to Deacon Williams that you & Family were in health, I pray God to Continue your usefulness for a long Time, & am in hopes on the Return of another Season to See you in Boston. My Aunt Desires her particular Respect to you with every wish in your favour, upon her mentioning your fondness for Green Tea, I have Sent by the Bearer Mr. Nathan Hyde a pound of the best Green Tea in a Canister, of which I Request your Acceptance. My best wishes attend you for every Indulgence of a kind providence, & I am, with Respect, Rev Sir Your very humb Servt John Hancock

In an attempt to transfer part of the cost of colonial administration to the American colonies, the British Parliament had enacted the Stamp Act in 1765 and the Townshend Acts in 1767. Colonial political opposition and economic boycotts eventually forced repeal of these acts, but Parliament left the import duty on tea as a symbol of its authority. The situation remained comparatively quiet until 1773 May, when the faltering East India Company persuaded Parliament that the company's future and the empire's prosperity depended on the disposal of its tea surplus. Because the American tea market had nearly been captured by tea smuggled from Holland — in which trade Hancock had become active — Parliament gave the company a drawback (refund) of the entire shilling-per-pound duty, enabling the company to undersell the smugglers. This became known as the Tea Act of 1773. It was expected that the Americans, faced with a choice between the cheaper company tea and the higher-priced smuggled tea, would buy the cheaper tea, despite the tax. The company would then be saved from bankruptcy, the smugglers would be ruined, and the principle of parliamentary taxation would be upheld. In September 1773 the company planned to ship 500,000 pounds (227,000 kg) of tea to groups of merchants in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Charleston. The plan might have succeeded had not the company been given what amounted to a monopoly over tea distribution in the colonies. The threat of other monopolies alarmed the conservative colonial mercantile elements and united them with the more radical patriots. Merchants agreed not to sell the tea, and the designated tea agents in New York, Philadelphia, and Charleston canceled their orders or resigned their commissions. Revolutionary sentiment mounted. In Boston, however, the tea consignees were friends or relatives of Gov. Thomas Hutchinson who was determined to uphold the law. The opposition, led by Samuel and John Adams, Josiah Quincy, and John Hancock, was determined to resist Parliamentary supremacy over colonial legislatures.


Boston Octo. 22. 1772

Rev. Sir

I had the pleasure a few Days past by a letter you wrote to Deacon Williams that you & Family were in health, I pray God to Continue your usefulness for a long Time, & am in hopes on the Return of another Season to See you in Boston

My Aunt Desires her particular Respects to you with every wish in your favour; upon her mentioning your fondness for Green Tea, I have Sent by the Bearer Mr Nathan Hyde a pound of the best Green Tea in a Canister, of which I Request your Acceptance. My best wishes attend you for every Indulgence of a kind Providence, & I am, with respect, Rev Sir Your very humb Servt

Rev Mr Williams

John Hancock

When the first ship, the *Dartmouth*, reached Boston with a cargo of tea on 27 November 1773, the Committee of Correspondence and the Sons of Liberty prevented owner Francis Rotch from unloading the tea, but they could not force the consignees to reject it. Rotch and the captains of two newly arrived ships, the *Eleanor* and the *Beaver*, agreed to leave without unloading the tea, but they were denied clearance by Governor Hutchinson.

According to the law, if the tea was not unloaded within 20 days (by 17 December), it was to be seized and sold to pay customs duties. Convinced that this procedure would still be payment of unconstitutional taxes, the radical patriots resolved to break the deadlock. On 14 December, Rotch was called before a mass meeting and ordered to seek clearance again to sail from Boston. But neither the customs collector nor the governor would grant it.

Everywhere there was opposition to landing the dutied brew, and on 16 December, a crowd of several thousand persons assembled in the Faneuil Hall-Old South Church area and shouted encouragement to about 60 men disguised as Mohawk Indians, who boarded the three ships at Griffin's wharf. With the aid of the ships' crew, the "Indians" tossed 342 chests of tea, valued at £18,000 into Boston Bay. The furious royal government responded to this "Boston Tea Party" by the so-called Intolerable Acts of 1774, practically eliminating self-government in Massachusetts and closing Boston's port.

The news of the destruction of the tea raised the spirit of resistance in the colonies, and similar acts of defiance began to occur with alarming frequency throughout the Atlantic seaboard.

An exceptional and timely letter, with a wonderful association between Hancock and this controversial commodity, green tea. **$4,000 - $6,000**

John Hancock
LONDON
AND ITS
ENVIRONS
DESCRIBED.
CONTAINING
An Account of whatever is moſt remarkable for GRANDEUR, ELEGANCE, CURIOSITY or USE,
In the CITY and in the COUNTRY Twenty Miles round it.
COMPREHENDING ALSO
Whatever is moſt material in the Hiſtory and Antiquities of this great Metropolis.
Decorated and illuſtrated with a great Number of Views in Perſpective, engraved from original Drawings, taken on purpoſe for this Work.
Together with a PLAN of LONDON, A Map of the ENVIRONS, and ſeveral other uſeful CUTS.
VOL. IV.
LONDON:
Printed by R. and J. DODSLEY in Pall-Mall.
M DCC LXI.
HANCOCK

75. Hancock, John. Book signed (*"John Hancock"*), from his personal library, London and its Environs Described, Volume IV. *R. and J. Dodsley, London, 1761.* 355pp. (5.1 x 7.75 in.; 130 x 197 mm.), in contemporary full calf blocked in gilt with gilt lettering on ribbed spine. With ornate "Hancock" bookplate tipped on end paper. Signed *"John Hancock"* in dark ink at the top of the title page. Light soiling with scattered dampstains; spine laid down. Housed in a quarter morocco clamshell box.

John Hancock's signed personal library copy of London and its Environs Described.

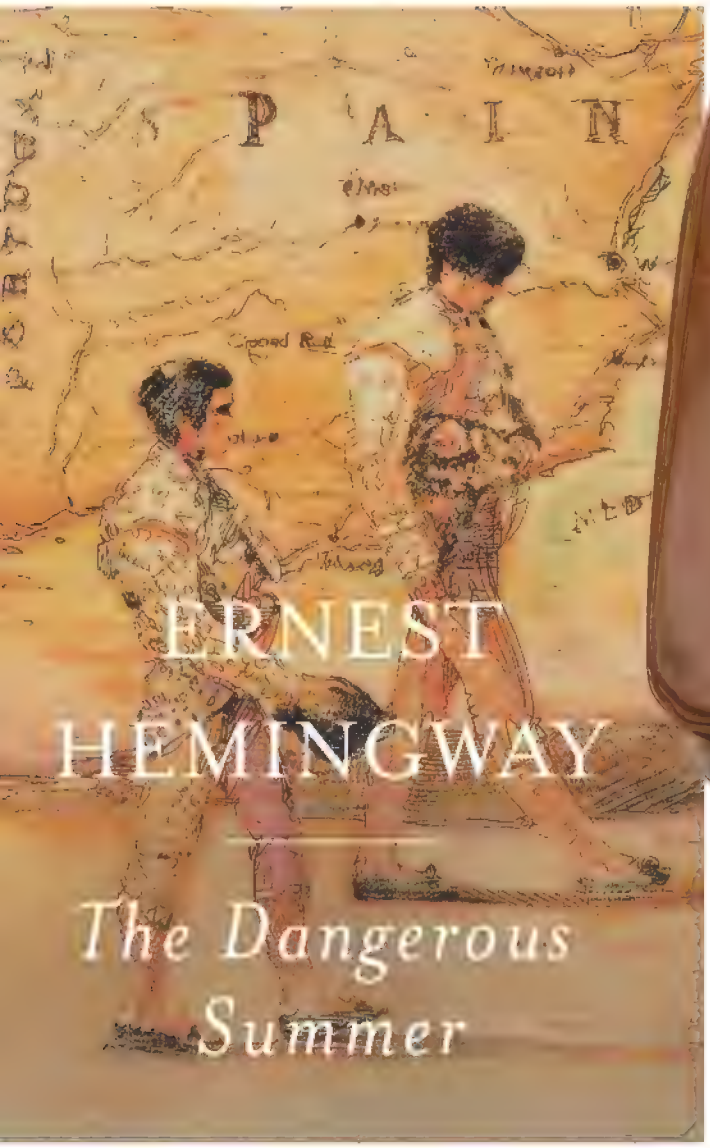
After Hancock's father died in 1744, John was sent to live with his uncle and aunt, Thomas Hancock and Lydia (Henchman) Hancock. Thomas Hancock was the proprietor of a firm known as the House of Hancock, which imported manufactured goods from Britain and exported rum, whale oil, and fish. Thomas Hancock's highly successful business made him one of Boston's richest and best-known residents. He and Lydia, along with several servants and slaves, lived in Hancock Manor on Beacon Hill. The couple, who did not have any children of their own, became the dominant influence on John's life. From 1760 to 1761, the year London and its Environs Described was published, Hancock was in his mid-20s and lived in England while building relationships with customers and suppliers. Upon returning to Boston, Hancock gradually took over the House of Hancock as his uncle's health failed, becoming a full partner in January of 1763. As tensions between colonists and Great Britain increased in the 1760s, Hancock used his wealth to support the colonial cause and was one of Boston's leaders during the crisis that led to the outbreak of the American Revolutionary War in 1775. He served more than two years in the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, and as president of Congress, was the first to sign the Declaration of Independence. The Department of Special Collections at Stanford University has a signed copy of Hancock's London and its Environs Described, Volume V. **$3,000 - $5,000**

76. Hemingway, Ernest. Collection of items related to his last great work, The Dangerous Summer, including a three-piece matador uniform worn by the great Antonio Ordóñez, who was part of the central focus of the book, a sword purchased by Hemingway for his friend and editor A.E. Hotchner, a sterling silver trophy given to Hotchner from Hemingway and a "lucky chestnut" that Hemingway carried around with him for 11 years before returning it to his friend a month before committing suicide — all with highly detailed provenance from Hotchner. All pieces are in used but fine condition.

The ultimate collection of bullfighting-related pieces from the end of Hemingway's life, including a bullfighter costume worn by the legendary matador Antonio Ordóñez.

Matador uniform: The traje de luces, or suit of lights, is highly ornate and impressively hand-crafted, covered in gold accents, sequins, gold-threaded tassels and beads in elaborate designs over white silk. It comes with a jacket, vest and pants, each as ornate as the others. The suit is said to have cost nearly $3,000 in 1960. It's featured in both text and images in The Dangerous Summer being worn by Ordóñez, and later by Hotchner. **Sword**: The muletta, or sword, is thin and lightweight with a short, crude handle and three-quarter knuckle-bow to protect the user's fingers. The pommel is a wooden ball affixed to the metal handle, which is wrapped in athletic tape. The steel blade is not sharp, and exhibits some medium signs of tarnish and light use. It measures approx. 31.5 in. long. **Trophy**: The miniature sterling silver trophy features a matador in full regalia signaling to the crowd while a bull charges past. It measures approx. 1.5 in. long and 1.5 in. tall.
Chestnut: The chestnut is a standard, brown shelled nut that was given to Hemingway by Hotchner as a lucky charm of sorts. Hemingway carried it for 11 years — including the time spent in Spain while writing The Dangerous Summer — until returning it to Hotchner just one month before committing suicide in 1961. It's referenced several times in Hotchner's biography of the Nobel- and Pulitzer-Prize-winning author, Papa Hemingway. Comes with a handwritten letter of provenance by author Hotchner who writes in part: "The matador outfit was worn by me when I went into the bull ring with Ordóñez. It was his suit. Details can be found In Papa Hemingway & in The Dangerous Summer which has Ernest's account of that day in the ring..." A truly remarkable archive of personal artifacts from Hemingway's last great book, with astounding provenance. **$30,000 - $50,000**

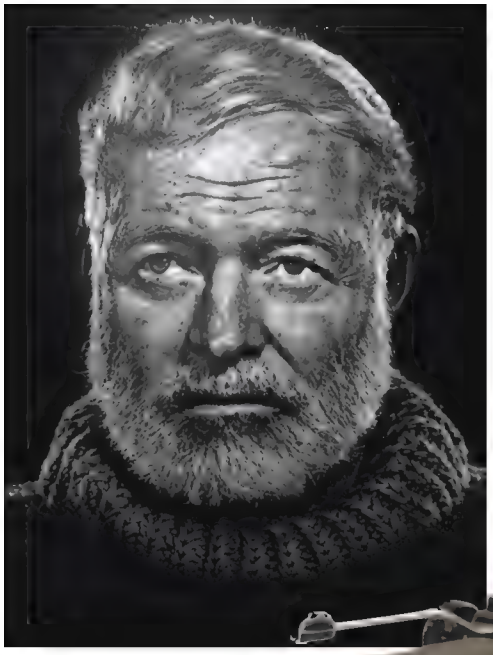
Ernest Hemingway with matador
Antonio Ordóñez



77. Hemingway, Ernest. Personal travel typewriter, (11.5 x 12.75 x 5 in.; 13.5 x 14 x 6 in. with case); leather case features solid resin handle and zipper closure; case exhibits some minor scuffing, but typewriter is in very fine condition.

One of the most important literary relics of the 20th century, Ernest Hemingway's fully documented typewriter, on which he typed his last great work.

This Halda Swedish-made typewriter is fully functional and comes with its original leatherette case exhibiting somewhat tattered transportation stickers from both the American Export Line and the French Line. Both have crucial identification, in an unknown hand, marked "E.Hemi…" on American Export Line sticker, and "Hemingway" with destination of "Le Hav…" on French Line sticker — both being torn and scuffed from extensive travel. The typewriter was obtained from famed author A. E. Hotchner who wrote the definitive biography, Papa Hemingway. Hotchner obtained the typewriter from the heirs of well-known Hemingway friend Bill Davis, Teo and Nena. Davis maintained a house in Malaga, Spain where Hemingway lived in 1959. Author Hotchner indicated in a private interview that he was there with Hemingway in 1959 when he was typing portions of The Dangerous Summer. on this very typewriter. During this period, Hemingway was working on the final draft of his Paris memoirs from the 1920s that would later become A Moveable Feast, so it is quite possible this typewriter was used in creating this work as well. Comes with a signed letter of provenance from Nena Davis, who witnessed Hemingway using this typewriter while writing The Dangerous Summer. An historic instrument used by one of the most influential writers of the 20th century. For perspective, in 2009, Christie's, New York, sold author Cormac McCarthy's typewriter used to type his novels for an extraordinary sum of $254,500. **$60,000 - $80,000**



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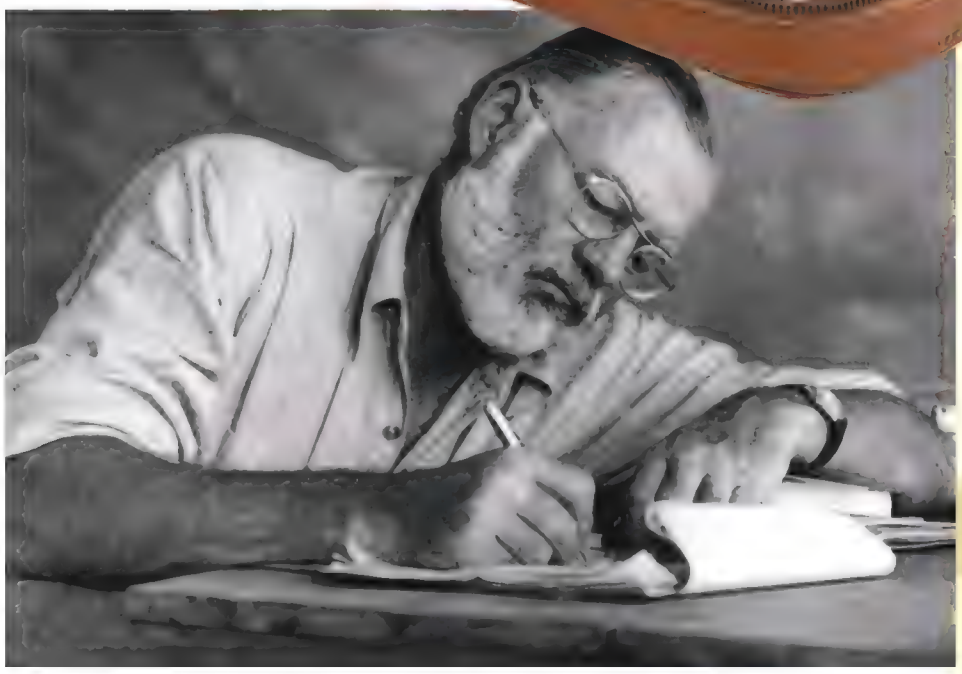
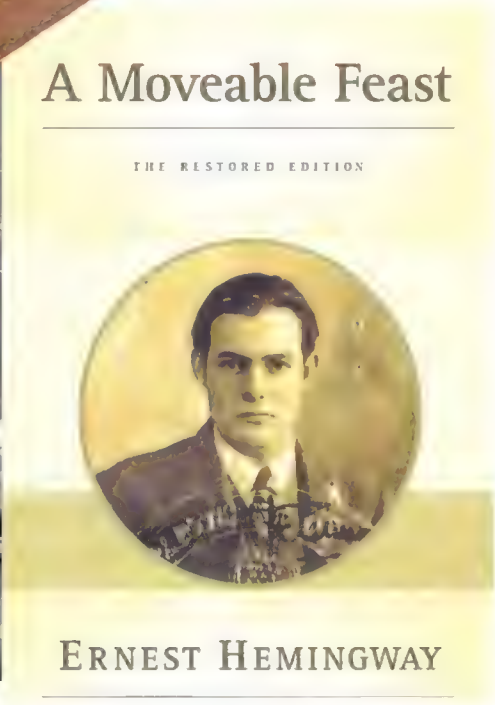
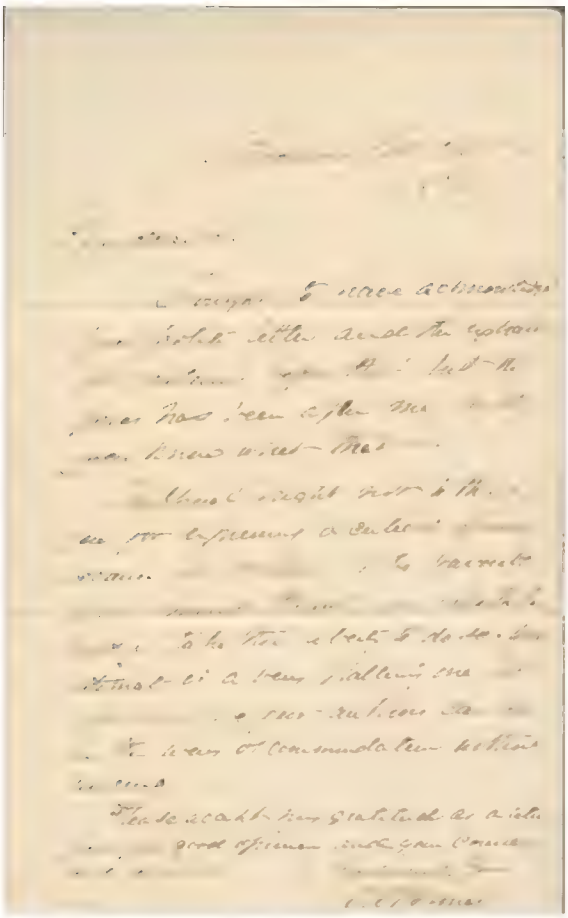
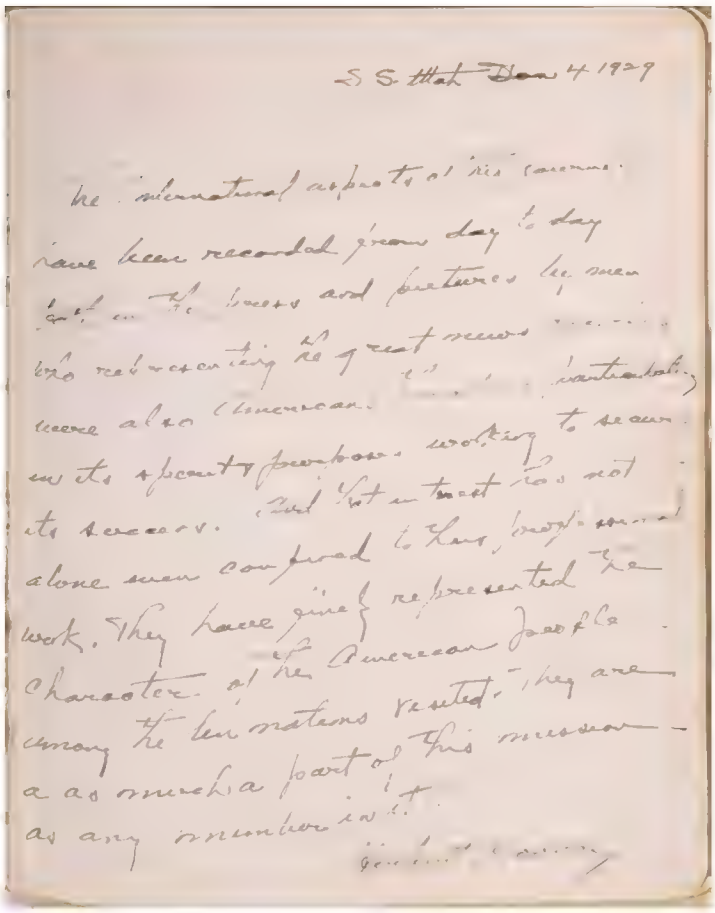



A Moveable Feast
THE RESTORED EDITION
ERNEST HEMINGWAY



78. Holmes, Oliver Wendell, Sr. Autograph letter signed (*"O.W. Holmes"*), 1 page, (5 x 8 in.; 127 x 203 mm.), Boston, Massachusetts, 22 November 1874, written to *"My Dear Sir"*. Fine. Holmes writes in full: *I ought to have acknowledged your polite letter and the abstract it contains before this, but the press has been after me, and you know what that is. I suppose I ought not thank you for expressing a critical opinion because it happens to be Javeraba [?], but I must thank you nevertheless, and I take the liberty to do so. Your estimate is a very flattering one, but how much we peer authors can hear in the way of commendation without wincing! Please accept my gratitude as a return for your good opinion and your courtesy and believe me. Very sincerely yours, O.W. Holmes.* **$200 - $300**

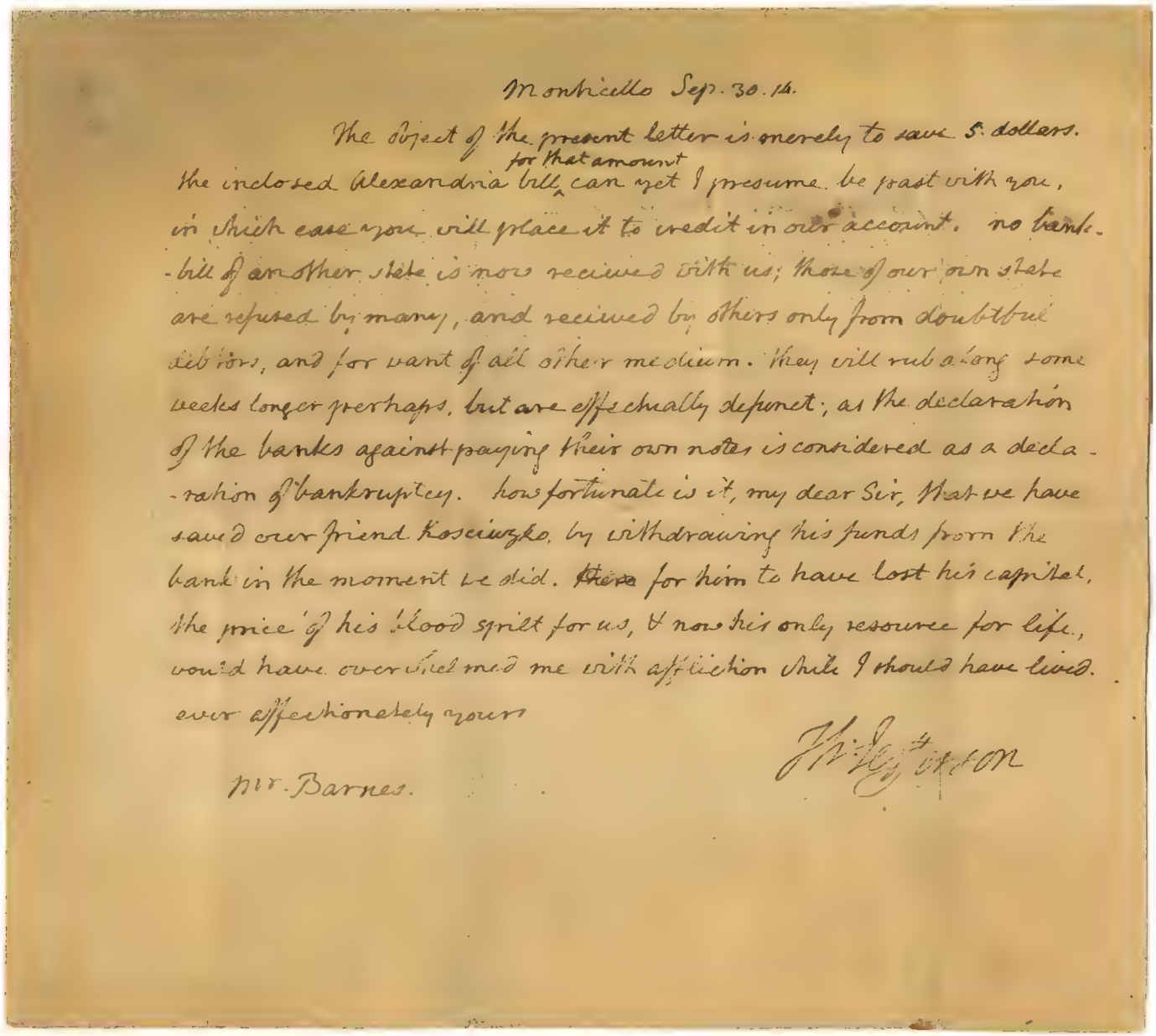


79. Hoover, Herbert. Autograph statement signed, being a full page, (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.), in a leather-bound autograph book, to documentary filmmaker Merl La Voy, dated 4 January 1929, from aboard the *U.S.S. Utah* while the President-elect was journeying on a South America goodwill tour. Included in the album are an additional 30+ statements from various naval officers and passengers aboard the *U.S.S. Utah*, including future First Lady, Lou Henry Hoover, Henry T. Fletcher, U.S. Ambassador to Italy and the captain of the *Utah*. In very good condition, with minor wear on the spine.

Hoover expresses his gratitude for the coverage of his mission to South America by various news outlets.

Hoover writes in full: *S.S. Utah Jan 4 1929 The International aspects of this journey have been recorded from day to day both in the press and pictures by men who representing the great news agencies were also Americans themselves participating in its aspect and purpose working to secure its secrets. And that interest has not alone ever confined to their professional work. They have finely represented the character of the American people among the ten nations visited. They are a [sic] as much a part of this mission as any member in it. Herbert Hoover*

From Montevideo, Uruguay, on 18 December 1928, *U.S.S. Utah* there embarked President-elect and Mrs. Herbert Hoover; the Honorable Henry T. Fletcher, Ambassador to Italy, and members of the press. *Utah* transported the President-elect's party to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil from 21–23 December, and then continued her homeward voyage with Mr. Hoover embarked. En route, the President-elect inspected the battleship's crew while at sea, before the ship reached Hampton Roads on 6 January 1929. Following the trip, *Utah* was later overhauled and altered to become a gunnery training ship. On December 7th, 1941, *Utah* was moored off Ford Island in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and was hit by a torpedo and sank during the infamous Japanese attack that ushered the U.S. into World War II. **$1,200 - $1,500**



Monticello Sep. 30. 14.

The object of the present letter is merely to save 5. dollars. the inclosed Alexandria bill for that amount can yet I presume be past with you, in which case you will place it to credit in our account. no bank-bill of another state is now received with us; those of our own state are refused by many, and received by others only from doubtful debtors, and for want of all other medium. they will rub along some weeks longer perhaps, but are effectually defunct; as the declaration of the banks against paying their own notes is considered as a declaration of bankruptcy. how fortunate is it, my dear Sir, that we have saved our friend Kosciuzko, by withdrawing his funds from the bank in the moment we did. for him to have lost his capital, the price of his blood spilt for us, & now his only resource for life, would have overwhelmed me with affliction while I should have lived. ever affectionately yours

Th: Jefferson

Mr. Barnes.

80. Jefferson, Thomas. Autograph letter signed (*"Th: Jefferson"*), 1 page, (7.25 in. x 8 in.), dated 30 September 1814, from Monticello. Written to Mr. John Barnes, a financier in Georgetown who managed the American assets of General Thaddeus Kosciuszko, over which Jefferson held power of attorney.

With the U.S. banking system in a state of panic and confusion during the War of 1812, Thomas Jefferson is relieved to have withdrawn the funds of Revolutionary War hero Thaddeus Kosciuszko from a state bank just prior to its insolvency.

Jefferson pens in full: *The object of the present letter is merely to save 5 dollars. The inclosed Alexandria bill for that amount can yet I presume be past with you, in which case you will place it to credit in our account. No bank bill of another state is now received with us; those of our own state are refused by many, and received by others only from doubtful debtors, and for want of all other medium. They will rub along some weeks longer perhaps, but are effectually defunct; as the declaration of the banks against paying their own notes is considered as a declaration of bankruptcy. How fortunate is it, my dear Sir, that we have saved our friend Kosciuzko, by withdrawing his funds from the bank in the moment we did. For him to have lost his capital, the price of his blood spilt for us, & now his only resource for life, would have overwhelmed me with affliction while I should have lived. Ever affectionately yours Th: Jefferson*

Interestingly, in 1810 Jefferson had taken a $4,500 personal loan out against a portion of Kosciuszko's American funds, at 8 percent interest, and secured it with the Monticello estate. Jefferson's financial situation in the years following his retirement from the Presidency was especially precarious; compounded by the fluctuation in commodities prices during the War of 1812, the loan from Kosciuszko's funds were particularly welcome. The loan was paid off in seven years.

A wonderful association between Jefferson and Revolutionary War hero Thaddeus Kosciuszko, then living in Europe. The financial relationship between Jefferson, Barnes and Kosciuszko is well-documented. **$8,000 - $12,000**

81. Jefferson, Thomas. Document signed (*"Th: Jefferson"*) as Secretary of State, 1 page, (15 x 9.25 in.), dated 2 March 1791, from the Congress of the United States, regarding tribute to be paid to the late Benjamin Franklin; in very fine condition.

Congress approves a decree to pay tribute to the memory and contributions of the late Benjamin Franklin while in France.

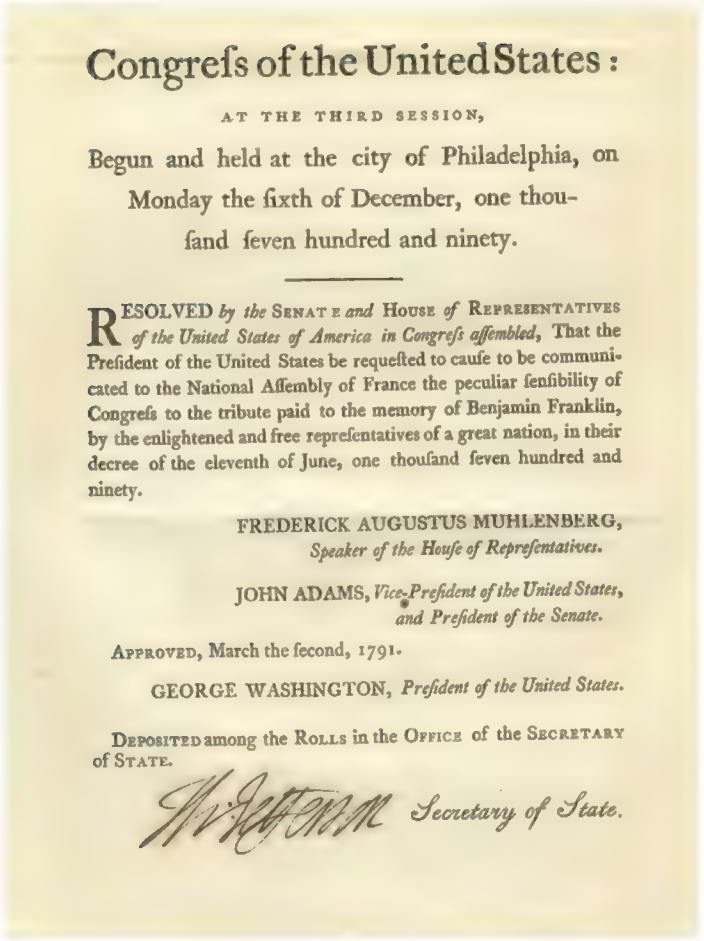
Franklin died on 17 April 1790. On 11 June, the Comte de Mirabeau rose in the French National Assembly to intone, "Franklin est mort [Franklin is dead]." He called on the National Assembly to honor Franklin, who he said was most responsible for spreading the rights of man throughout the world. The National Assembly declared national mourning for Franklin, and in the summer sent a message to President Washington and the U.S. Congress expressing gratitude for Franklin's contributions to liberty. It stated that Franklin's name "will be immortal in the records of freedom and philosophy." By philosophy they meant what we would call science.

Congress responded with this document signed, Philadelphia, 6 December 1790. ***"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be communicated to the National Assembly of France the peculiar sensibility of Congress to the tribute paid to the memory of Benjamin Franklin by the enlightened and free representatives of a great nation, in their decree of the eleventh of June, 1790."*** Benjamin Franklin was the most potent diplomatic weapon the United States possessed in its struggle for independence from the greatest power on earth. He would eventually bring the French into the war against Britain and sustain that alliance until independence was achieved. Without his presence in Paris all that tumultuous time, the French would never have been as supportive of the Revolution as they were. And without that support, it is doubtful that independence could have been won. Franklin arrived in France on 21 December 1776, and he was the "celebrated Dr. Franklin" from the beginning. As symbolizing the liberty for which all France was yearning, he was greeted with great popular enthusiasm. Thinkers like Diderot regarded him as the embodiment of practical wisdom. The people gathered in crowds to see and acclaim him and shopkeepers rushed to their doors to catch a glimpse of him as he passed along the sidewalk. The nobility lionized him and placed laurel wreaths on his head on ceremonial occasions, while in evening salons be-jeweled ladies of the court vied with one another in paying him homage. His picture appeared everywhere. For his part, Franklin understood how the French saw him, and exploited that image on behalf of the American cause. Perhaps no person in history has come to symbolize America as Franklin did in Paris.

In France, Franklin acted as diplomat, purchasing agent, recruiting officer, loan negotiator, admiralty court, and intelligence chief and was generally the main representative of the new United States in Europe. His popularity and diplomatic skill, along with the first major American battlefield success at Saratoga, finally convinced France to recognize American independence and conclude an alliance. A treaty was signed on 6 February 1778. Another invaluable service was Franklin's negotiation of loans without which it would have been impossible for the United States to carry on the war. He then oversaw the dispatch of French armies and navies to North America, supplied American armies with French munitions, and outfitted John Paul Jones (whose famous ship the Bonhomme Richard was named in Franklin's honor). The final victory at Yorktown which caused support for the war in Britain to evaporate was a joint American/French operation. When the war was won and a peace treaty signed, Franklin came home to Philadelphia. Thomas Jefferson, who followed him as ambassador in 1785, was asked by the French Foreign Minister, Vergennes: "It is you who replace Dr. Franklin?" Jefferson replied, "No one can replace him, Sir; I am only his successor."

This resolution was approved 2 March 1791 and signed in type by Frederick Augustus Muhlenburg, Speaker of the House, John Adams, Vice President and President of the Senate, and George Washington as President of the United States. During the Washington administration, the Secretary of State was required to certify that acts, bills and resolutions were official. Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson has done so here by signing this resolution and representing that it had been *"Deposited among the rolls in the office of the Secretary of State."*

$12,000 - $15,000



Congreſs of the United States:

AT THE THIRD SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the ſixth of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

RESOLVED *by the* SENATE *and* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES *of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled*, That the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to cauſe to be communicated to the National Aſſembly of France the peculiar ſenſibility of Congreſs to the tribute paid to the memory of Benjamin Franklin, by the enlightened and free repreſentatives of a great nation, in their decree of the eleventh of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

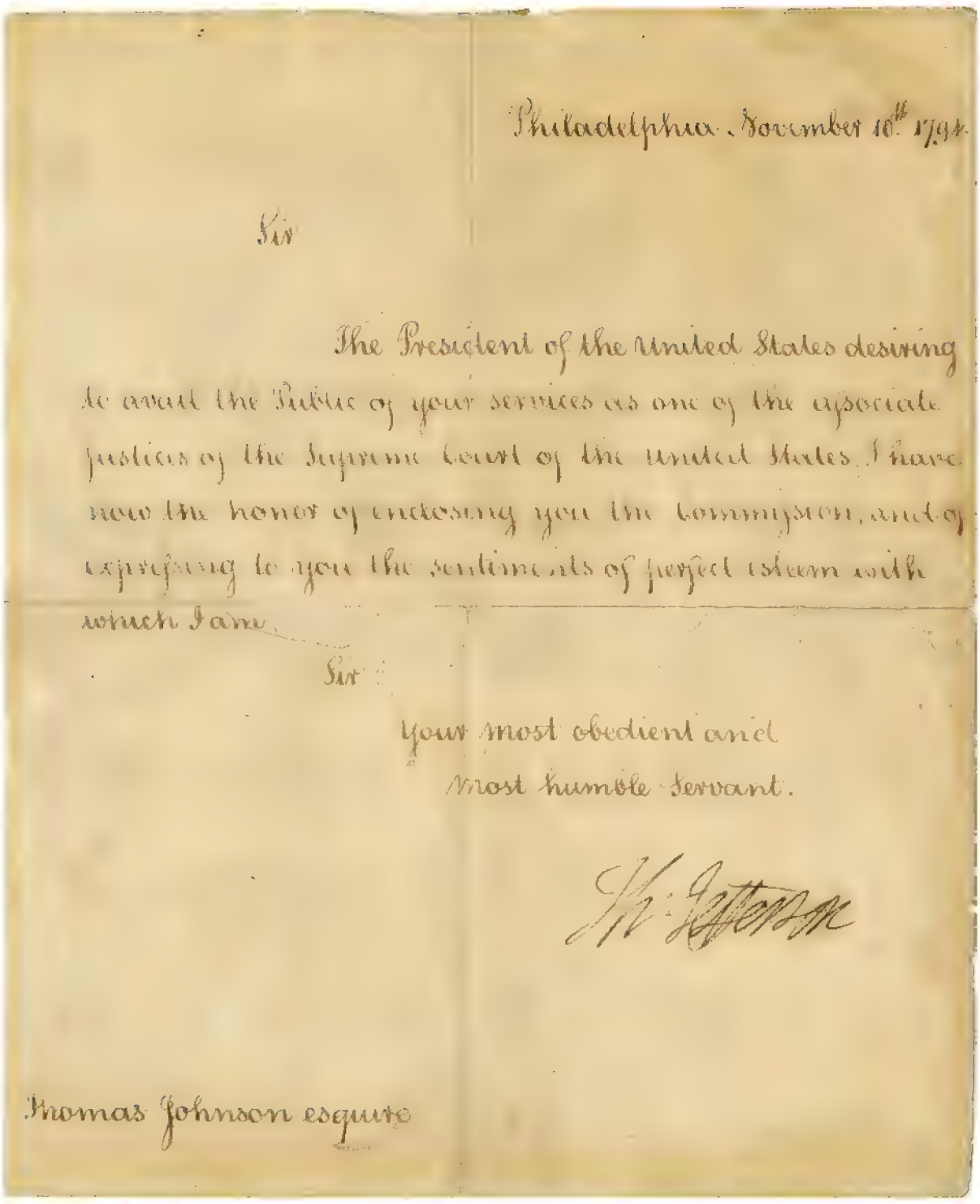
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, March the ſecond, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

DEPOSITED among the ROLLS in the OFFICE of the SECRETARY of STATE.

Secretary of State.



Philadelphia. November 10th 1791.

Sir

The President of the United States desiring to avail the Public of your services as one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the united States, I have now the honor of enclosing you the commission, and of expressing to you the sentiments of perfect esteem with which I am.

Sir

Your most obedient and
most humble Servant.

Th: Jefferson

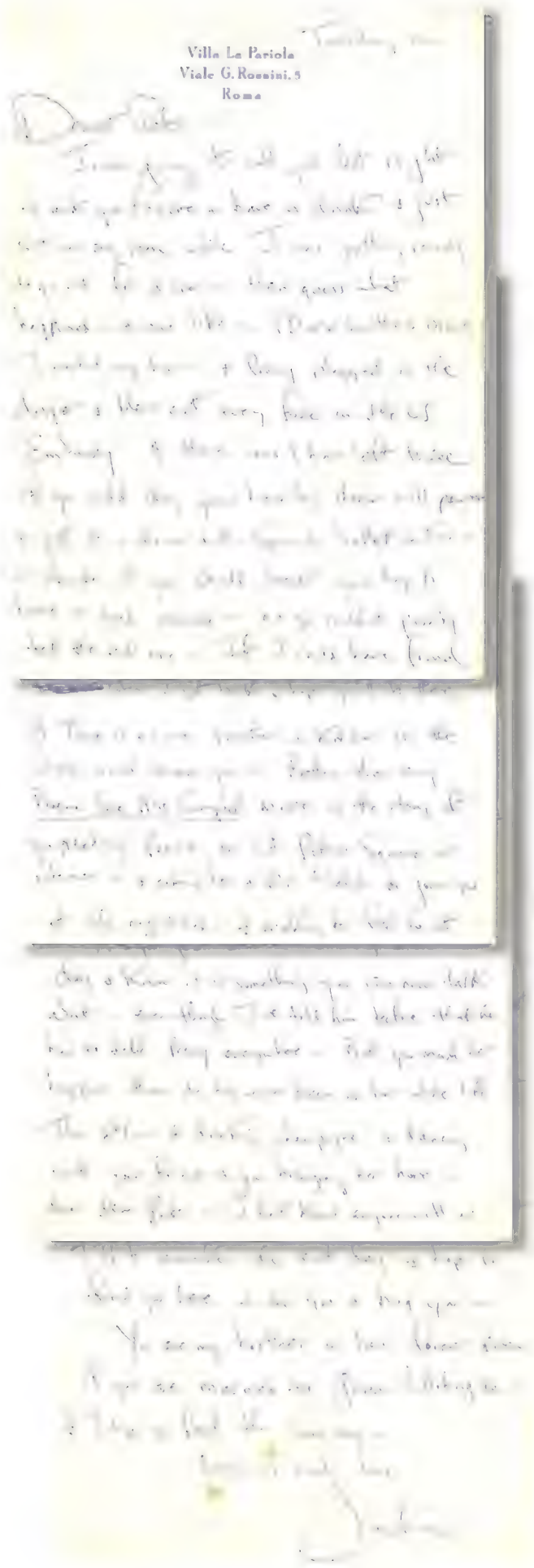
Thomas Johnson esquire

82. Jefferson, Thomas. Letter signed as Secretary of State (*"Th: Jefferson"*), 1 page, (9 x 7.5 in.), Philadelphia, dated 10 November 1791, to Thomas Johnson; minor chipping and browning on the edges, but in otherwise fine condition.

Jefferson officially notifies Thomas Johnson of his appointment as 6th Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

The letter reads in full: *Sir The President of the United States desiring to avail the Public of your services as one of the associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, I have now the honor of enclosing you the Commission and of expressing to you the sentiments of perfect esteem with which I am Sir Your most obedient and most humble Servant. Th: Jefferson*

Thomas Johnson was nominated for Associate Justice to the Supreme Court by President George Washington on 5 August 1791, and was confirmed by the Senate on September 19. Chief Justice at the time was John Jay, author of the Jay Treaty with Britain. However, the rigors of riding the court circuit, coupled with his already-poor health, saw Johnson resigning from the Supreme Court on 16 January 1793, making his term the shortest on record. **$6,000 - $8,000**



83. Kennedy, Jacqueline "Jackie" Lee Bouvier. Autograph Letter Signed, *"Jackie"*, Rome, *"Tuesday"*, undated [circa 1968], 4 pages, (8.5 x 6 in.), on Villa La Pariola, Roma stationery, to Peter Lawford, her ex-brother-in-law; horizontal folds, otherwise in fine condition.

Jackie Kennedy writes a humorous letter to former brother-in-law, Rat-Packer, Peter Lawford

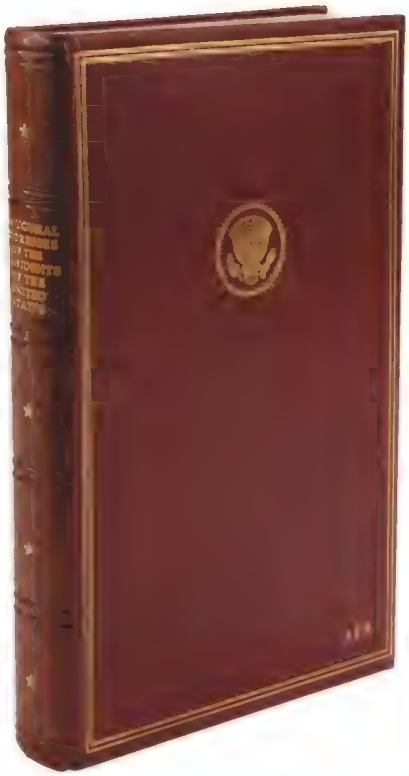
Kennedy writes in full: *Dearest Peter, I was going to call you last night & ask you to come & have a drink & just sit in my room while I was getting ready to go out for dinner — then guess what happened — it was like a Marx brothers movie. I washed my hair — & Provi* [Providencia "Provi" Paredes, Jackie's personal assistant] *plugged in the dryer & blew out every fuse in the U.S. Embassy & there I was left to see if you could dry your hair by sheer will power & get to a driver & the Spanish ballet on time or decide if you shall break your leg to have a good excuse — as you couldn't possibly tell the real one. If I could have found the phone in the dark I would have called you — but it was like the Tunnel of Love — everyone groping and saying oh excuse me & when the lights went on I was standing in 1/2 a towel with the electrician who I thought was Provi — & he is still apologizing in Italian. So this is just to tell you 1) I'll call you when I get back & hope you'll be there 2) there is no one sweeter & kinder in the whole world than you — Better than any Buona Sera, Mrs. Campbell movie is the story of you meeting Provi in St. Peters Square or wherever & asking her & Mr. Walsh to join you at the nightclub — & making her feel so at ease — I always think of Provi as a member of the family until we are abroad & suddenly the Secret Serviceman is embarrassed to take her to see the sights in the evening because he suddenly realized that out of our little close life together – she is colored & he is embarrassed. And you just see her looking sad the next day & know it is something you can never talk about — even though I've told him before that he has to take Provi everywhere — But you made her happier than she has ever been in her whole life. The 84 & drinking champagne & dancing with your friends & you bringing her home — dear dear Peter — I don't know anyone with as great a heart & understanding as you — except Stas — & I now know one more reason why he loves you so much — Thank you – you are so rare & good & kind. I'll be back Nov. 12 with open running sores! — of exhaustion — but I'll be awake the next day & hope to find you here & see you & hug you — You are my brother in law forever even if you are married to Gina Lollobrigida — & I hope you feel the same way. With so much love, Jackie*

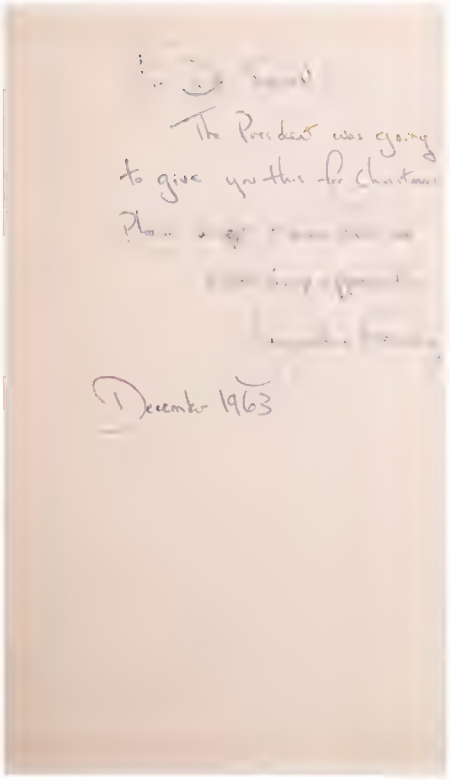
Peter Lawford's first marriage was to Patricia Kennedy, younger sister of Jack Kennedy, in April 1954. The marriage was strained from the beginning; Peter had difficulty with Pat's steadfast Catholicism and the Kennedy family image. Pat could not tolerate Peter's heavy drinking and extramarital affairs. Shortly after the assassination of Robert Kennedy, she filed for separation, and they officially divorced in 1966. She never remarried. Lawford was reported to have had numerous affairs with famous actresses, singers and perhaps Jackie. His infamous introduction of Marilyn Monroe to sing *"Happy Birthday, Mr. President"* is legendary. The Lollobrigida reference is interesting as Lawford is reported to have had an affair with her during the filming of the movie they starred together in, *Buona Sera, Mrs. Campbell*, (1968).

The letter also highlights some of the awkward treatment afforded Jackie's black-Hispanic assistant. Dominican-born Providencia "Provi" Paredes began working for the Kennedys in 1957. Upon Jack Kennedy's election as President, she became a U.S. citizen and accompanied the Kennedys to the White House, where she became Jackie's personal attendant charged with the care and oversight of her extensive wardrobe and personal accessories. She accompanied the couple on their fateful trip to Dallas in November 1963. She later worked for Robert, until his assassination, and briefly for Edward Kennedy.

A warm, affectionate letter with remarkable content. **$800 - $1,200**

84. Kennedy, Jacqueline B. Book signed, Inaugural Addresses of the Presidents of the United States from George Washington 1789 to John F. Kennedy 1961. *Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1961.* One of a limited edition of 85 bound presentation copies, (6 x 9.25 in.; 152 x 235 mm.), specially bound in gilt lined red calf with U.S. seal on cover and initials J.T.P. (Janet Travell Powell) lower right. Gilt page edges, marbled endpapers. Jacqueline Kennedy has inscribed in blue ink on the front flyleaf, *"For Dr. Travell - The President was going to give you this for Christmas. Please accept it now from me. With deep appreciation Jacqueline Kennedy, December 1963"*. Comes with a "Mrs. Kennedy" embossed (3.4 x 2.25 in.; 86 x 57 mm.) calling card with White House envelope on which is written by an unknown hand in black ink, "Dr. Janet Travell Powell". Slight rubbing with mild sunning to spine. Very fine. Housed in a box with matching marbled papers. Janet Travell Powell (1901-1997) was President Kennedy's personal physician and was famous for prescribing a rocking chair for Kennedy's chronic back pain. **$4,000 - $6,000**





85. Kennedy, Jacqueline B. Photograph signed, (7.5 in. x 9.75 in.), gelatin silver on larger board (11 in. x 14 in.), of John and Jacqueline. Warmly inscribed by Jackie in the lower margin, *"For Cecil Stoughton — who took all the pictures I loved most of President Kennedy and the children —With so many memories and deep appreciation, Jacqueline Kennedy"*; faint creasing, in fine condition.

Portrait of the Kennedys inscribed by Jackie to White House photographer, Cecil W. Stoughton.

After John F. Kennedy's assassination, Stoughton and Mrs. Kennedy remained in contact for the rest of her life. Here, just one year after the event, she inscribes one of his photographs. Cecil Stoughton (1920-2008) was the first official White House photographer and the chief photographer during the Kennedy Administration. He studied under Aldred Eisenstadt and Margaret Bourke-White. After the War, while working in the Army's Public Information Office, he was assigned to photograph President Kennedy's Inauguration on January 20, 1961, and was soon posted to the White House full-time. The affection and trust the Kennedys felt for Stoughton made him uniquely qualified to capture the First Family's private moments. On November 22, 1963, he created what the New York Times called "one of the signal images of the 20th century" – Lyndon B. Johnson's swearing-in as president aboard Air Force One. **$2,000 - $3,000**

86. Kennedy, John F. and Jacqueline Kennedy. Photo signed as President and First Lady, (7.5 x 9.5 in.), dated 25 December 1962, inscribed by Jackie on the top third of the photo: *"For Cecil Stoughton — who took this picture — with our appreciation and best wishes always / Jacqueline Kennedy / John Kennedy [in JFK's hand]"*; tipped to backing board; in fine condition.

JFK and Jackie Kennedy sign a photo of the First Family to White House photographer Cecil Stoughton.

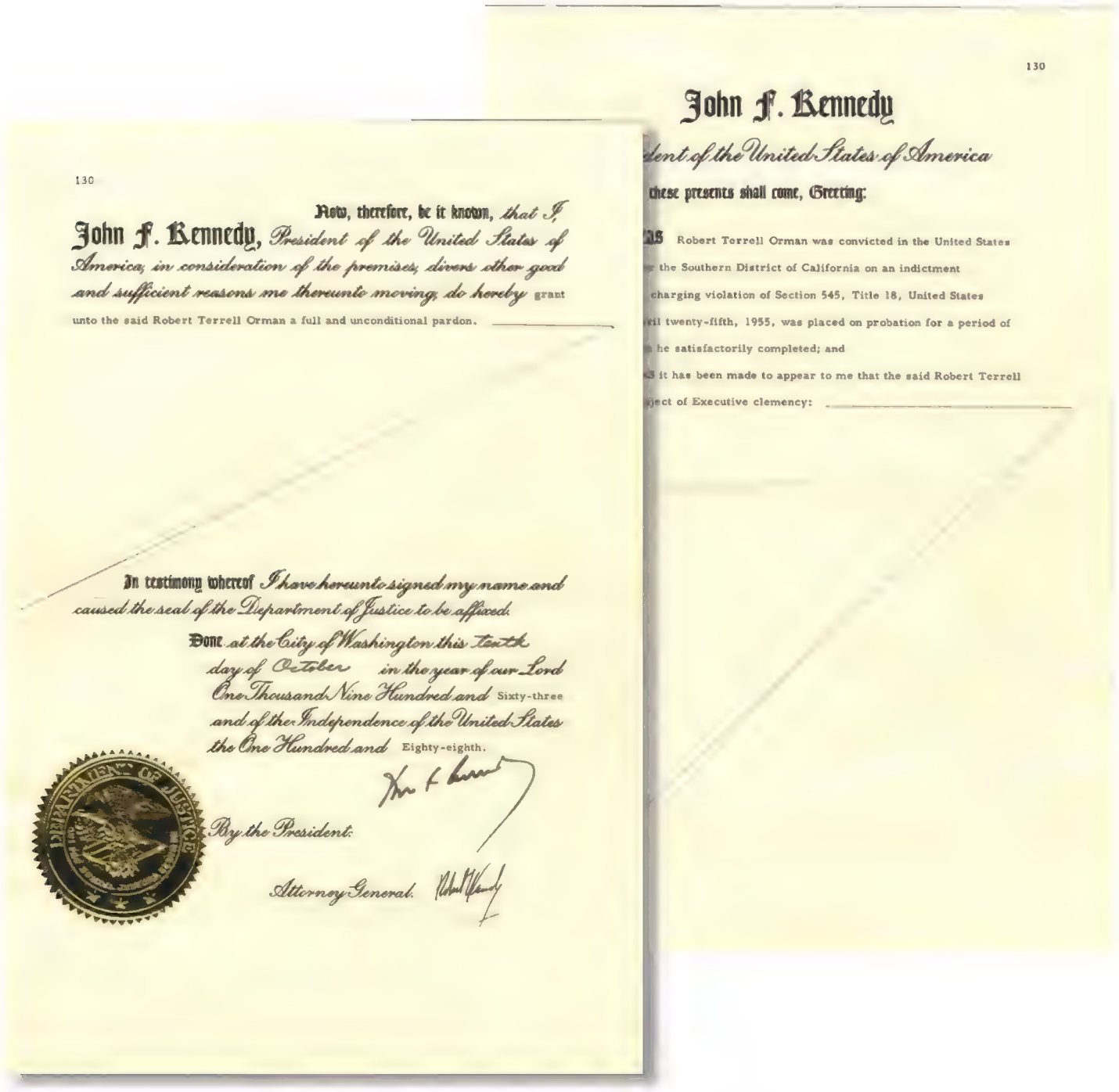
Cecil Stoughton was a captain in the United States Army Signal Corps when he was assigned to the White House Army Signal Agency. Stoughton's behind-the-scene pictures of John and Jacqueline and their children in their public and personal life were pivotal in shaping the public's view of the U.S. first family. He took more than 8,000 pictures of the family spanning the 34-month period beginning with Kennedy's inauguration and ending with his assassination. Stoughton took the only photograph ever published showing John F. Kennedy, Bobby Kennedy and Marilyn Monroe together. Stoughton was present at the motorcade at which Kennedy was assassinated, and was subsequently the only photographer on board *Air Force One* when Lyndon B. Johnson was sworn in as the next President. Stoughton's famous photograph of this event depicts Johnson raising his hand in oath as he stood between his wife Lady Bird Johnson and a still blood-spattered Jacqueline Kennedy. Stoughton recounted this event and his service as White House photographer during Johnson's first two years in office in an oral history contributed to the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library and Museum. **$3,000 - $5,000**

87. Kennedy, John F. and Jacqueline Kennedy. Presidential Inaugural Address signed (*"Jack"* and *"Jackie"*), inscribed to Kennedy family patriarch, Joseph P. Kennedy. The famous address to the American people delivered on 20 January 1961 is a presentation copy bound in white cloth with gilt Presidential Seal on the cover and stamped in gilt lettering on the spine "Inaugural Address of John F. Kennedy ★ January 20, 1961", 8 pp, (7 x 10 in.; 178 x 254 mm.), Inscribed on the front blank flyleaf by Kennedy, *"To Dad – With love Jack 1961";* inscribed beneath by the First Lady, *"For Grandpa – with adoration Jackie"*. Also present is the incomplete inscription in pink pencil by Caroline Kennedy, *"Ca"*. Included is a small card (3 x 1.9 in.; 76 x 48 mm.) with embossed lettering "The President". In excellent condition and housed in a matching slipcase with gold Presidential Seal.

***And so, my fellow Americans: ask not what your country can do for you — ask what you can do for your country:* Kennedy's Inaugural Address, a presentation from the President, First Lady and Caroline, to Joseph P. Kennedy.**

This family presentation copy of Kennedy's most famous address was intended for Joseph P. Kennedy (1888-1969), but was never given to him due to an inadvertent slip of the pencil by Caroline Kennedy, age 4, who started to write her name in faint pink pencil on the centerline sewing rather than in the center of the page. Presumably, another copy was re-inscribed and furnished to the President's father. This speech, the best known inaugural address since Abraham Lincoln's second inaugural, was written by Kennedy with the assistance of Theodore Sorenson, who had been instructed to study Lincoln's Gettysburg Address as a model. There are numerous passages which are strongly evocative of Lincoln's rhythmic cadences.

Provenance: Christie's, New York, 10 December 1999. **$12,000 - $15,000**



130

John F. Kennedy

dent of the United States of America

these presents shall come, Greeting:

28 Robert Terrell Orman was convicted in the United States

r the Southern District of California on an indictment

charging violation of Section 545, Title 18, United States

ril twenty-fifth, 1955, was placed on probation for a period of

h he satisfactorily completed; and

S it has been made to appear to me that the said Robert Terrell

ject of Executive clemency:

130

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, John F. Kennedy, President of the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, divers other good and sufficient reasons me thereunto moving, do hereby grant unto the said Robert Terrell Orman a full and unconditional pardon.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the Department of Justice to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this tenth day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty-three and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth.

By the President:

Attorney General.

88. Kennedy, John F. and Robert Kennedy. Document signed, JFK as President and RFK as Attorney General, 2 pages, (13.5 x 9 in.), Presidential pardon of convict Robert Terrell Orman, with Department of Justice seal, dated 10 October 1963; in fine condition.

JFK grants a *"full and unconditional pardon"* to a convicted smuggler just five weeks before his assassination.

The document reads in full: *John F. Kennedy President of the United States of America To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting: Whereas Robert Terrell Orman was convicted in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California on an indictment (No. 24974-SD), charging violation of Section 545, Title 18, United States Code, and on April twenty-fifth, 1955, was placed on probation for a period of five years, which he satisfactorily completed; and WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that the said Robert Terrell Orman is a fit object of Executive clemency:*
Now, therefore, be it known, that I, John F. Kennedy, President of the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, divers other good and sufficient reasons me thereunto moving, do hereby grant unto the said Robert Terrell Orman a full and unconditional pardon.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the Department of Justice to be affixed.
Done at the City of Washington this tenth day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty-three and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth. By the President: John F. Kennedy Attorney General: Robert Kennedy
$3,000 - $5,000

89. Kennedy, John F. Photograph signed as President, gelatin silver matte borderless (8 x 10 in.) photograph tipped to (9.75 x 12.75 in.) mount board. Inscribed to Elliott Roosevelt (1910-1990) in ink along the lower mount, *"For Elliott Roosevelt – with warm personal regards, John Kennedy"*; slight toning of mat; fine condition.

President John F. Kennedy presents a signed photograph to Franklin D. Roosevelt's son.

This portrait of John F. Kennedy was taken by renowned photographer Alfred Eisenstaedt in August 1960 at Kennedy's home after he received the Democratic nomination for President. This image was sent out by the White House during the entire Kennedy presidency. Although undated, it bears JFK's distinctive signature only penned by him as President in 1962 and 1963. President Kennedy may have presented this signed photograph to Franklin D. Roosevelt's son at the White House on October 11, 1963. On that day, Elliott Roosevelt was present at a ceremony held in the White House Rose Garden marking the issuance of the 5¢ Eleanor Roosevelt commemorative stamp by the U.S. Post Office. His mother, Eleanor Roosevelt, died on November 7, 1962. **$3,000 - $5,000**

"And so my fellow Americans: ask not what your country can do for you – ask what you can do for your country."
John F. Kennedy
January 20, 1961

90. Kennedy, Jacqueline. Signed photograph, (17.5 x 15 in.) including border, a wonderful color portrait of the White House taken from the South Lawn. Signed in the margin at the lower left border, *"Jacqueline Kennedy"*, with John F. Kennedy's timeless 1961 inaugural address quote written to the right: *"And so, my fellow Americans: ask not what your country can do for you — ask what you can do for your country."* A great association between the People's House and the First Lady famous for her impeccable taste and 1961 renovation; minor toning, in fine condition. **$800 - $1,200**

91. Kennedy, John F. Photograph signed as President with White House pen used to sign the Minimum Wage Bill on 5 May 1961, oblong, (9.5 x 7.6 in.; 241 x 193 mm.), black-and-white photograph of President Kennedy signing the bill while surrounded by Senator Pat McNamara, Congressmen Adam Clayton Powell, John McCormack, Alvin E. O'Konski, James Roosevelt, George Meany and Secretary Arthur Goldberg. Kennedy has inscribed in black ink, *"**For James Roosevelt – labor made this important advance possible – with esteem and warm regards John Kennedy**"*. Accompanied by one of the Esterbrook "bill signer" fountain pens Kennedy used to sign this historic bill into law. Inscribed in white lettering on the tapered clear acrylic body of the pen, "THE PRESIDENT – THE WHITE HOUSE". Also comes with a Lawrence F. O'Brien "Special Assistant to the President" typed letter signed (*"Larry"*), on White House stationery, 1 page, octavo, 5 May 1961, written to *"Honorable James Roosevelt, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C."*. O'Brien writes in full: *Dear Congressman: I am very happy to be able to send you herewith one of the pens used by the President this morning when he approved H.R. 3935, the Minimum Wage Bill…* Photograph and letter are trimmed on edges with mounting remnants on verso.

Presidential pen used by President John F. Kennedy to sign the Minimum Wage Bill on May 5, 1961, with signed photograph of the historic occasion.

The Minimum Wage Bill, entitled "Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1961," increased the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour. Upon signing this bill, Kennedy remarked (in part): "This is the first time since the act came into existence under the administration of President Franklin Roosevelt in 1938 that we have been able to expand the coverage. I don't believe that there's any American who believes that any man or woman should have to work in interstate commerce, in companies of substantial size, for less than a dollar twenty-five cents an hour, or fifty dollars a week. That itself is a very minimum wage, and I therefore want to commend the Members of the Congress in the House and the Senate, the Chairmen of the Subcommittees who were particularly involved, under the leadership of the House and Senate, for their untiring efforts … This doesn't finish this job, but it is a most important step forward, and as a former Member of the Senate who is particularly interested in it, I must say that I am delighted to sign it. I congratulate those who worked for it …" **$4,000 - $6,000**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 5, 1961

Dear Congressman:

I am very happy to be able to send you herewith one of the pens used by the President this morning when he approved H. R. 3935, the Minimum Wage Bill.

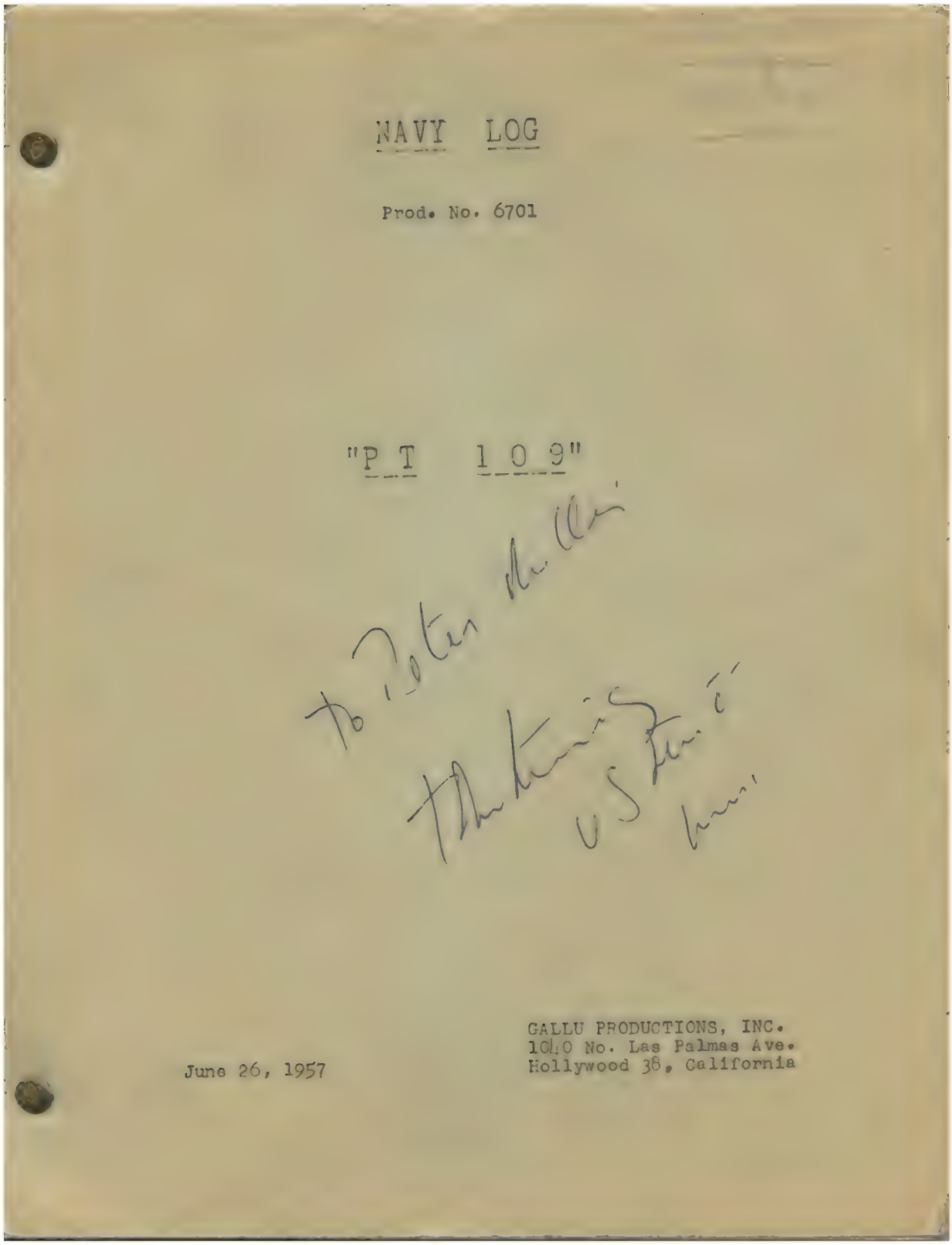
With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely,

Lawrence F. O'Brien
Special Assistant
to the President

Honorable James Roosevelt
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Enclosure



92. Kennedy, John F. TV script signed (*"John Kennedy"*), for the *Navy Log* episode entitled *PT 109*, to actor Peter Miller, who played "McGuire" (for real-life PT 109 radio man John McQuire), (8.75 x 11 in.; 222 x 279 mm.), script dated 26 June 1957. Inscribed in blue ink on the cover, *"To Peter Miller John Kennedy U.S. Senate Mass."* Minor chipping and toning on the edges, but in overall fine condition.

JFK signs a *Navy Log* TV script about his legendary PT 109 incident during WWII.

The episode is about the once-Lieutenant Kennedy's heroic efforts during WWII to save his crew after their patrol boat had been cut in half by a Japanese destroyer and sank in the Pacific. The event made him a war hero and played a large part in winning over the American public in his rise in politics, eventually placing him in the White House. **$4,000 - $6,000**

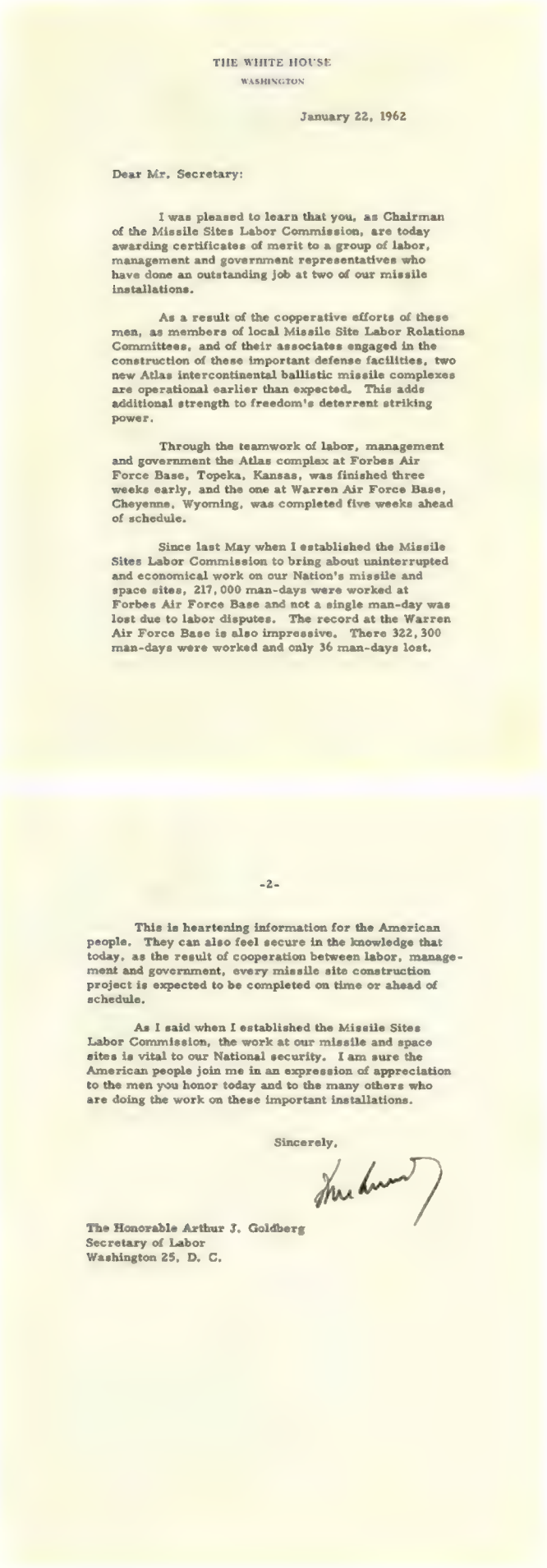
93. Kennedy, John F. Typed letter signed as President, 2 pages, (10.5 x 7 in.), on White House letterhead stationery, dated 22 July 1962, to Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg; accompanied with the original transmittal envelope; in very fine condition.

Though publicly encouraging the Soviets to agree to a nuclear testing ban, President Kennedy continues to enlarge the country's arsenal of ICBM's as a high-stakes bargaining chip.

Kennedy writes in full: *Dear Mr. Secretary: I was pleased to learn that you, as Chairman of the Missile Sites Labor Commission, are today awarding certificates of merit to a group of labor, management and government representatives who have done an outstanding job at two of our missile installations.*
As a result of the cooperative efforts of these men, as members of local Missile Site Labor Relations Committees, and of their associations engaged in the construction of these important defense facilities, two new Atlas intercontinental ballistic missile complexes are operational earlier than expected. This adds additional strength to freedom's deterrent striking power.
Through the teamwork of labor, management and government the Atlas complex at Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka, Kansas, was finished three weeks early, and the one at Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyoming, was completed five weeks ahead of schedule.
Since last May when I established the Missile Sites Labor Commission to bring about uninterrupted and economical work on our Nation's missile and space sites, 217,000 man-days were worked at Forbes Air Force Base and not a single man-day was lost due to labor disputes. The record at the Warren Air Force Base is also impressive. There 322,300 man-days were worked and only 36 man-days lost.
This is heartening information for the American people. They can also feel secure in the knowledge that today, as the result of cooperation between labor, management and government, every missile site construction project is expected to be completed on time or ahead of schedule.
As I said when I established the Missile Sites Labor Commission, the work at our missile and space sites is vital to our National Security. I am sure the American people join me in an expression of appreciation to the men you honor today and to the many others who are doing the work on these important installations Sincerely, John Kennedy

During 1962, President Kennedy continued in his quest to lead the country toward a peaceful solution to the dizzying arms race with the Soviet Union. To effect this end, he stepped up defense spending on one hand, while simultaneously calling for a joint nuclear testing ban on the other. Kennedy's hope was that a build-up in U.S. nuclear capabilities would convince the Soviet Union to come to the bargaining table. However, later that year the arms race nearly terminated in war, as the Soviets reckless deployment of ICBM's on Cuba — within 20 minutes flight time of the United States — brought Kennedy and Soviet General Secretary Nikita Khrushchev into direct confrontation, now known as the Cuban Missile Crisis (October, 1962).

An exceptional letter from Kennedy as President with a great association. **$3,000 - $5,000**



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 22, 1962

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I was pleased to learn that you, as Chairman of the Missile Sites Labor Commission, are today awarding certificates of merit to a group of labor, management and government representatives who have done an outstanding job at two of our missile installations.

As a result of the cooperative efforts of these men, as members of local Missile Site Labor Relations Committees, and of their associates engaged in the construction of these important defense facilities, two new Atlas intercontinental ballistic missile complexes are operational earlier than expected. This adds additional strength to freedom's deterrent striking power.

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-2-

This is heartening information for the American people. They can also feel secure in the knowledge that today, as the result of cooperation between labor, management and government, every missile site construction project is expected to be completed on time or ahead of schedule.

As I said when I established the Missile Sites Labor Commission, the work at our missile and space sites is vital to our National security. I am sure the American people join me in an expression of appreciation to the men you honor today and to the many others who are doing the work on these important installations.

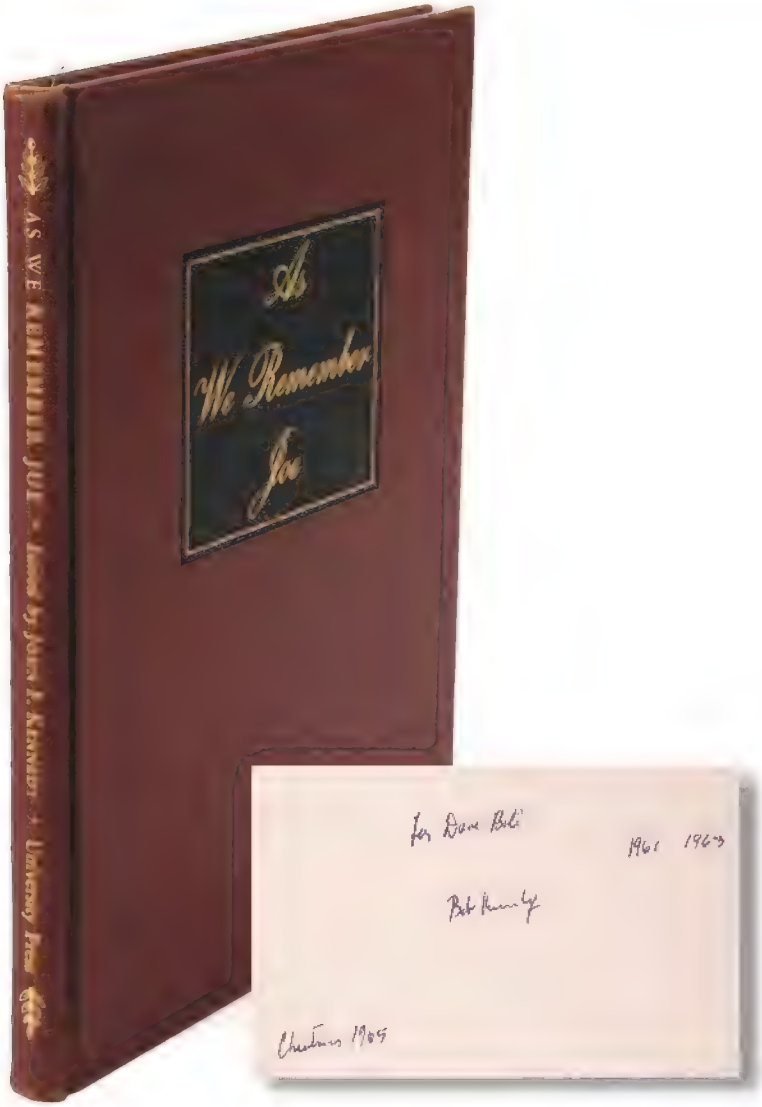
Sincerely,

The Honorable Arthur J. Goldberg
Secretary of Labor
Washington 25, D. C.

94. Kennedy, John Fitzgerald, Jr. Photograph signed and inscribed, (10.5 in. x 12.5 in.), gelatin silver on board, of a young John Jr. holding a photograph of Marine One flying over the White House; photographer printed label on the verso, faint toning to mat, in fine condition.

John Kennedy, Jr. signed photograph inscribed to the first official White House photographer, Cecil W. Stoughton

A charming portrait of the young Kennedy showing his first-tooth-out smile. John, Jr. was playing on the floor of Evelyn Lincoln's office with a toy helicopter and a picture of Marine One when Stoughton asked to see his new smile. At the time, Stoughton asked the young man to sign his name on a piece of paper; hence the scribble below. Then Stoughton helped the boy write "John" in cursive. Some time in the 1990s, Stoughton and John Jr. found themselves at the same table at a NASA event in Florida. The older man asked the younger to re-inscribe, which he graciously did: *"To Mr. Stoughton, Now I can sign my name, Best, John Kennedy."* **$800 - $1,200**

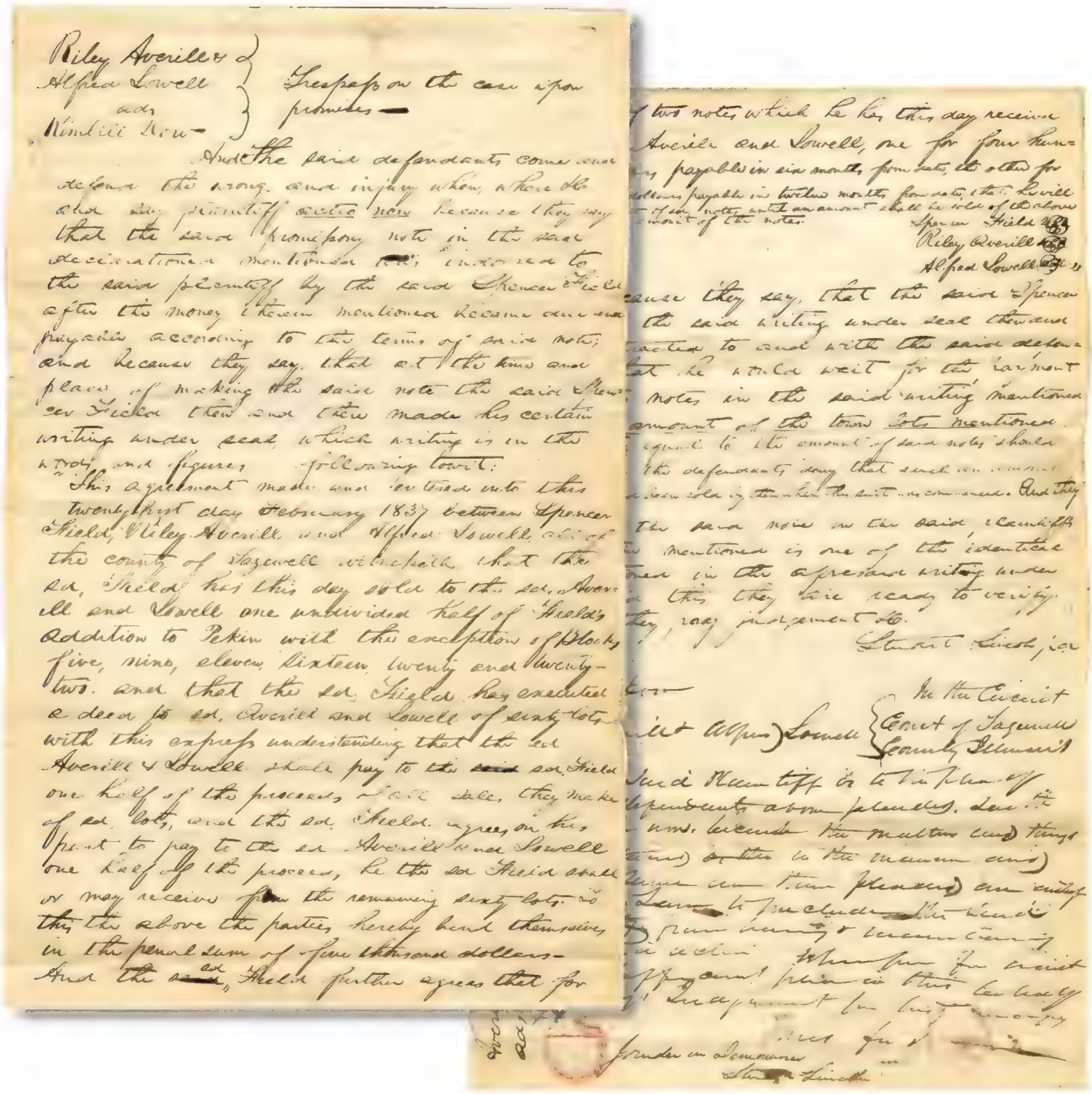


95. Kennedy, Robert. Book signed (*"Bob Kennedy"*), a First edition presentation copy of As We Remember Joe (Cambridge, Massachusetts: Privately Printed at the University Press, 1945), 75pp, (6.25 x 9.25 in.; 159 x 235 mm.). Hardcover, in original oxblood cloth with gilt lettering on cover and spine. Slight rubbing to crown and heel of spine; very subtle wear to the top and bottom hanging edges of the spine; overall, in fine condition.

Young John F. Kennedy's poignant memorial to his brother, As We Remember Joe, signed by Robert Kennedy

Inscribed on the front endpaper in blue ink, *"For Dave Bell, Bob Kennedy 1961-1963, Christmas 1965"*.

After the death of Joe Jr.,on 12 August 1944, while on a super-secret bombing mission in his PB4Y Liberator, the family sunk into a period of deep mourning.The Kennedy patriarch, Joe Sr., was never the same after losing his son, whom he considered the family torch-bearer. During a discussion amongst the grieving siblings, the project of a memorial book was brought up. Said JFK's sister, Eunice, "[Jack] believes in immediate action. When all of us talked about how nice it would be to have a book written about Joe, it was Jack who disappeared every evening from five to seven-thirty and wrote letters and made calls, and collected information, and wrote the book while the rest of us were still playing games." Jack had undertaken the project with the desire to give the completed work to his parents for Christmas, and had it published at a cost of $5,000. Just 360 copies were published, though not until spring of the following year. A rare inscribed copy of As We Remember Joe.
$2,000 - $3,000



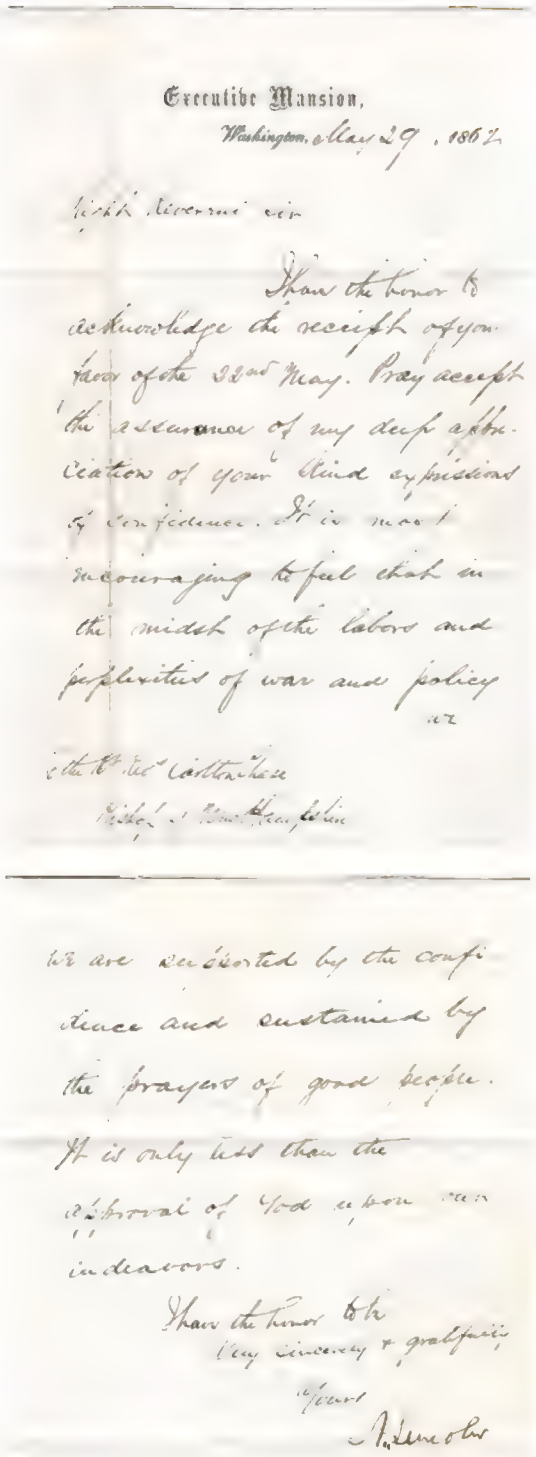
96. Lincoln, Abraham. Autograph legal brief signed twice (*"Stuart & Lincoln"*), 2 pages on one leaf, (7.5 x 12.25 in.; 191 x 311 mm.), with 3-line addendum affixed to the verso [Tremont, Tazewell County Circuit Court, 1 October 1839], final third of document in the hand of Tazewell County, Illinois, attorney Edward Jones; traces of red seals on bottom margin of verso; ink smudging in Lincoln's second signature.

Early legal brief penned in the hand of 30-year-old attorney Abraham Lincoln.

On 1 October 1839, Lincoln wrote, signed, and filed defendants' pleas and answer in Kimball Dow vs. Riley Averill and Alfred Lowell. The case, heard in the Tazewell County circuit court, dealt with the sale of land to Averill and Lowell by one Spencer Field. The last third of the document is in the hand of Edward Jones, an attorney for the plaintiff, who demurred to Lincoln's plea (in effect, contesting the validity of Lincoln's plea). Lincoln then signed *"Joinder in demurrer"*, bringing the issue to a close and allowing the court to decide the issue. Lincoln won the lawsuit, and the plaintiff Dow appealed the judgment to the Illinois Supreme Court. Lincoln continued to represent Averill and Lowell and motioned the Supreme Court to dismiss the appeal because Dow failed to file the proper paperwork. The court accepted the motion and dismissed the appeal, thus abrogating any financial obligations on the part of the defendants.
$2,500 - $3,500

97. [Lincoln, Abraham]. Nicolay, John G. and John Hay. Complete Works of Abraham Lincoln. *Francis D. Tandy Company, New York, 1905.* Hardcover. In 24 volumes. Extra-Illustrated Gettysburg Edition, (6.5 x 9.25 in.; 165 x 235 mm.), original full brown morocco with elaborate floral art nouveau leather onlays and gilt designs on boards, spines, and doublures; original varnished watercolors depicting log cabins inset on front doublures of each volume, silk endpapers, top edges gilt. This esteemed Nicolay and Hay collection of Lincoln's complete works has been expanded to include countless engravings, photogravures, and original autograph material to form a unique set, each with different autograph material. Volume 24 includes 24 documents attached to the book, **including an original Abraham Lincoln document signed (*"Abraham Lincoln"*) as President**, 1 page, (8 x 9.75 in.; 203 x 248 mm.), Washington, dated 15 September 1864, being a "Warrant for the pardon of Albert Contner." Light toning. Also among the autograph material is a **Gideon Welles letter signed** from the Navy Department, 2pp, (7.75 x 9.75 in.; 197 x 248 mm.), dated 3 February 1862 regarding the construction of 20 iron clad steamers (fold separation at bottom); **William Seward printed letter signed**, 2pp, (7 x 8.9 in.; 178 x 226 mm.), dated 21 November 1867, regarding provisions of a Resolution of Congress (light toning); **John C. Fremont autograph letter signed**, 1 page, (5 x 8 in.; 127 x 203 mm.), dated 29 January 1864, to Major Simon Stevens (light toning); **Salmon P. Chase document signed**, 1 page, (7.5 x 9.75 in.; 191 x 248 mm.), dated 22 May 1862, from the Treasury Department granting clearance to A.B. Miller for a vessel to Bell Plane, Virginia with cargo for the Army (toning with minor separation at folds); **Charles Sumner autograph letter signed**, 2pp., (5 x 8 in.; 127 x 203 mm.), dated 27 February 1855, from the Senate Chamber (toning and small tear at bottom); **William Dennison, Jr. autograph endorsement signed**, written on overleaf of a 2pp letter, (8 x 9.75 in.; 203 x 248 mm.), dated 22 November 1864 (toning); Simon Cameron autograph letter signed, 1 page, (5 x 8.25 in.; 127 x 210 mm.), dated 31 March 1871, from the Senate Chamber (fine). A few of the volumes exhibit light blemishes or sunning on the covers; most bound silk bookmarks are frayed or detached. Vol. 24 has a torn hinge and toning on blank fly leaf and facing page. As a whole, an extraordinary set with valuable original autograph material from Lincoln, members of his cabinet and other dignitaries from the era — all in gorgeous bindings with watercolors of log cabins in each volume. **$12,000 - $15,000**

98. Lincoln, Abraham. Letter signed (*"A. Lincoln"*), 2 pages, (8 x 5 in.; 203.2 x 127 mm.), on Executive Mansion stationery, Washington, dated 29 May 1862, to *"Rev'd Carlton Chase"*, with original transmittal envelope, as well as a letter from Chase to Lincoln; all in fine condition.



Executive Mansion,
Washington, May 29, 1862

Rev'd & Dear Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 22nd May. Pray accept the assurance of my deep appreciation of your kind expressions of confidence. It is most encouraging to feel that in the midst of the labors and perplexities of war and policy

we are sustained by the confidence and sustained by the prayers of good people. It is only less than the approval of God upon our endeavors.

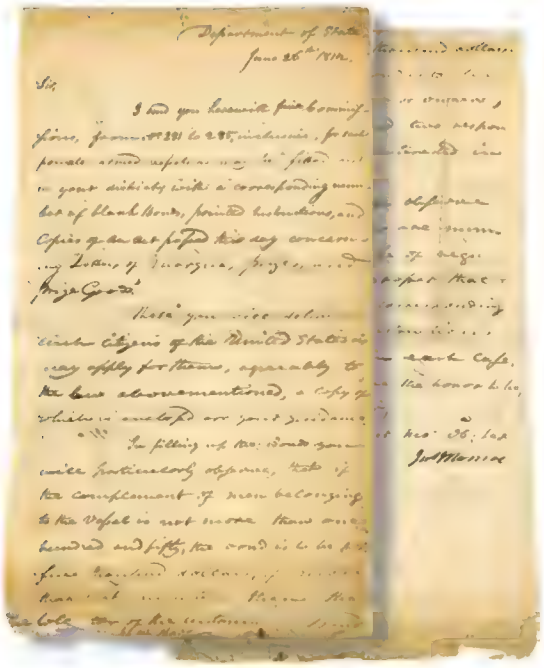
I have the honor to be
Very sincerely & gratefully
Yours
A. Lincoln

Lincoln responds to the kind words of a New Hampshire bishop who believes that Lincoln abolishing slavery is the truly Christian thing to do.

Carlton Chase was the first Episcopal Bishop of New Hampshire. He wrote President Lincoln on 22 May 1862, in part: *"I cannot longer restrain the expressions of my grateful emotions as I contemplate the manner in which you, under the divine providence, are shaping the destinies of this afflicted country. God be praised, that such a man lives for us, and that to our chief leader in this momentous crisis is given such wisdom, and such moral and intellectual powers, to inspire us with confidence and hope. Of all men here, with sincerely are exception in any rank of life, you have now the perfect confidence. Thanksgiving for the good you are doing, and prayers for your health and safety into all the devotions of Christian people …"*

Lincoln responded in this letter that he desires the approval of God above all, speaks of the difficulty of his work, and solicits the support of the "Good people" of the North. Lincon writes (in part): ***"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 22nd May. Pray accept the assurances of my deep appreciation of your kind expressions of confidence. It is most encouraging to feel that in the midst of the labors and perplexities of war and policy, we are supported by the confidence and sustained by the prayers of good people. It is only less than the approval of God upon our endeavors …A. Lincoln."***

Lincoln's whole political and moral philosophy was grounded in his judgment that slavery was a great wrong. When pursuing office, he tried to sway public opinion with appeals to a higher morality. Although a religious skeptic in his early years, this deep stress on morality inevitably led Lincoln to consider whether there was a higher power influencing events. By 11 February 1861, when he bade farewell to his fellow citizens of Springfield saying "Without the assistance of the Divine Being who ever attended [Washington], I cannot succeed. With that assistance I cannot fail," Lincoln's skepticism had evolved into a belief in God. After becoming President, Lincoln increasingly felt the presence of a higher power, speaking of it at Gettysburg when he called the United States "this nation, under God." By his second Inaugural Address on 4 March 1865, Lincoln's belief had ripened into a perception of God's hand at work in the Civil War. He said, "The Almighty has His own purposes ... If God wills that [this war] continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said 'the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether' ... With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds ..." Thus Lincoln, at the end, seemed to equate the preservation of the Union and the freeing of the slaves with some higher, mystical purpose. Lincoln realized from the first that his ability to rally the people of the North to the flag would be a key component to victory. He often appealed to them, and specifically cultivated the support of religious groups who would share his moral conclusions that slavery was wrong and that the Union's preservation was necessary to end this injustice. For example, on 24 October, 1863, he told the Baltimore Presbyterian Synod that "amid the greatest difficulties of my Administration, when I could not see any other resort, I would place my whole reliance on God, knowing that all would go well, and that He would decide for the right." The religious people responded and formed an important core of his support. Although Lincoln was frank about his beliefs and not hesitant to make appeals based on them, he seemed to reserve his references to God to public statements. Very seldom indeed did he include them in his correspondence. Interestingly, the same avoidance applies both to characterizations of his job as president and his need for the people to sustain him and his administration, all of which are extraordinary rarities. *Reference*: Not in Basler **$15,000 - $20,000**

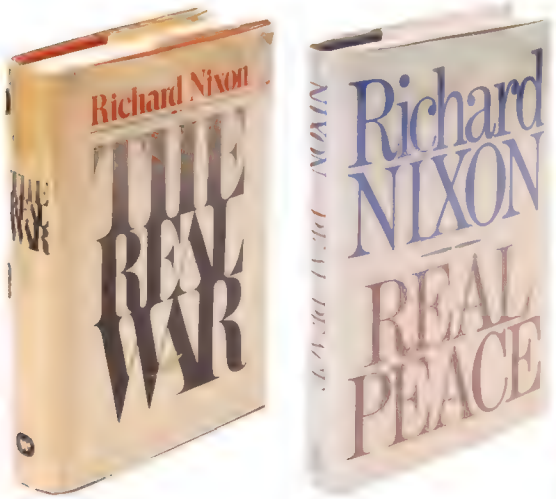


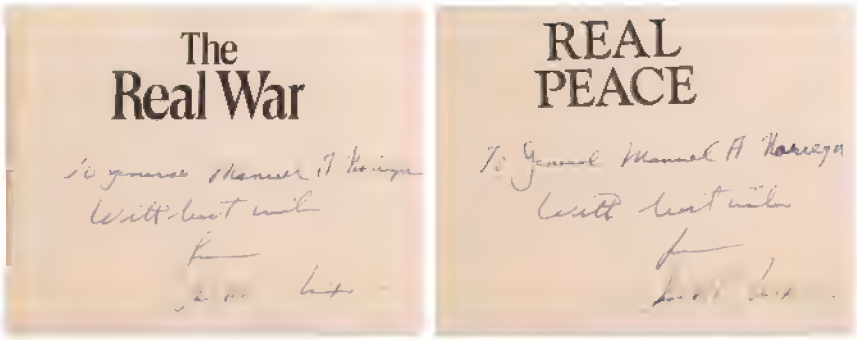
99. Monroe, James. Letter signed *("Jas Monroe")* as Secretary of State, 2 pages, (12.25 x 7.25 in.), to an unidentified recipient, [Washington, D.C.], 26 June 1812; slight losses at fold intersections and lower edge (affecting lowest line of text), minor mounting remnants on verso, in otherwise fine condition.

Eight days after Congress declared war on England, James Monroe gives instructions on how commissioned ships are to be paid for their service in the War of 1812.

He writes in part: *"I send you herewith five commissions, from the No. 281 to 285, inclusive, for such private armed vessels as may be filled out in your district, with a corresponding number of blank Bonds [and] printed instructions, and copies of an act passed this day concerning 'Letters of Marque, prizes, and prize goods.' These you will deliver to such citizens of the United States as may apply for them, agreeably to the law abovementioned [sic], a copy of which is enclosed for your guidance. In filling up the Bonds you will particularly observe, that if the complement of men belonging to the vessel is not more than one hundred and fifty, the bond is to be for five thousand dollars, if more than that number, than the … Bond is to be for ten thousand dollars."*

Monroe favored fighting a maritime war against Great Britain. Many others agreed with him since they believed a sea war would quickly vindicate America's maritime rights, and would also be inexpensive compared to an all out land and sea war. **$400 - $600**



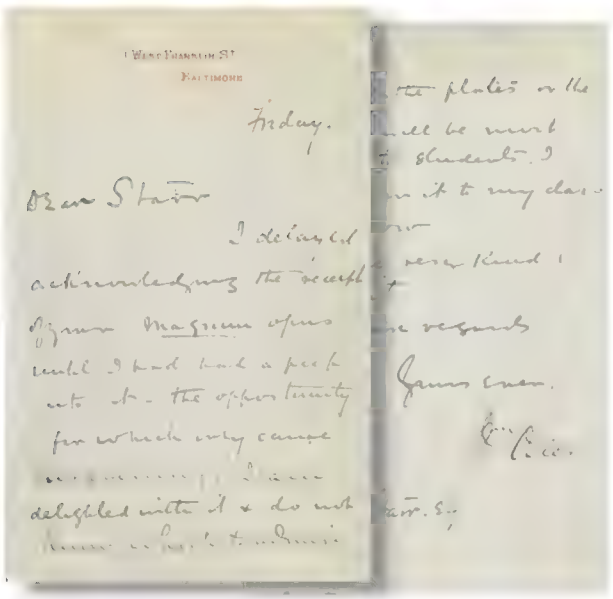


100. Nixon, Richard. Pair of signed books: The Real War and Real Peace, each inscribed to deposed Panamanian military leader Manuel Noriega. The Real War. *Warner Books, Inc., New York, 1980.* Hardcover. First edition, (6.4 x 9.25 in.; 163 x 235 mm.), in red cloth with dust jacket. Inscribed in blue ink by President Nixon on the half title page, *"To General Manuel A. Noriega With best wishes from Richard Nixon"*. With "Republica de Panama Fuerzas de Defensa" rubber stamp on title page and end index page. Spotting on cover, thinning paper and tears on rear end paper from label removal. Dust jacket has some wear to surface with chipping on crown of spine with one inch tear at bottom. Real Peace. *Little, Brown and Company, Boston, 1984.* Hardcover. First Trade Edition, (5.75 x 8.5 in.; 146 x 216 mm.), in blue cloth with gilt lettering on spine. Inscribed in blue ink by President Nixon on the half title page, *"To General Manuel A. Noriega With best wishes from Richard Nixon"*. With "Republica de Panama Fuerzas de Defensa" rubber stamp on title page and final page. Rear end paper has remnants from label removal. Dust jacket has toning on front and back with creasing on front flap.

Pair of Richard Nixon signed books, each inscribed to deposed Panamanian military leader Manuel Noriega.

Manuel Noriega (1934 -) was military governor of Panama from 1983 to 1989. In the 1989 invasion of Panama by the U.S., he was removed from power, captured, detained as a prisoner of war and flown to the U.S. Noriega was tried on eight counts of drug trafficking, racketeering and money laundering in 1992. Born in Panama City, Noriega was a career soldier, receiving intelligence and counterintelligence training at the School of the Americas at the U.S. Army's Fort Gulick in the Panama Canal Zone. Noriega worked with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) from the late 1950s until the 1980s. In 1988 grand juries in Tampa and Miami indicted him on U.S. federal drug charges. The books come with a copy of a letter, dated 2 March 1991, stating that these two books were salvaged from the debris of a battle-damaged Panamanian Defense Force building which had reverted to U.S. military control after the U.S. invasion of Panama in December 1989. Both books were declared to U.S. Customs who inspected them and passed them into the United States. **$2,000 - $3,000**

101. Nixon, Richard. Signed photograph, (10 x 8 in. including border), signed on lower border *"To Walter Johnson / with best wishes / from Richard Nixon"*, no date; minor bumping and browning, but in otherwise fine condition. **$200 - $300**

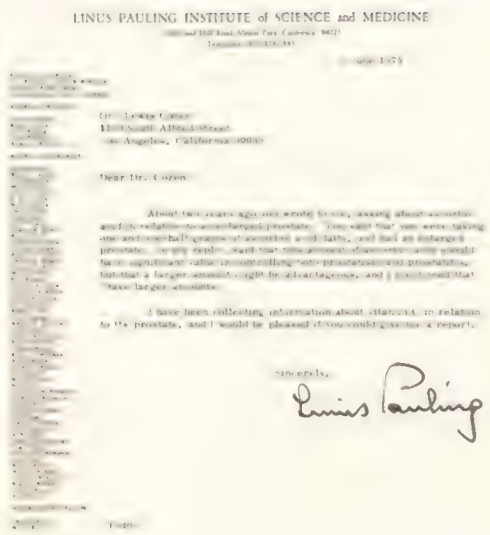


102. Osler, William. Autograph letter signed (*"Wm Olser"*), 2 pages, (7.75 x 6 in.), on "West Franklin St. Baltimore" stationery, dated Friday [no, month or year], to Moses A. Starr; some browning and toning around the edges, but in otherwise fine condition.

Osler writes to neurologist Moses Allen Starr to thank him for a teaching aid Starr had sent him.

Osler writes in full: *Dear Starr I delayed acknowledging the receipt of your magnum opus until I had had a peek into it — the opportunity for which only came this evening. I am delighted with it & do not know which to admire the most, the plates or the text. It will be most useful to students. I shall show it to my class tomorrow You were very kind to send it With warm regards Yours ever, Will Olser*

Osler was a Canadian physician, and one of the "Big Four" founding professors at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine as the first Professor of Medicine and founder of the Medical Service there. (The "Big Four" were William Osler, Professor of Medicine; William Stewart Halsted, Professor of Surgery; Howard A. Kelly, Professor of Gynecology; and William H. Welch, Professor of Pathology.) Osler created the first residency program for specialty training of physicians, and he was the first to bring medical students out of the lecture hall for bedside clinical training. He is often called the "Father of Modern Medicine." **$200 - $300**

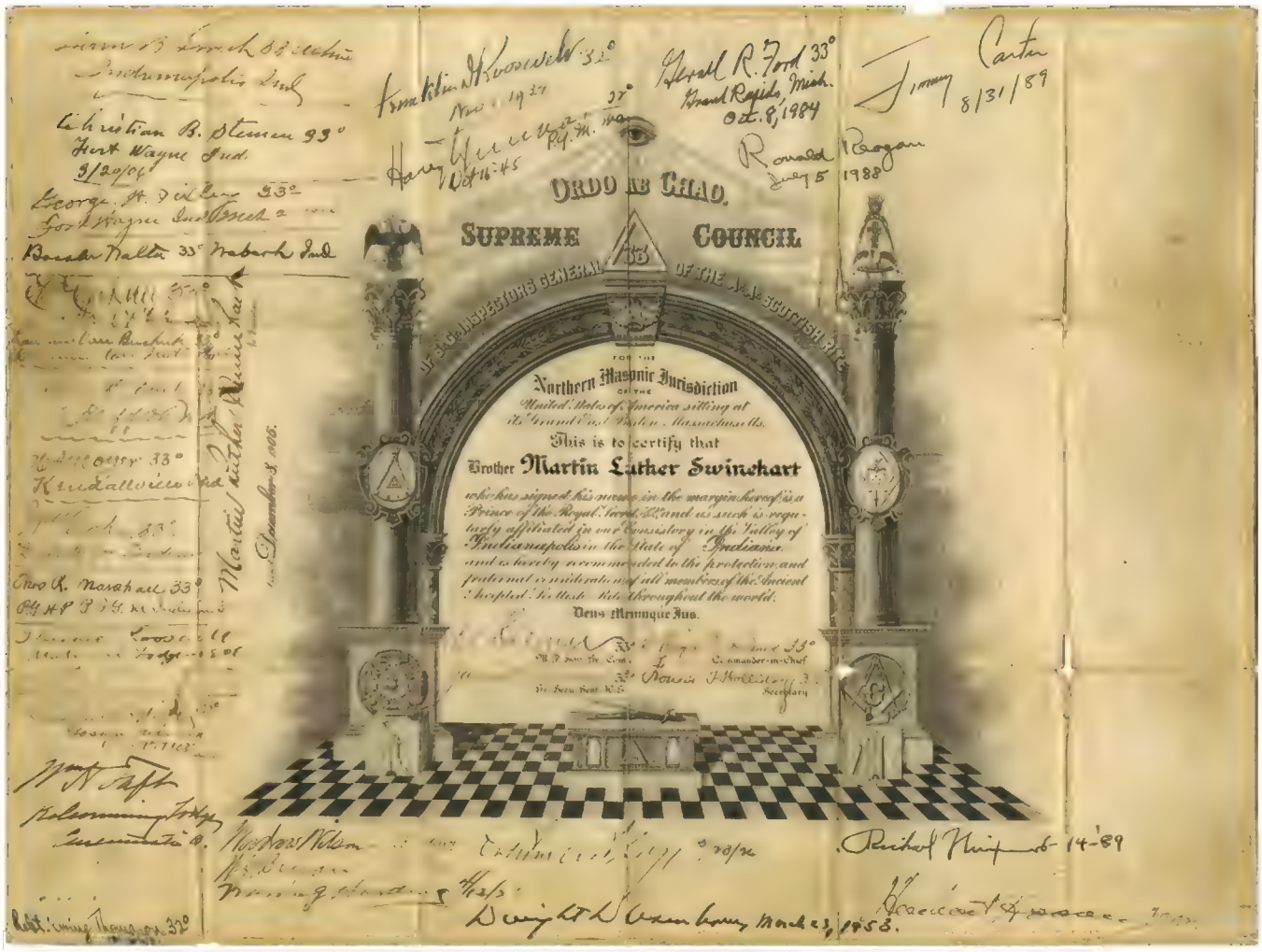


103. Pauling, Linus. Typed letter signed, 1 page, (11 x 8.5 in.), on Linus Pauling Institute of Science and Medicine stationery, Menlo Park, California, dated 9 June 1975, to Dr. Lewis Cozen, Los Angeles California; in very fine condition.

Pauling writes to physician Dr. Lewis Cozen about treatment of an enlarged prostate in relation to doses of ascorbic acid and vitamin C.

He writes in full: *Dear Dr. Cozen: About two years ago you wrote to me, asking about ascorbic acid in relation to an enlarged prostate. You said that you were taking one and one-half grams of ascorbic acid daily, and had an enlarged prostate. In my reply I said that this amount of ascorbic acid should have significant value in controlling both prostatism and prostatitis, but that a larger amount might be advantageous, and I mentioned that I take larger amounts.*
I have been collecting information about vitamin C in relation to the prostate, and I would be pleased if you could give me a report. Sincerely, Linus Pauling

Linus Carl Pauling (28 February 1901 – 19 August 1994) was an American chemist, biochemist, peace activist, author, and educator. He was one of the most influential chemists in history and ranks among the most important scientists of the 20th century. Pauling was one of the founders of the fields of quantum chemistry and molecular biology. **$200 - $300**



104. [Presidents]. Document signed by 13 U.S. Presidents, 1 page, (16.25 x 12 in.), Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, document for Martin Luther Swinehart, originally dated 8 December 1905, with dated signatures from 13 Presidents — several of them members themselves — as well as other politicians; some chipping and paper loss, but all signatures are legible.

Scottish Rite Masonic order document signed by more than a dozen sitting and former U.S. Presidents.

Notable signatures include:

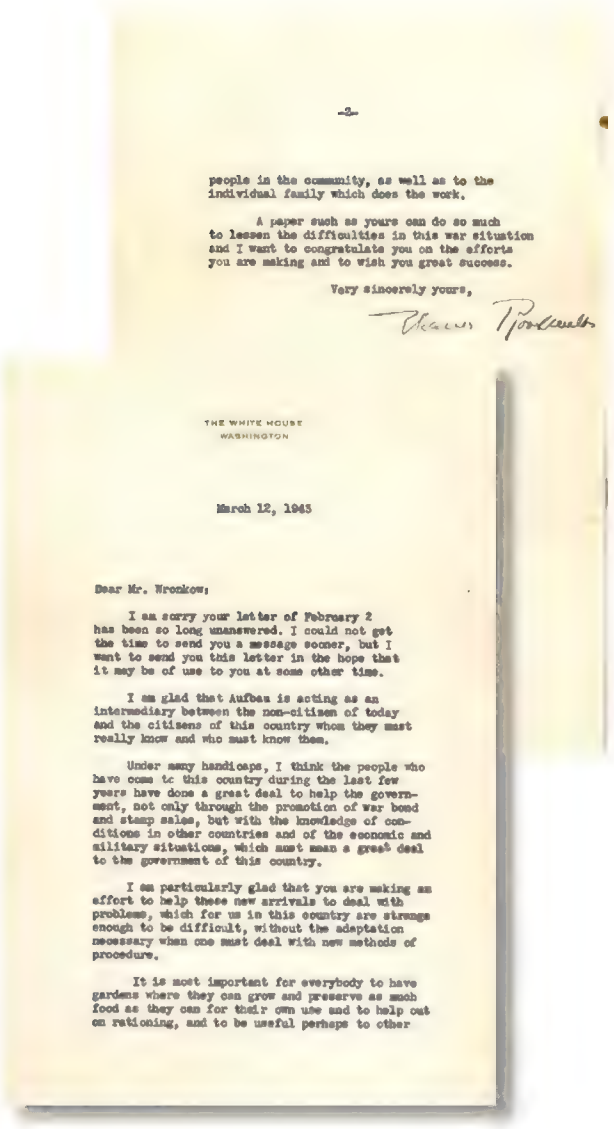
- Thomas R. Marshall — 21 March 1906
- Theodore Roosevelt — 7 October 1908
- William Howard Taft — 7 September 1910
- Woodrow Wilson — 16 August 1913
- William Jennings Bryan — 17 August 1913
- Warren G. Harding — 13 April 1921
- Herbert Hoover — 17 April 1924
- Calvin Coolidge — 28 May 1924
- Franklin D. Roosevelt — 1 November 1934
- Harry S. Truman — 16 October 1945
- Dwight D. Eisenhower — 23 March 1953
- Gerald R. Ford — 8 October 1984
- Ronald Reagan — 5 July 1988
- Richard Nixon — 14 June 1989
- Jimmy Carter — 31 August 1989

Originally founded by gathering of medieval stone workers, the Freemasons now number roughly 6 million all over the globe, with roughly 2 million in the United States. It is a secretive organization with deep and influential roots in politics throughout the centuries. Several U.S. Presidents — including some of the signers above — were members themselves, including George Washington, James Monroe, Andrew Jackson, James Polk, James Buchanan, Andrew Johnson, James Garfield, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Howard Taft, Warren G. Harding, Franklin Roosevelt, Harry Truman, Gerald Ford. **$4,000 - $6,000**

105. Roosevelt, Eleanor. Typed letter signed on White House letterhead, 2 pages, (9.25 x 6 in.), dated 12 March 1943, to Mr. Wronkow, editor of *Aufbau*, the U.S.-based German-language newspaper for Jewish refugees who fled from the ravages of Nazi invasion; in fine condition.

The first lady praises the efforts of the founder and editor of *Aufbau*, and sympathizes with the plight of newly arrived immigrants.

Roosevelt writes in part: ... *I am glad that Aufbau is acting as an intermediary between the non-citizen of today and the citizens of this country whom they must really know and who must know them.*
Under many handicaps, I think the people who have come to this country during the last few years have done a great deal to help the government, not only through the promotion of war bond and stamp sales, but with the knowledge of conditions in other countries and of the economic and military situations, which must mean a great deal to the government of this country.
I am particularly glad that you are making an effort to help these new arrivals to deal with problems, which for us in this country are strange enough to be difficult, without the adaptation necessary when one must deal with new methods of procedure.
It is most important to everybody to have gardens where they can grow and preserve as much food as they can for their own use and to help out on rationing, and to be useful perhaps to other people in the community as well as to the individual family which does the work.
A paper such as yours can do so much to lessen the difficulties in this war situation and I want to congratulate you on the efforts you are making and to wish you great success. **$800 - $1,200**



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people in the community, as well as to the individual family which does the work.

A paper such as yours can do so much to lessen the difficulties in this war situation and I want to congratulate you on the efforts you are making and to wish you great success.

Very sincerely yours,

Eleanor Roosevelt

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 12, 1943

Dear Mr. Wronkow:

I am sorry your letter of February 2 has been so long unanswered. I could not get the time to send you a message sooner, but I want to send you this letter in the hope that it may be of use to you at some other time.

I am glad that Aufbau is acting as an intermediary between the non-citizen of today and the citizens of this country whom they must really know and who must know them.

Under many handicaps, I think the people who have come to this country during the last few years have done a great deal to help the government, not only through the promotion of war bond and stamp sales, but with the knowledge of conditions in other countries and of the economic and military situations, which must mean a great deal to the government of this country.

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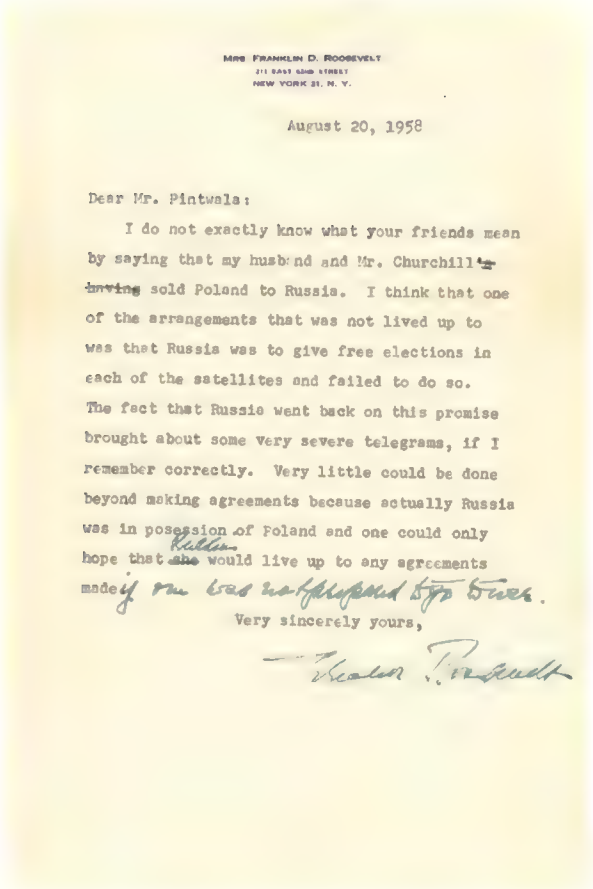


MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
211 EAST 62nd STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

August 20, 1958

Dear Mr. Pintwala:

I do not exactly know what your friends mean by saying that my husband and Mr. Churchill ~~have~~ sold Poland to Russia. I think that one of the arrangements that was not lived up to was that Russia was to give free elections in each of the satellites and failed to do so. The fact that Russia went back on this promise brought about some very severe telegrams, if I remember correctly. Very little could be done beyond making agreements because actually Russia was in possession of Poland and one could only hope that ~~she~~ Russia would live up to any agreements made if one was not prepared to go to war.

Very sincerely yours,

Eleanor Roosevelt

106. Roosevelt, Eleanor. Typed letter signed with handwritten sections, 1 page, (10 x 6.5 in.), on "Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt" stationery, to Mr. Pintwala, dated 20 August 1958; in fine condition. Roosevelt writes in full (handwritten additions in bold): *I do not exactly know what your friends mean by saying that my husband and Mr. Churchill~~'s having~~ sold Poland to Russia. I think that one of the arrangements that was not lived up to was that Russia was to give free elections in each of the satellites and failed to do so. The fact that Russia went back on this promise brought about some very severe telegrams, if I remember correctly. Very little could be done beyond making agreements because actually Russia was in possession of Poland and one could only hope that ~~she~~ Russia would live up to any agreements made* ***if one was not prepared to go to war.***
Very sincerely yours, Eleanor Roosevelt **$800 - $1,200**

107. Roosevelt, Franklin D. and Winston S. Churchill. Printed drawing signed by both leaders, 1 page, (9.87 x 7.75 in.), the Citadel, Quebec, dated August 1943; light browning around the edges, but in otherwise fine condition.

FDR and Churchill are sketched during their time together at the Quebec Conference, where they discussed their nations' response to the growing Axis threat.

The signed sketch is accompanied with two rare photographs of Roosevelt, Churchill, Canadian Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King and Major-General Alexander Cambridge talking during the conference. Also included is a 2 September 1943, letter from W.J. Turnbull (then-principal secretary to Prime Minister Mackenzie King) to June Blais (daughter of Brig. Edmund Blais, commander of the Quebec Military District), in which Turnbull gifts the sketch to June Blais, who had befriended Mary Churchill (Winston Churchill's daughter) during the Quebec Conference. The Quebec Conference was a secret military gathering among representatives for the U.S., Britain and Canada, held in Quebec Canada on 17-24 August 1943, where important plans were laid in regards to the Nazi threat in Europe. Discussions included the Allied invasion of France, future bombing raids of Germany and removing Italy from the Axis powers, and more. **$3,000 - $5,000**

108. Roosevelt, Franklin D. Book signed as President, (11.25 x 8.75 in.), dated on his first inauguration day — 4 March 1933; in fine condition.

A limited-edition commemorative book from the inauguration of FDR, signed by him and several other high-ranking government officials.

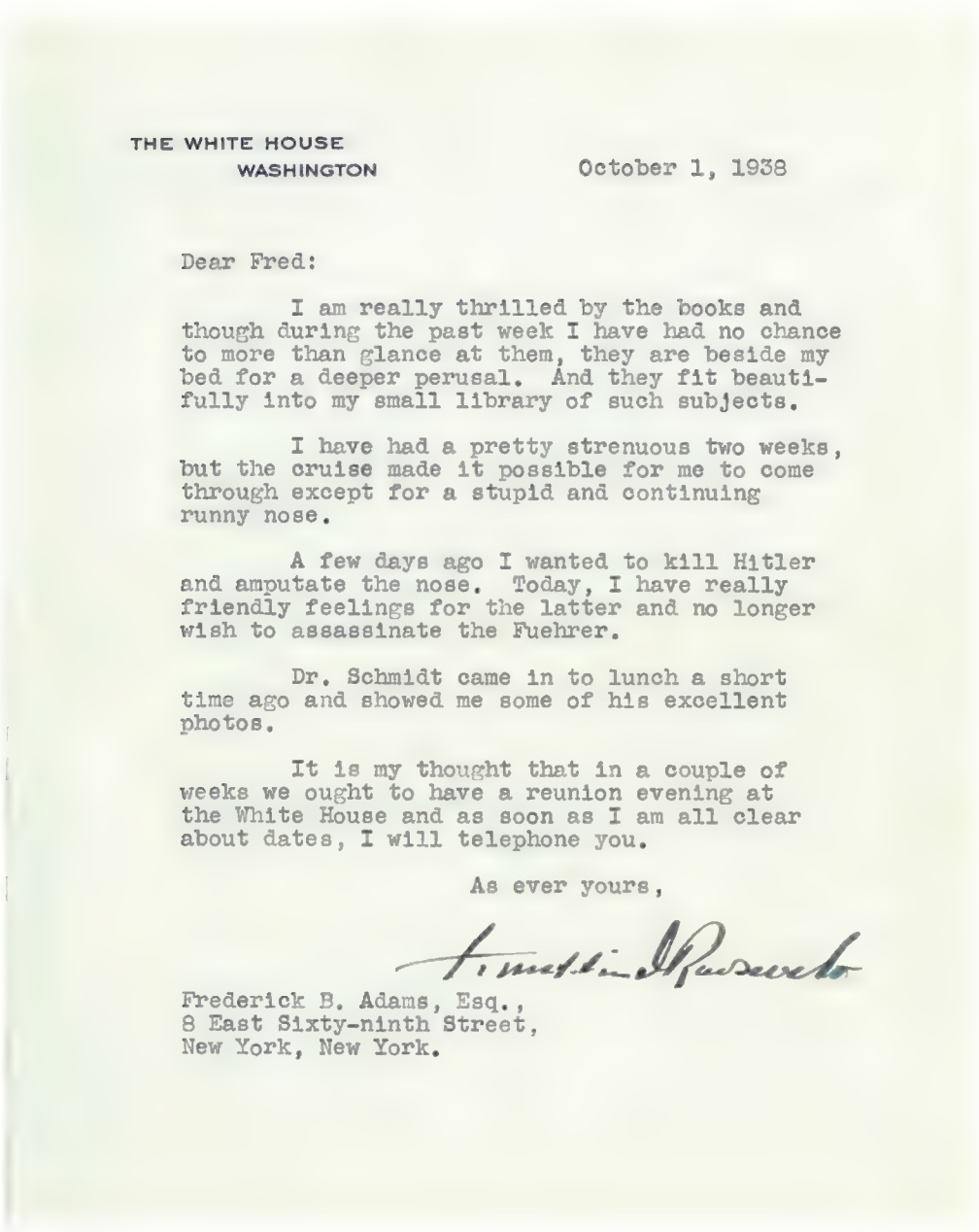
This inauguration book for FDR's first time served as an elaborate ceremony program, complete with short biographies of Roosevelt and his Vice President John Garner, essays about the event and histories of past inaugural balls and more. It's signed by Roosevelt; Garner; head of the Inaugural Committee, Admiral Cary T. Grayson; Edward W. Pou; Henry T. Rainey; Bertrand H. Snell; Mrs. John N. Garner; former Vice President Charles Curtis and a selection of other politicians.
Given that the book is from his inauguration day, this recorded one of his first signatures as a newly sworn-in President of the United States.
$800 - $1,200

109. Roosevelt, Franklin D. *Sewanna* log book inscribed on the front free endpaper, "*For John A. Roosevelt / from his affectionate father / Franklin D Roosevelt*", (10 x 7.25 in.); light bumping on the corners, in fine condition.
The log book, entitled Log of the Cruise of President Franklin D. Roosevelt Aboard the Schooner Yacht Sewanna *to* Maine, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, 14 July 1936 - 28 July 1936 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1937), is an anecdotal account of President Franklin's 1936 cruise aboard the fifty-six-foot schooner *Sewanna*, which was owned by fellow New Yorker Harrison Tweed. The cruise left Rockland Harbor, Maine, 17 days after Roosevelt was nominated again at the 1936 Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia. It ended at Campobello, New Brunswick. In original blue cloth (8vo.) with an anchor stamped in gilt on the cover, the log book contains a frontispiece photograph of the schooner yacht *Sewanna*, an itinerary. The book also contains a list of all persons on the voyage, including "The President. Mr. James Roosevelt. Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. Mr. John Roosevelt"; the commanders of the *U.S.S. Potomac*; members of the presidential party; commanders of the escort vehicle (the *U.S.S. Hopkins*); three U.S. Secret Service members (Russell Wood, Robert Clark, and James Stringfellow); the crew of the *U.S.S. Owl*; and the crew of the schooner *Liberty*. A folding map (18 x 14.5 in.) is also included. Colonel Edmund Starling was a White House Secret Service chief who spent thirty years protecting five presidents — including FDR — at the White House.
$600 - $800

110. Roosevelt, Franklin D. Remarkable typed letter signed as President, 1 page, quarto, on official White House stationery, dated 1 October 1938, to Mr. Frederick B. Adams of New York City; in very fine condition.

Roosevelt expresses relief over the situation in Europe after Hitler promises that the Sudetenland will be his last territorial claim

Roosevelt writes (in full): *Dear Fred: I am really thrilled by the books and though during the past week I have had no chance to more than glance at them, they are beside my bed for a deeper perusal. And they fit beautifully into my small library of such subjects. I have had a pretty strenuous two weeks, but the cruise made it possible for me to come through except for a stupid and continuing runny nose. A few days ago I wanted to kill Hitler and amputate the nose. Today, I have really friendly feelings for the latter and no longer wish to assassinate the Fuehrer. Dr. Schmidt came in to lunch a short time ago and showed me some of his excellent photos. It is my thought that in a couple of weeks we ought to have a reunion evening at the White House and as soon as I am all clear about dates, I will telephone you. As ever yours, Franklin D. Roosevelt*



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 1, 1938

Dear Fred:

I am really thrilled by the books and though during the past week I have had no chance to more than glance at them, they are beside my bed for a deeper perusal. And they fit beautifully into my small library of such subjects.

I have had a pretty strenuous two weeks, but the cruise made it possible for me to come through except for a stupid and continuing runny nose.

A few days ago I wanted to kill Hitler and amputate the nose. Today, I have really friendly feelings for the latter and no longer wish to assassinate the Fuehrer.

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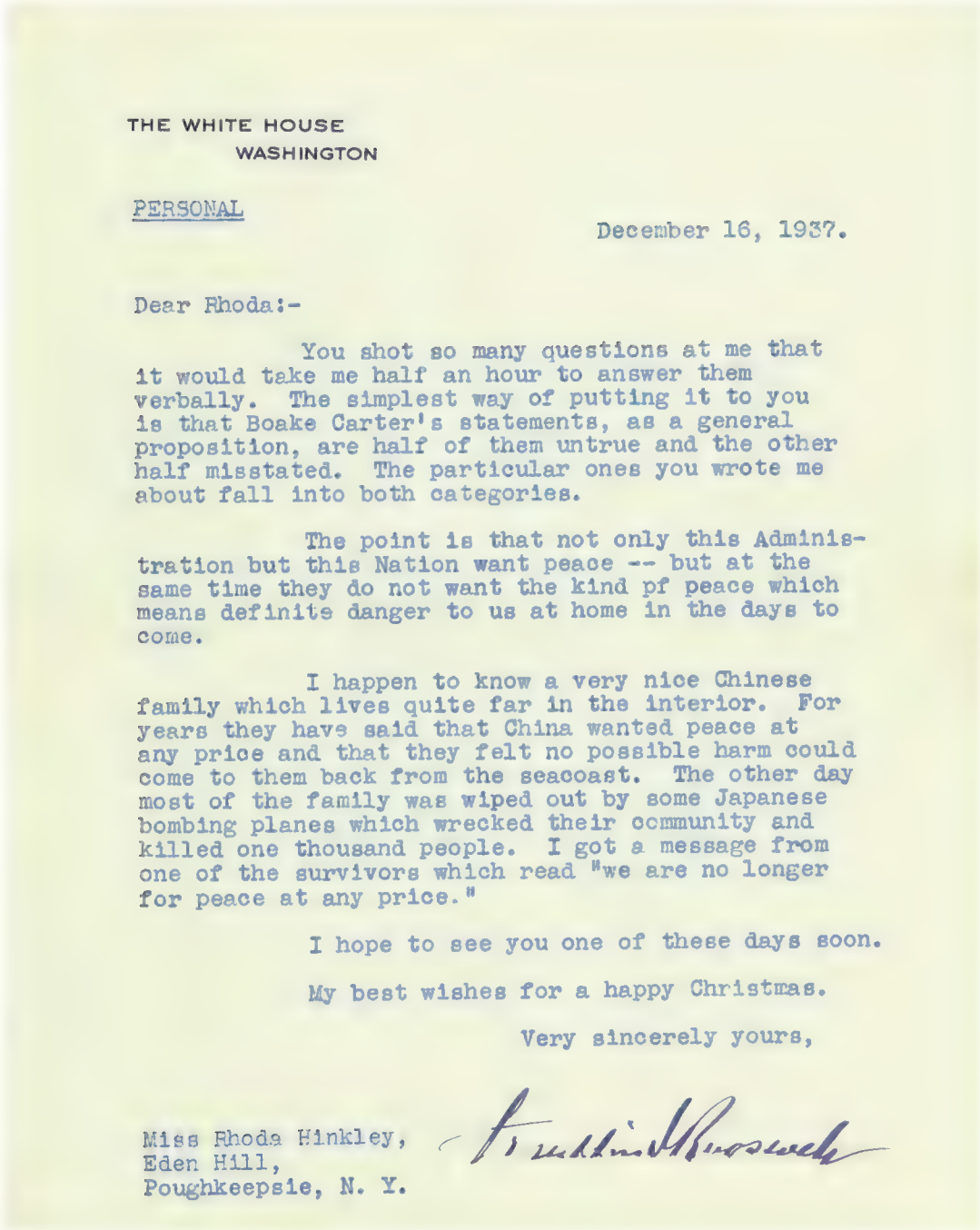
As ever yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Frederick B. Adams, Esq.,
8 East Sixty-ninth Street,
New York, New York.

This letter was written during some of the most anxious weeks in the pre-war era. Hitler had threatened to annex the Sudetenland, a mountainous area of Czechoslovakia and a natural border between that country and Germany, where most of the 3,000,000 inhabitants were of German origin. To forestall Hitler, British P.M. Neville Chamberlain met with the Fuehrer on 15 September, and essentially agreed to let Hitler usurp the Sudetenland without British opposition. Roosevelt angrily told his Cabinet that Chamberlain was "for peace at any price" and described the surrender as an "international outrage." FDR believed that, at best, the Hitler-Chamberlain meeting would only result in a temporary postponement "of what looks to me like an inevitable conflict within the next five years. Perhaps when it comes the United States will be in a position to pick up the pieces of European civilization and help them to save what remains of the wreck — not a cheerful prospect." The Czechs capitulated to the pressure of Britain and France and agreed to the dismemberment of their country. Seizing the moment, Hitler responded with a fresh set of conditions. On 26 September, Roosevelt pleaded with the Germans, French and British to continue negotiations. Once again, Chamberlain, along with French Premier Edouard Daladier met with Hitler. In exchange for a promise that this would be his "last territorial claim in Europe", Chamberlain and Daladier very quickly agreed to Hitler's demands in what came to be known as the Munich Agreement (30 September 1938 – just one day prior to the date of the present letter); Chamberlain returned to London proclaiming that he had brought "peace with honor… peace in our time." Roosevelt breathed a sigh of relief that war had been averted, as illustrated so well in the present letter. Yet privately, he still harbored fears that Hitler's appetite for territory had not been sated. Indeed, less than six months later, the German army marched into the Czechoslovakian capitol without firing a shot, and Europe was well on the way to war. **$3,000 - $5,000**



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PERSONAL

December 16, 1937.

Dear Rhoda:-

You shot so many questions at me that it would take me half an hour to answer them verbally. The simplest way of putting it to you is that Boake Carter's statements, as a general proposition, are half of them untrue and the other half misstated. The particular ones you wrote me about fall into both categories.

The point is that not only this Administration but this Nation want peace -- but at the same time they do not want the kind pf peace which means definite danger to us at home in the days to come.

I happen to know a very nice Chinese family which lives quite far in the interior. For years they have said that China wanted peace at any price and that they felt no possible harm could come to them back from the seacoast. The other day most of the family was wiped out by some Japanese bombing planes which wrecked their community and killed one thousand people. I got a message from one of the survivors which read "we are no longer for peace at any price."

I hope to see you one of these days soon.

My best wishes for a happy Christmas.

Very sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Miss Rhoda Hinkley,
Eden Hill,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

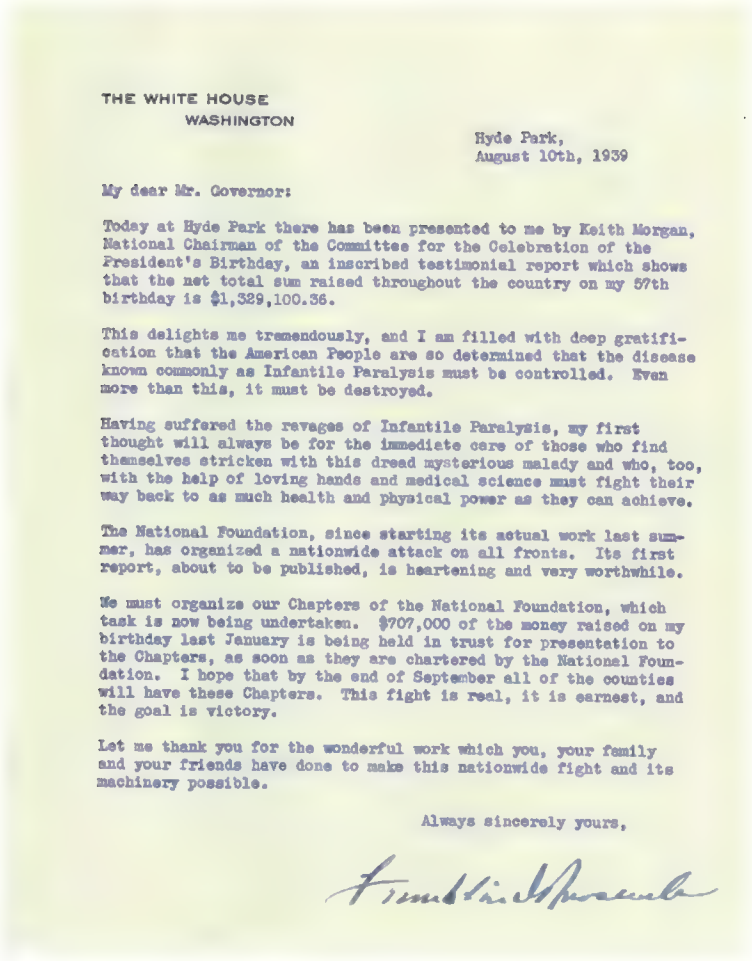
111. Roosevelt, Franklin D. Typed letter signed as President, 1 page, (8.75 x 7 in.), on official White House stationery, dated 16 December 1937; to "Miss Rhoda Hinkley" of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., marked "PERSONAL"; in fine condition.

President Roosevelt responds to the questions of a constituent about the possibility and realities of war with Japan.

Roosevelt writes in full:

Dear Rhoda:- You shot so many questions at me that it would take me half an hour to answer them verbally. The simplest way of putting it to you is that Boake Carter's statements, as a general proposition, are half of them untrue and the other half misstated. The particular ones you wrote me about fall into both categories. The point is that not only this Administration but this Nation want peace – but at the same time they do not want this kind pf [sic] which means definite danger to us at home in the days to come. I happen to know a very nice Chinese family which lives quite far in the interior. For years they have said that China wanted peace at any price and that they felt no possible harm could come to them back from the seacoast. The other day most of the family was wiped out by some Japanese bombing planes which wrecked their community and killed one thousand people. I got a message from one of the survivors which read "we are no longer for peace at any price." I hope to see you one of these days soon. My best wishes for a happy Christmas. Very sincerely yours, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

$3,000 - $5,000



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Hyde Park,
August 10th, 1939

My dear Mr. Governor:

Today at Hyde Park there has been presented to me by Keith Morgan, National Chairman of the Committee for the Celebration of the President's Birthday, an inscribed testimonial report which shows that the net total sum raised throughout the country on my 57th birthday is $1,329,100.36.

This delights me tremendously, and I am filled with deep gratification that the American People are so determined that the disease known commonly as Infantile Paralysis must be controlled. Even more than this, it must be destroyed.

Having suffered the ravages of Infantile Paralysis, my first thought will always be for the immediate care of those who find themselves stricken with this dread mysterious malady and who, too, with the help of loving hands and medical science must fight their way back to as much health and physical power as they can achieve.

The National Foundation, since starting its actual work last summer, has organized a nationwide attack on all fronts. Its first report, about to be published, is heartening and very worthwhile.

We must organize our Chapters of the National Foundation, which task is now being undertaken. $707,000 of the money raised on my birthday last January is being held in trust for presentation to the Chapters, as soon as they are chartered by the National Foundation. I hope that by the end of September all of the counties will have these Chapters. This fight is real, it is earnest, and the goal is victory.

Let me thank you for the wonderful work which you, your family and your friends have done to make this nationwide fight and its machinery possible.

Always sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

112. Roosevelt, Franklin D. Typed letter signed as President, 1 page, (8.75 x 7 in.), on official White House stationery, dated 10 August 1939, to *"Mr. Governor"*; in very fine condition.

President Roosevelt discusses the importance of funding research to find a cure for polio, referenced in the letter as "Infantile Paralysis," of which Roosevelt himself was a victim.

Roosevelt writes in full: *My dear Mr. Governor: Today at Hyde Park there has been presented to me by Keith Morgan, National Chairman of the Committee for the Celebration of the President's Birthday, an inscribed testimonial report which shows that the new total sum raised throughout the country on my 57th birthday is $1,329,100.36. This delights me tremendously, and I am filled with deep gratification that the American People are so determined that the disease known commonly as Infantile Paralysis must be controlled. Even more than this, it must be destroyed. Having suffered the ravages of Infantile Paralysis, my first thought will always be for the immediate care of those who find themselves stricken with this dread mysterious malady and who, too, with the help of loving hands and medical science must fight their way back to as much health and physical power as they can achieve.*
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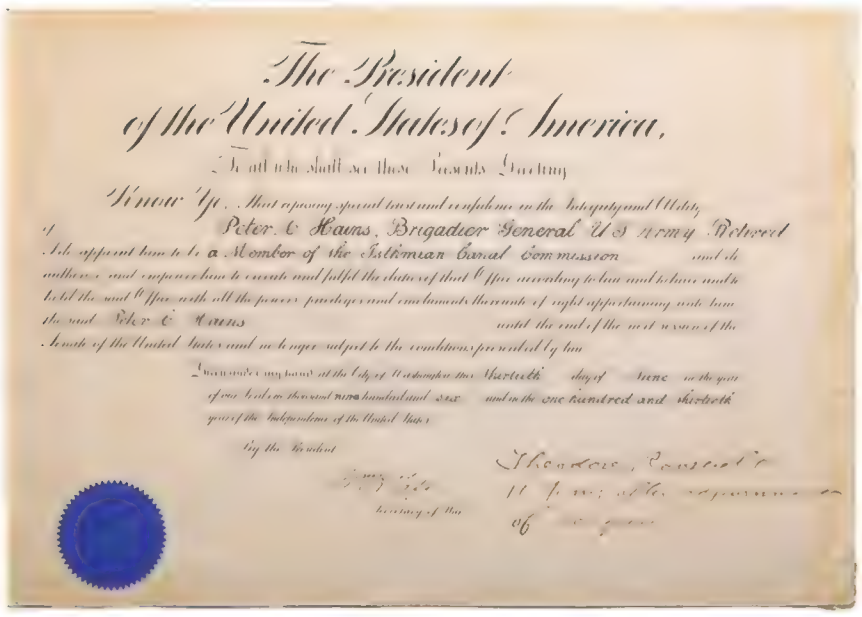
113. Roosevelt, Theodore. Document signed as President "Theodore Roosevelt 11 A.M: after adjournment of Congress", 1 page, (17.5 x 12 in.), dated 30 June 1906, appointing Brigadier General Peter C. Hains to the Isthmian Canal Commission, also signed by Secretary of War William Howard Taft; slight toning around edges, but in overall fine condition.

President Theodore Roosevelt makes an appointment to the Isthmian Canal Commission, which was the organization created to oversee construction of the Panama Canal.

Peter Conover Hains was a major general in the United States Army, and a veteran of the American Civil War, Spanish-American War, and the First World War. He is best known for his engineering efforts, such as the creation of the Tidal Basin in Washington, D.C., and for laying out the Panama Canal. **$800 - $1,200**



The President
of the United States of America,

To all who shall see these Presents Greeting

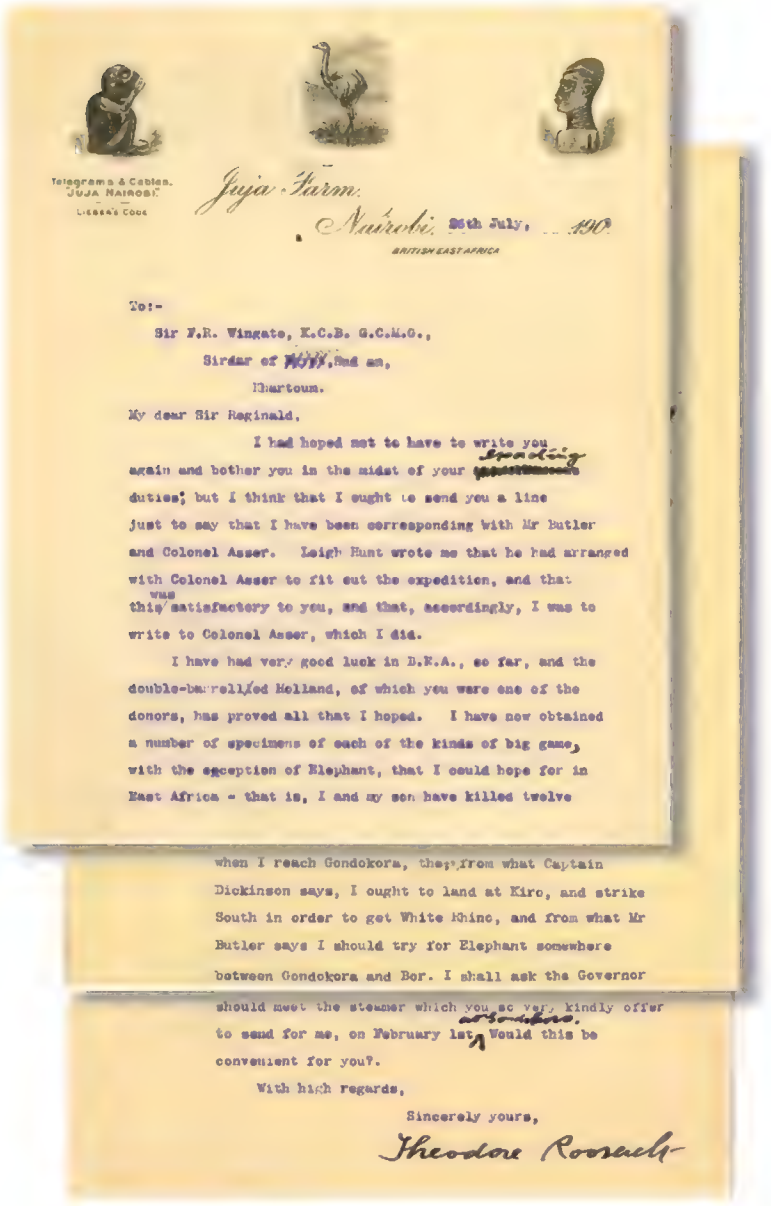
Know Ye, That reposing special trust and confidence in the Integrity and Ability
of Peter C. Hains, Brigadier General U.S. Army Retired
I do appoint him to be a Member of the Isthmian Canal Commission and do
authorize and empower him to execute and fulfil the duties of that Office according to law and to have and
hold the said Office with all the powers, privileges and emoluments thereunto of right appertaining unto him
the said Peter C. Hains until the end of the next session of the
Senate of the United States and no longer subject to the conditions prescribed by law.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand at the City of Washington this Thirtieth day of June in the year
of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six and in the one hundred and thirtieth
year of the Independence of the United States.

By the President

Theodore Roosevelt

114. Roosevelt, Theodore. Superb typed letter signed, 3 pages, (10.25 x 8 in.), dated 26 July 1909 from Nairobi, British East Africa [Kenya]. Written to Sir Reginald Wingate; in fine condition with a superb, dark signature.



Telegrams & Cables. "JUJA NAIROBI" Liebers Code

Juja Farm.

Nairobi, 26th July, 1909.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA

To:-

Sir F.R. Wingate, K.C.B. G.C.M.G.,

Sirdar of [illegible],and am,

Khartoum.

My dear Sir Reginald,

I had hoped not to have to write you again and bother you in the midst of your [illegible] duties; but I think that I ought to send you a line just to say that I have been corresponding with Mr Butler and Colonel Asser. Leigh Hunt wrote me that he had arranged with Colonel Asser to fit out the expedition, and that this was satisfactory to you, and that, accordingly, I was to write to Colonel Asser, which I did.

I have had very good luck in B.E.A., so far, and the double-barrelled Holland, of which you were one of the donors, has proved all that I hoped. I have now obtained a number of specimens of each of the kinds of big game, with the exception of Elephant, that I could hope for in East Africa - that is, I and my son have killed twelve

when I reach Gondokora, then from what Captain Dickinson says, I ought to land at Kiro, and strike South in order to get White Rhino, and from what Mr Butler says I should try for Elephant somewhere between Gondokora and Bor. I shall ask the Governor should meet the steamer which you so very kindly offer to send for me, on February 1st at Gondokoro. Would this be convenient for you?.

With high regards,

Sincerely yours,

Theodore Roosevelt

Teddy Roosevelt racks up an impressive array of big-game trophies in the first two months of his African safari.

Roosevelt writes in full: *My dear Sir Reginald, I had hoped not to have to write you again and bother you in the midst of your expanding duties; but I think that I ought to send you a line just to say that I have been corresponding with Mr. Butler and colonel Asser. Leigh Hunt wrote me that he had arranged with Colonel Asser to fit out the expedition, and that this was satisfactory to you, and that, accordingly, I was to write to Colonel Asser, which I did. I have had very good luck in B.E.A., so far, and the double-barreled Holland, of which you were one of the donors, has proved all that I hoped. I have now obtained a number of specimens of each of the kinds of big game, with the exception of Elephant, that I could hope for in East Africa – that is, I and my son have killed twelve Lions and about half a dozen, each of Rhino, Hippo, Buffalo, Giraffe and Eland. The Skins of all of them have been preserved and given to the National Museum. This leaves me only Elephant and White Rhino that I really greatly desire. I shall try my best for Elephant, here, in East Africa, and if I fail here, then in Uganda and the Lado Enclave, and, I suppose I ought to obtain them in one place or the other. If I then get White Rhino before reaching Gondokora, about all I would wish on my way down the Nile would be, the Roan Antelope, Mrs. Gray's Waterbuck, and the Whitebeared Cob, and possibly Buffalo, and in such case I suppose that six weeks would cover the trip. Mr. Butler encloses a memorandum from Captain Dickenson, from which I gather that I must arrange for the Government Launch, and to steel boats to be towed, from Lake Albert to Nimule, and that the idea is that I shall hunt the White Rhino by making trips from the boat, returning to the boat to sleep. As I gather that this is in Uganda I shall write at once to the Governor of Uganda to find out about getting the boat. If I have shot neither Elephant or White Rhino when I reach Gondokora, then from what Captain Dickinson says, I ought to land at Kiro, and strike South in order to get White Rhino, and from what Mr. Butler says I should try for Elephant somewhere between Gondokora and Bor. I shall ask the Governor of Uganda if it would be possible for me to engage someone on the trip from Lake Albert to Nimule, who can tell me the places at which to stop. Of course if I can get the animals near the boat it will greatly help the taxidermists in preserving and transporting the skins. Pray present my warm regards to Lady Wingate. I am a little at sea, as yet, about the exact date but I am inclined to allow all December and January for Uganda and the Lado Enclave, perhaps going into Uganda soon after the middle of November; and then I should meet the steamer which you so very kindly offer to send for me, on February 1st at Gondokoro. Would this be convenient for you? With high regards, Sincerely yours, Theodore Roosevelt.*

Theodore Roosevelt began his celebrated safari in Africa virtually the day he left office. His successor, William Howard Taft, was inaugurated on 4 March 1909; Roosevelt arrived in Mombasa, British East Africa [now Kenya] by steamer on April 21. For the hunt, he employed over 250 porters and guides — by far one of the largest expeditions of its kind in Africa — and took a number of high-power weapons. However, Roosevelt was a notoriously bad shot, primarily from an injury he sustained in a boxing match (while President!), in which he lost nearly all vision in his left eye. But that did not stop him from taking up the hunt with vigor, as only Roosevelt could do. According to one biography (Theodore Roosevelt: A Life, New York: William Morrow, 1992), Roosevelt and his son Kermit (who had taken a year off of Harvard to go with his father) bagged 512 animals, including 17 lions, 11 elephants, 20 rhinoceroses, 9 giraffes, 47 gazelles, 9 hippos, 29 zebras, 9 hyenas, and a number of other small animals. To counter criticism that his hunt was nothing more than a wholesale slaughter of African animals, Roosevelt had taken along a fleet of scientists and taxidermists from the Smithsonian Institution, who had underwritten the trip. Once killed, each animal was skinned and the bones packaged for shipment back to the United States. The hunting party would then eat the meat. Roosevelt killed only those the scientists needed for their studies, or which the party needed for food. Most of the trophies went to the Smithsonian, with others going to the American Museum of Natural History in New York and the San Francisco Museum. His year-long adventure came to a close in mid-March, 1910, when he returned to Khartoum and a barrage of reporters eager to scoop each other with highlights of his trip. **$2,000 - $3,000**

115. Roosevelt, Theodore. Typed letter signed as President, 4 pages, (8 x 10.5 in.; 203 x 267 mm.), on White House letterhead, Washington, 5 October 1902. Written to Robert Bacon, a banker who later served as Secretary of State and Ambassador to France. Exhibits handwritten corrections and a 59-word postscript in Roosevelt's hand in black ink. Minor soiling and damp staining.

President Theodore Roosevelt seeks to resolve the great coal strike of 1902: "*No matter how dreadful any responsibility put upon men, I shall try to meet it faithfully and fearlessly.*"

Roosevelt writes in full (handwritten words in bold):

Dear Bob: Do you recollect when you wrote me a similar letter over four years ago just before the outbreak of the Spanish war? I have always prized that letter and now I shall prize this. I sent you a copy of a letter ex-President Cleveland has just sent me and my answer thereto. Of course these letters are not to be made public, but if you have any friend upon whose discretion you can entirely rely, to whom you think you would like to show them, why do it. The situation is bad, especially because it is possible it may grow infinitely worse. If when the severe weather comes on there is a coal famine I dread to think of the suffering, in parts of our great cities especially, and I fear there will be fuel riots of as bad a type as any bread riots we have ever seen. Of course once the rioting has begun, once there is a resort to mob violence, the only thing to do is to maintain order. It is a dreadful thing to be brought face to face with the necessity of taking measures, however unavoidable, which will mean the death of men who have been maddened by want and suffering. I feel that whatever I possibly can do to avert such a necessity I must do; and that I must not cease in my efforts while even the slightest chance to success remains. At the conference between the miners and the coal operators in my presence John Mitchell towered above the six operators present. He was dignified and moderate and straightforward. He made no threats and resorted to no abuse. The proposition he made seemed to me eminently fair. The operators refused even to consider it; used insolent and abusive language about him; and in at least two cases assumed an attitude toward me which was one of insolence. This was not important. But it was important that they should absolutely decline to consider matters from the standpoint of the interests of the public in any way. One of them demanded outright and several of them hinted that they were going that I use the United States Army in their interests, being seemingly ignorant that I had no power whatever to sent into the mines a single soldier, unless the Pennsylvania governmental authorities, being unable to preserve order, appealed to me to do so. They kept referring to Cleveland's course in the Debs' riots as offering a parallel, which was a course either ridiculous or dishonest on their part; and Cleveland's letter to me shows how entirely he sympathizes with my attitude in the matter. There is not the remotest resemblance between the situation in the coal fields as it now exists and the situation in Chicago when Cleveland interfered to protect ***national*** *property. The operators forget that they have duties towards the public, as well as rights to be guarded by the public through its governmental agents. It is amazing folly on their part clamorously to demand by the public the exercise of the police powers, at no matter what expenditure of blood and money and yet to resent any* ***suggestion*** *that they have duties toward the public of which its governmental representatives must take cognizance. Owing to the peculiar division of our powers under the constitution, while Boston and New York are as much interest as Philadelphia in the coal famine, only Pennsylvania has immediate power to deal with the situation. If the trouble comes through disorder by the miners who thereby prevent people who wish to go to work from going to work, then Pennsylvania should afford the fullest protection, by any exercise of the military* ***power****, to the miners union or nonunion men, who may wish to work, and to the property of the mine owners. If the attitude of the mine operators on the other hand is insolent and improper then Pennsylvania through its legislature should take immediate action. I do not think I need assure you that in case I am called upon to act, through the inability of Pennsylvania to keep order and on the demand of her constitutional authorities, I will guarantee that order will be kept and life and property absolutely respected, and all men alike made to yield obedience to the law. But I wish to feel that I have done everything in my power to bring about a peaceful solution before any such dreadful alternative is forced upon me. The operators by their attitude have done all in their power to render such a peaceful solution impossible. But I have determined to inform Mitchell that if the miners will go back to work I will appoint a commission to investigate all the matters at issue and that I will do whatever I can to secure favorable action on their findings. I know nothing of the merits of the quarrel. Each side insists that it is wholly right. Commissioner Carroll D. Wright, in whom I have the utmost confidence has reported to me that while the issues are very complicated and while it his very hard to decide as to the rights and wrongs of the matter, there his certainly right and urong on both sides. This finding alone in my opinion shows the impropriety of the operators' attitude in declining to submit to any arbitration; or to have matters adjusted by a commission or committee of conciliation. At any rate, whatever, with my limited powers, I can do toward securing a peaceful settlement, if possible in the interests of both parties, at least in the interests of the general public, will be done; and if the worst comes to worst, no matter how dreadful any responsibility put upon me, I shall try to meet it faithfully and fearlessly. Ever yours,* ***Theodore Roosevelt P.S. The Sun, in view of my attitude, seems inclined to go over to the Democracy; which in New York has just declared for national ownership of the coal mines! Apparently the Sun fails to understand that what I am doing offers the surest ground for hope of successful opposition to such ruinous plans as that of national mine ownership.***

The great summer-long anthracite coal strike of 1902 marked a turning point in labor history; the Federal Government, formerly involved in the burgeoning labor strife as a strike-breaker, adopted a neutral, mediating stance. Roosevelt feared "riots which might develop into social war," socialism, and — as a practical politician — damage to his party as public opinion turned in favor of the miners (the mine operators being notably bumbling in public relations matters). He called for a conference of coal operators, labor leaders and government officials that was held just two days earlier. But management rejected any concessions to the union, including simple recognition, dooming the President's efforts to apparent failure. Grave concern accompanied rising coal prices and the approach of winter. A week later, J.P. Morgan and Secretary of War Elihu Root put forward a successful plan for a return to work and an arbitrating commission to settle differences. Although the union would eventually accept about half of their demands (a 10% pay raise instead of 20%; a reduction in the work day of one hour instead of two), their President John Mitchell, of whom TR speaks favorably in this letter, claimed victory over the "insolent and abusive" industry leaders. Written at what was probably the low point of his personal involvement with the coal strike, this is one of the best TR Presidential letters we can recall seeing on the market. Since Bacon was associated with Morgan, it seems likely that this letter played a role in the plan to settle the strike.
$3,000 - $5,000

WHITE HOUSE.
WASHINGTON

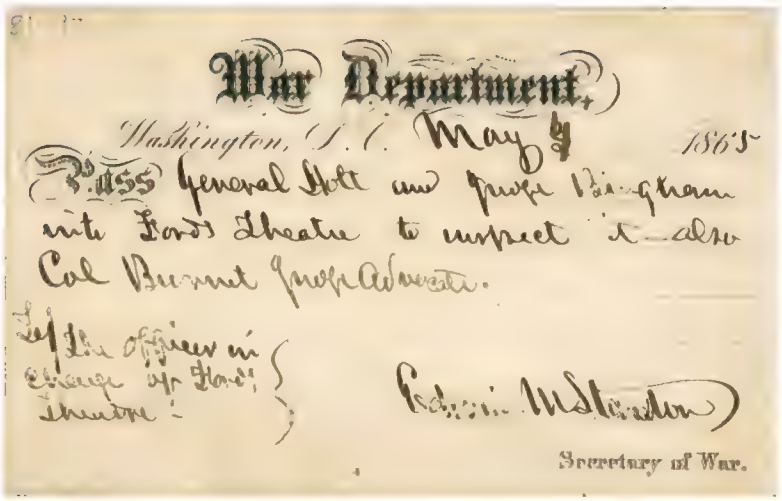
take cognizance. Owing to the peculiar division of our powers under

ers, I can do toward
the interests of
e general public, will
o matter how dreadful

Theodore Roosevelt

P. S

The Sun, in view of my attitude, seems inclined to go over to the Democracy; which in New York has just declared for national ownership of the coal mines! Apparently the Sun fails to understand that what I am doing offers the surest ground for hope of successful opposition to such ruinous plans as that of national mine ownership.

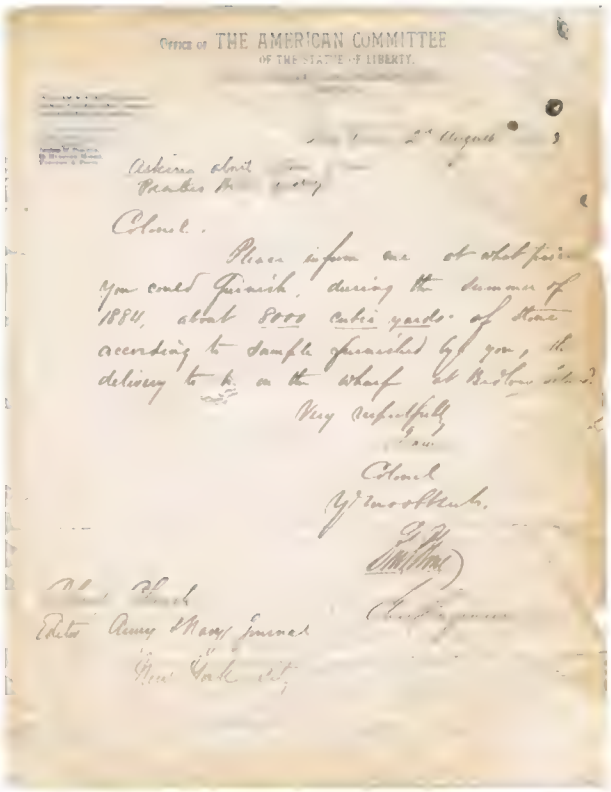

War Department,
Washington, D. C. May 4 1865
Pass General Holt and Judge Bingham into Fords Theatre to inspect it—also Col Burnet Judge Advocate.
By the officer in charge of Fords Theatre
Edwin M Stanton
Secretary of War.

116. [Lincoln, Abraham] Stanton, Edwin M. Document signed (*"Edwin M. Stanton"*) as Secretary of War, 1 page, (6.5 x 3.5 in.), being a pass from the War Department, Washington, D.C., dated 4 May 1865; in fine condition.

On the day President Abraham Lincoln was buried, Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton issues an entry pass for inspection of Ford's Theatre to Judge Advocate General Joseph Holt, Judge John Bingham and Colonel Henry Burnett, leaders for the prosecution in the conspiracy trial for Lincoln's assassination.

The document states in full: *Pass General Holt and Judge Bingham into Ford's Theatre to inspect it--also Col. Burnet [sic] Judge Advocate. [for] The officer in charge of Ford's Theatre. [signed] Edwin M. Stanton.*

Testimony in military trial of the eight conspirators (plus the already-dead assassin John Wilkes Booth) accused in the assassination of Lincoln commenced on 12 May 1965. Judge Advocate General Joseph Holt served as both chief prosecutor and legal adviser to the military commission tasked with giving a verdict in the case. John Bingham — later an influential member of Congress — served as a special judge and handled examination of witnesses and gave the government's summation. Colonel Henry Burnett rounded out the three-man prosecution team. The trial lasted seven weeks and resulted in four defendants sentenced to death by hanging, three were sentenced to "hard labor for life, at such place as the President shall direct," and the last defendant was sentenced to six years in prison for aiding and abetting Booth's escape.
A rare and important piece of the investigation and trial of the assassination of Lincoln. **$2,000 - $3,000**

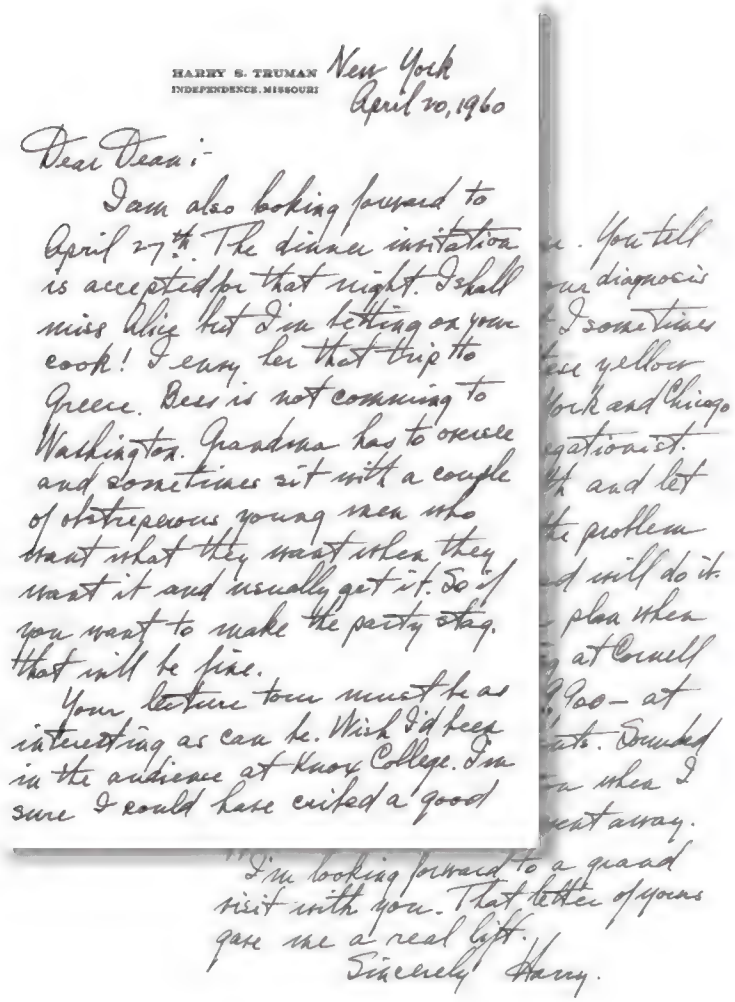

Office of THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE
OF THE STATUE OF LIBERTY.
Colonel.
Please inform me at what price you could furnish, during the summer of 1884, about 8000 cubic yards of stone according to sample [illegible] by you, the delivery to be on the wharf at Bedloe Island.
Very respectfully
Yours
Colonel
Chas P. Stone
Chief Engineer
Editor Army & Navy Journal
New York

117. Stone, Charles Pomeroy. Letter signed (*"Chas P. Stone"*), 1 page, (10.75 x 8.5 in.), on Office of the American Committee of the Statue of Liberty stationery, dated 2 August 1883, New York, to *"Colonel [William Conant] Church"*, editor of *The Army and Navy Journal*, New York City; light browning, spotting, chipping; two words lightly affected; in overall good condition.

The chief engineer of the Statue of Liberty writes about getting stone for the base of the monument.

Stone writes in full: *Colonel: Please inform one at what price you could furnish, during the summer of 1884, about 8000 cubic yards of stone according to sample [sic] furnished by you, the delivery to be on the wharf at Bedloe Island.*
Very respectfully I am, Colonel Yr. obt. servt. Chas P. Stone Chief engineer

$800 - $1,200



HARRY S. TRUMAN
INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI

New York
April 20, 1960

Dear Dean:-

I am also looking forward to April 27th. The dinner invitation is accepted for that night. I shall miss Alice but I'm betting on your cook! I envy her that trip to Greece. Bess is not comming to Washington. Grandma has to oversee and sometimes sit with a couple of obstreperous young men who want what they want when they want it and usually get it. So if you want to make the party stag, that will be fine.

Your lecture tour must be as interesting as can be. Wish I'd been in the audience at Knox College. I'm sure I could have cribed a good

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I'm looking forward to a grand visit with you. That letter of yours gave me a real lift.

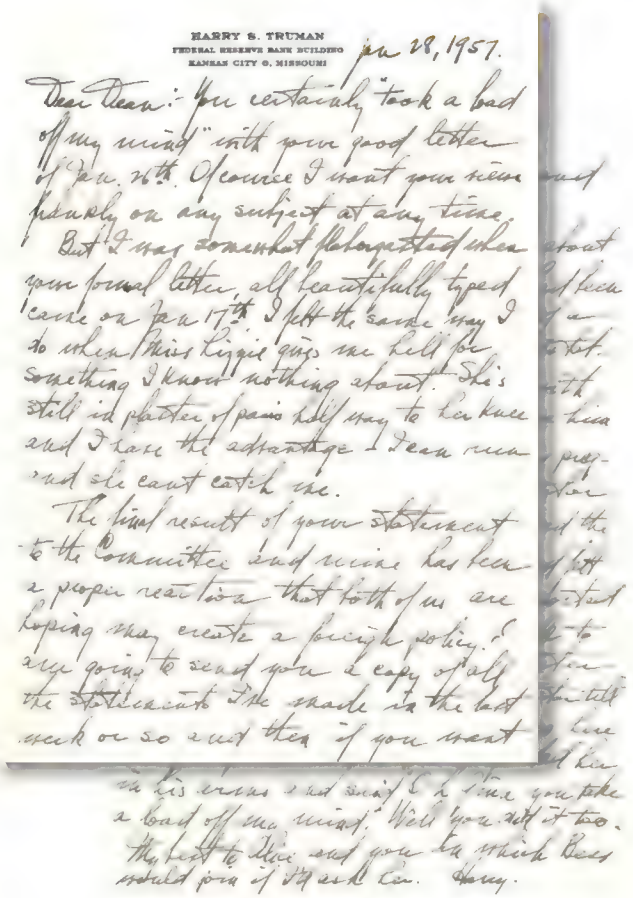
Sincerely Harry.

118. Truman, Harry S. Autograph letter signed *("Harry")*, 2 pages, (10.5 x 7.25 in.), written on his personalized stationery from Independence, Missouri, to Dean Acheson, dated 20 April 1960; in fine condition.

More than seven years beyond the Presidency, Truman touches on life beyond the Oval Office with his former Secretary of State, Dean Acheson.

Truman writes in full: *Dear Dean:- I am also looking forward to April 27th. The dinner invitation is accepted for that night. I shall miss Alice but I'm betting on your cook! I envy her that trip to Greece. Bess is not comming [sic] to Washington. Grandma has to oversee and sometimes sit with a couple of obstreperous young men who want what they want when they want it and usually get it. So if you want to make the party stag, that will be fine. Your lecture tour must be as interesting as can be. Wish I'd been in the audience at Knox College. I'm sure I could have cribed [sic] a good lecture for future use. You tell his Honor Felix that your diagnosis of my case is correct. I sometimes become so upset by these yellow half breeds from New York and Chicago that I almost go segregationist. If they'd stay up no'th and let those of us who know the problem settle it — we could and will do it. I'll tell you about a plan when I see you. My meeting at Cornell was a humdinger. 9,900 — at the lecture 90% students. Sounded like a Dem convention when I appeared and when I went away. I'm looking forward to a grand visit with you. That letter of yours gave me a real lift. Sincerely Harry.*

$2,000 – $3,000



HARRY S. TRUMAN
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK BUILDING
KANSAS CITY 6, MISSOURI

Jan 28, 1957.

Dear Dean:- You certainly "took a load off my mind" with your good letter of Jan. 26th. Of course I want your views frankly on any subject at any time.

But I was somewhat flabbergasted when your journal letter, all beautifully typed came on Jan 17th. I felt the same way I do when Miss Lizzie gives me hell for something I know nothing about. She's still in plaster of Paris half way to her knee and I have the advantage — I can run and she can't catch me.

The final result of your statement to the Committee and mine has been a proper reaction that both of us are hoping may create a foreign policy. I am going to send you a copy of all the statements I've made in the last week or so and then if you want

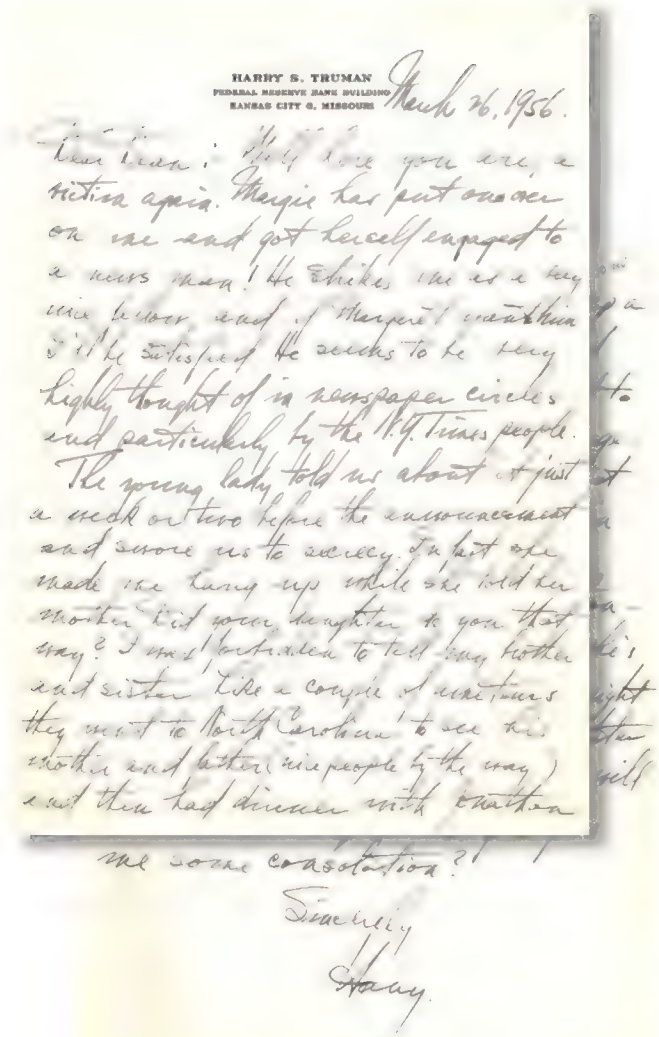
in his arms and said "Oh Gina you take a load off my mind." Well you did it too. My best to Alice and you in which Bess would join if I'd ask her. Harry.

119. Truman, Harry S. Autograph letter signed *("Harry")*, 2 pages, (10.5 x 7.25 in.), on personal stationery from the Federal Reserve Bank Building in Kansas City, Missouri; to Dean Acheson, dated 28 January 1957; in fine condition.

Truman discusses creating foreign policy with his former Secretary of State, Dean Acheson.

Truman writes in full: *Dear Dean:- You certainly "took a load off my mind" with your good letter of Jan. 26th. Of course I want your views frankly on any subject at any time. But I was somewhat flabbergasted when your journal letter, all beautifully typed came on Jan 17th. I felt the same way I do when Miss Lizzie gives me hell for something I know nothing about. She's still in plaster of Paris half way to her knee and I have the advantage — I can run and she can't catch me. The final result of your statement to the Committee and mine has been a proper reaction that both of us are hoping may create a foreign policy. I am going to send you a copy of all the statements I've made in the last week or so and then if you want to give me further hell — do it — and I'll continue to like it. Mon Walgren told me a story about a Swede in North Dakota who had been forced to leave Minnesota because of a mixup with a lady. After he was established in N.D. he began going with Gina Olsen. One day she came to see him and told him she thought she was pregnant, that she would go see the doctor and let him know. Well Olie walked floor of his store, kicked himself and felt badly. Gina came back and reported the doctor out. So they took a walk to discuss things. Going by the town water reservoir Gina said to Olie, "If dat Doctor tell me the worst tomorrow I coom [sic] up here and yump [sic] in that pond." Olie grabed [sic] her in his arms and said "Oh Gina you take a load off my mind." Well you did it too. My best to Alice and you in which Bess would join if I'd ask her. Harry.*

$2,000 – $3,000


HARRY S. TRUMAN
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK BUILDING
KANSAS CITY 6, MISSOURI

March 26, 1956.

Dear Dean: Well here you are, a victim again. Margie has put one over on me and got herself engaged to a news man! He strikes me as a very nice fellow and if Margaret wants him I'll be satisfied. He seems to be very highly thought of in newspaper circles and particularly by the N.Y. Times people.

The young lady told us about it just a week or two before the announcements and swore us to secrecy. In fact she made me hang up while she told her mother. Did your daughter do you that way? I was forbidden to tell my brother and sister. Like a couple of amateurs they went to North Carolina to see his mother and father (nice people by the way) and then had dinner with Jonathan Daniels, of all people, hoping to keep a secret! The next day they called Daddy and wanted to know what to do. Well Dad announced the engagement the next morning without a chance to tell his friends. Again did your daughter do that? Well, we've had at least two thousand letters and telegrams and she's had twice as many — serves her right. As every old man who has a daughter feels I'm worried and hope things will work out all right. Can't you give me some consolation?

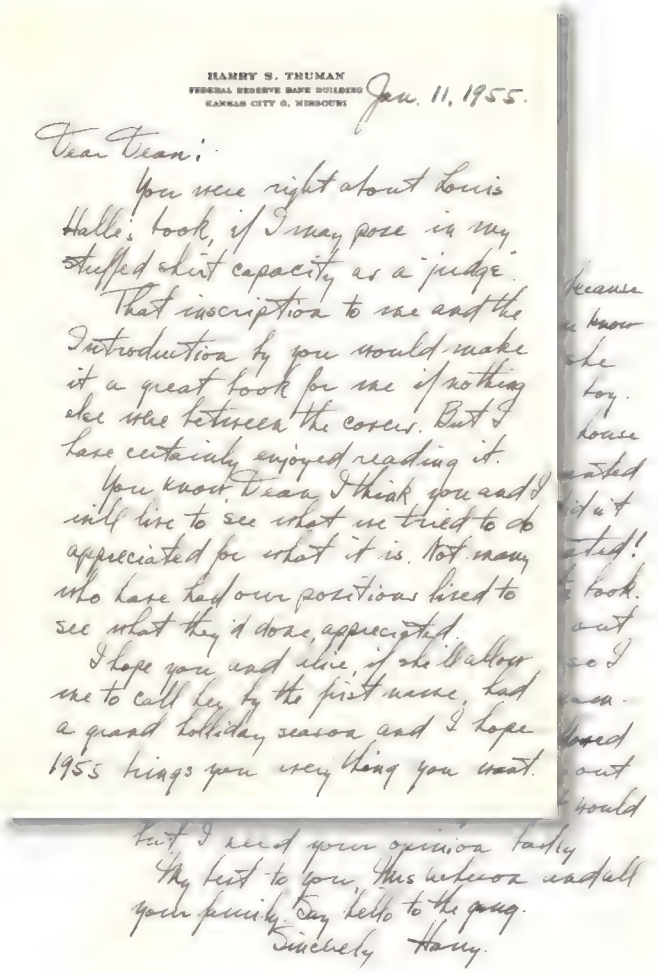
Sincerely
Harry

120. Truman, Harry S. Autograph letter signed (*"Harry"*), 2 pages, (10.5 x 7.25 in.), written on personalized stationery from the Federal Reserve Bank Building of Kansas City, Missouri; dated 26 March 1956 to Dean Acheson; in fine condition.

Former President Truman discusses the trials of being a proud father sworn to secrecy upon learning of his daughter's engagement.

Truman writes in full: *Dear Dean:- Well here you are, a victim again. Margie has put one over on me and got herself engaged to a news man! He strikes me as a very nice fellow and if Margaret wants him I'll be satisfied. He seems to be very highly thought of in newspaper circles and particularly by the N.Y. Times people. The young lady told us about it just a week or two before the announcements and swore us to secrecy. In fact she made me hang up while she told her mother. Did your daughter do you that way? I was forbidden to tell my brother and sister. Like a couple of amateurs they went to North Carolina to see his mother and father (nice people by the way) and then had dinner with Jonathan Daniels, of all people, hoping to keep a secret! The next day they called Daddy and wanted to know what to do. Well Dad announced the engagement the next morning without a chance to tell his friends. Again did your daughter do that? Well, we've had at least two thousand letters and telegrams and she's had twice as many — serves her right. As every old man who has a daughter feels I'm worried and hope things will work out all right. Can't you give me some consolation? Sincerely Harry*

$2,000 - $3,000


HARRY S. TRUMAN
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK BUILDING
KANSAS CITY 6, MISSOURI

Jan. 11, 1955.

Dear Dean:

You were right about Louis Halle's book, if I may pose in my stuffed shirt capacity as a "judge."

That inscription to me and the Introduction by you would make it a great book for me if nothing else were between the covers. But I certainly enjoyed reading it.

You know, Dean, I think you and I will live to see what we tried to do appreciated for what it is. Not many who have had our positions lived to see what they'd done, appreciated.

I hope you and Alice, if she'll allow me to call her by the first name, had a grand holliday season and I hope 1955 brings you everything you want.

Bess and I had a happy time because "Miss Skinny" was at home. You know I called her "skinny well fed" as she grew up because I didn't have a boy. But I wouldn't trade her for a houseful of boys although I always wanted a couple and another girl. It didn't happen and I'm amply compensated!

We are going great guns on the book. I hope you and Alice can come out and spend a few days with us so I can put you under cross examination with no "objections" allowed. The damned thing is turning out much better than I thought it would but I need your opinion badly.

My best to you, Mrs. Acheson and all your family. Say hello to the gang.

Sincerely Harry

121. Truman, Harry S. Autograph letter signed ("Harry"), 2 pages, (10.5 x 7.25 in.), written on personalized stationery from the Federal Reserve Bank Building of Kansas City, Missouri; dated 11 January 1955 to Dean Acheson; has two sets of staple holes in the top left corner, but in otherwise fine condition.

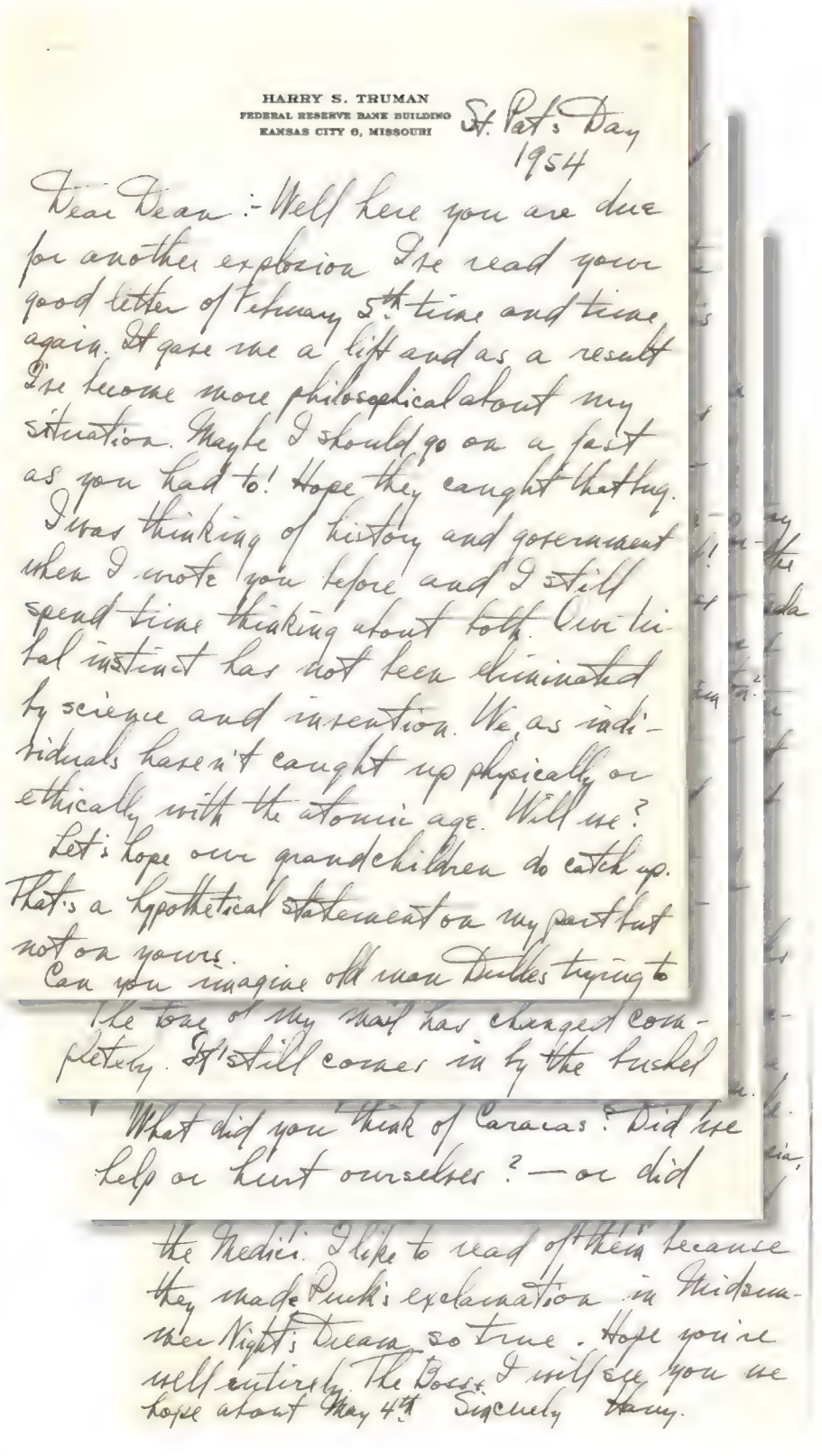
Former President Truman writes of past work and the joys of family life in a letter to his former Secretary of State.

Truman writes in full: *Dear Dean:-You were right about Louis Halle's book, if I may pose in my stuffed shirt capacity as a "judge." That inscription to me and the Introduction by you would make it a great book for me if nothing else were between the covers. But I certainly enjoyed reading it. You know, Dean, I think you and I will live to see what we tried to do appreciated for what it is. Not many who have had our positions lived to see what they'd done, appreciated. I hope you and Alice, if she'll allow me to call her by the first name, had a grand holliday [sic] season and I hope 1995 brings you everything you want. Bess and I had a happy time because "Miss Skinny" was at home. You know I called her "skinny well fed" as she grew up because I didn't have a boy. But I wouldn't trade her for a houseful of boys although I always wanted a couple and another girl. It didn't happen and I'm amply compensated! We are going great guns on the book. I hope you and Alice can come out and spend a few days with us so I can put you under cross examination with no "objections" allowed. The damned thing is turning out much better than I thought it would but I need your opinion badly. My best to you, Mrs. Acheson and all your family. Say hello to the gang. Sincerely Harry*

$2,000 - $3,000

122. Truman, Harry S. Autograph letter signed ("Harry"), 4 pages, (10.5 x 7.25 in.), written on personalized stationery from the Federal Reserve Bank Building of Kansas City, Missouri; dated *"St. Pat's Day 1954"* to Dean Acheson; has two sets of staple holes in the top left corner, but in otherwise fine condition.

Former President Truman is critical of then-President Eisenhower's lack of political experience and know-how thus far into his tenure.


HARRY S. TRUMAN
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK BUILDING
KANSAS CITY 6, MISSOURI

St. Pat's Day
1954

Dear Dean :- Well here you are due for another explosion. I've read your good letter of February 5th time and time again. It gave me a lift and as a result I've become more philosophical about my situation. Maybe I should go on a fast as you had to! Hope they caught that bug.

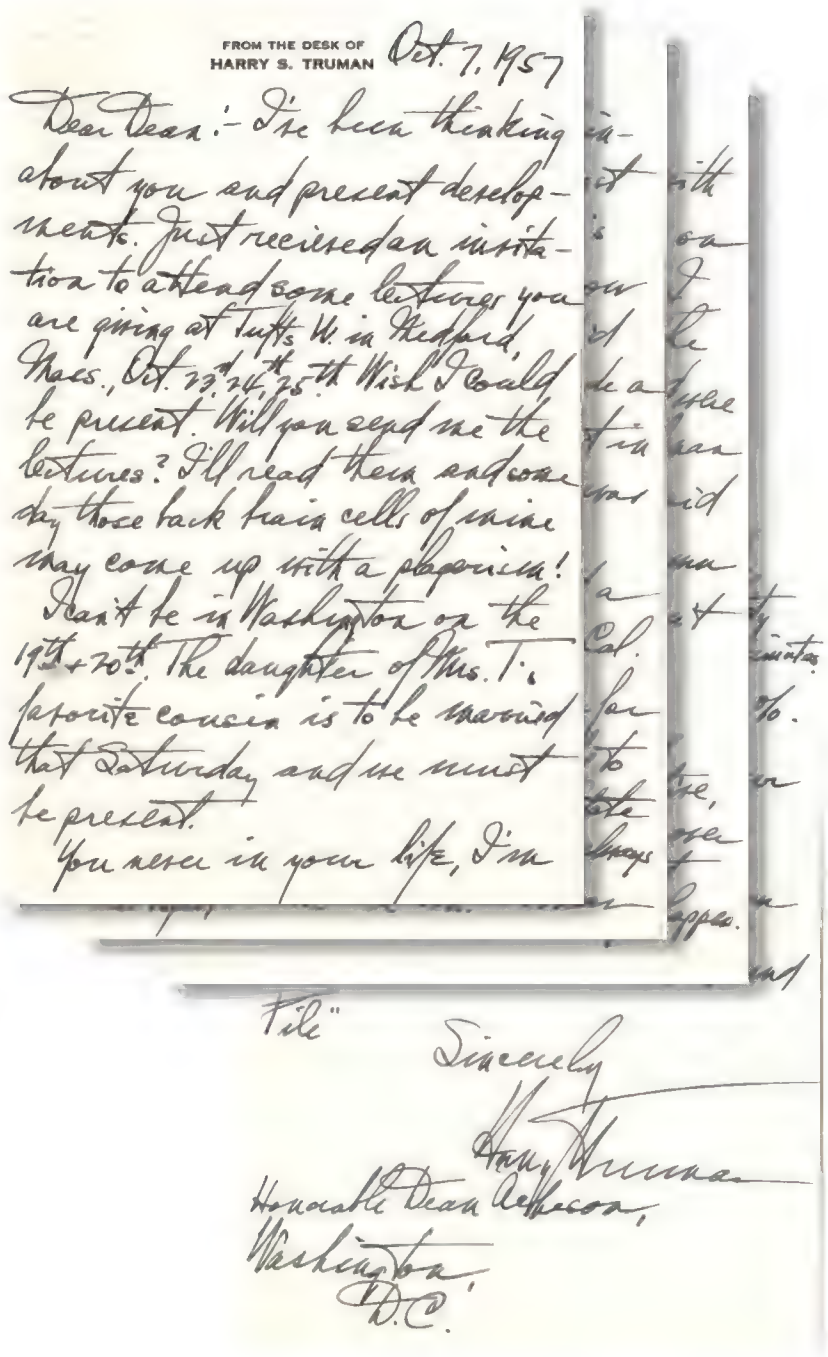
I was thinking of history and government when I wrote you before and I still spend time thinking about both. Our tribal instinct has not been eliminated by science and invention. We as individuals haven't caught up physically or ethically with the atomic age. Will we? Let's hope our grandchildren do catch up. That's a hypothetical statement on my part but not on yours.

Can you imagine old man Dulles trying to make Berlin and Caracas great and statesmen-like victories? Wish old Ben Franklin were alive. He'd give John Foster the Poor Richard treatment and that is what he needs. Ike's rich-man-tax-bill speech was a jim dandy for the Democrats. You see what political and legislative inexperience can do for an amateur — a general! Until he learns how to fight with Congress and beat them to the punch. What chances he had, to take all the fire out of the McCarthyism tax reductions, foreign affairs. But he let the snollygosters tell him what to do. And I have to keep my mouth shut and use all the effort I have to keep from exploding publicly — hence you are the victim. The tone of my mail has changed completely. It still comes in by the bushel but there's hardly a mean one in two hundred and it has been as high as five in one hundred. Most of the mean ones quote Bertie McCormick's editorials and cartoons. How in the world are you and I to survive without the Times-Herald in Washington? Somebody will have to give us hell or we'll be off the front page for good. What pleases me most [is] that the alibiers for Ike are having one hell of a time keeping the policies you, Snyder and the former President put into operation under wraps. They can't play both sides of the street much longer. What did you think of Caracas? Did we help or hurt ourselves? — or did Sullivan and Cromwell win a victory for the United Fruit Company and the Bolivian Tin Trust? How has Guatemala been able to keep its monetary unit at par with the dollar when no other country but Canada has? I'm not so sure that dollar diplomacy hasn't come back into its own. Please tell Mrs. Acheson that there are a lot of girls in the history books who've been overlooked along with Margaret of Austria, Eleanor of Aquitaine, Justinian's Empress to name a couple. We hear a lot of Elizabeth I, Catherine of Russia, Isabella of Spain, and Cleo of Egypt and the Medici. I like to read of them because they made Puck's exclamation in Midsummer Night's Dream so true. Hope you're well entirely. The Boss, I will see you we hope about May 4th. Sincerely Harry.

$2,000 - $3,000

123. Truman, Harry S. Autograph letter signed, 4 pages, (8.5 x 5.5 in.), on personal stationery to "*Honorable Dean Acheson, Washington D.C.*"; dated 7 October 1957; in fine condition.

Truman on the ineffectiveness of President Eisenhower and his Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, both abroad and at home.


FROM THE DESK OF
HARRY S. TRUMAN

Oct. 7, 1957

Dear Dean:- I've been thinking about you and present developments. Just received an invitation to attend some lectures you are giving at Tufts U. in Medford, Mass., Oct. 23d 24th 25th. Wish I could be present. Will you send me the lectures? I'll read them and some day those back brain cells of mine may come up with a plagerism! I can't be in Washington on the 19th and 20th. The daughter of Mrs. T's favorite cousin is to be married that Saturday and we must be present. You never in your life, I'm

File"

Sincerely

Harry Truman

Honorable Dean Acheson,
Washington,
D.C.

Truman writes in full: *Dear Dean:- I've been thinking about you and present developments. Just received an invitation to attend some lectures you are giving back at Tufts U. in Medford, Mass., Oct. 23d 24th 25th. Wish I could be present. Will you send me the lectures? I'll read them and some day those back brain cells of mine may come up with a plagerism! I can't be in Washington on the 19th and 20th. The daughter of Mrs. T's favorite cousin is to be married that Saturday and we must be present. You never in your life, I'm sure, have seen the like of invitations. Tomorrow I must go to Texas for Sam Rayburn's library dedication. As you know he came to mine and so did you. One of my cousins made a colored picture of you out in front of our old house. It was a good one. November 1st I've accepted a trip to Los Angeles to "draw" So. Cal. Democrats to a $100 dinner for the purpose of raising funds to put that Crackpot State in the corner where it has always belonged. I'm like Sen. Holman when we went to Attatuk with Mon Walgren and Brewster on an investigation which I was making in Seattle. The three went in a PBY and were shot at by the Japs. Sen. Holman in his high pitched voice said to Mon — "Ain't a man a damn fool to do this when he doesn't have to?" Wee "Ain't He." The Russians and Arkansas seem to have the Chief Executive, Mrs. Dulles and the country over a barrel [sic], propaganda wise. It sure beats hell how things happen. Wish I could sit and talk with you for an hour for thirty minutes or even for five minutes. My morale would go up 100%. When will I get one of your good, uplifting letters? My best to Alice. Hope you won't throw this in the "Round File". Sincerely, Harry Truman*

Truman and Acheson were both beset by numerous obligations to speak, which prevented them from ever attending each other's lectures. In this letter, Truman sends his regrets to Acheson, explaining that he can't attend Acheson's lectures at the Fletcher School of Tufts University because he will be in Washington, D.C., at the time. Truman's letter contains an unkind dig at the then-current administration, implying that President Eisenhower and his Secretary of State John Foster Dulles are incapable of fulfilling their duties either at home or abroad. Truman's reference to Russians probably concerns the successful launching of the first satellite, Sputnik, on 4 October 1957, beating out the U.S., thereby causing a huge scramble in Washington as Eisenhower sought to re-establish U.S. technical superiority in space over the U.S.S.R. He also refers to Little Rock, where, on 4 September, the National Guard had been called out by Gov. Orval Faubus to block black students seeking entrance to Central High School, in direct violation of the 1954 Supreme Court decision Brown v. Board of Education, which ordered school desegregation. President Eisenhower met with Faubus on 14 September, and on the 20th, as a result of a federal injunction, the Arkansas state militia was ordered out of the high school. Rioting followed, and Eisenhower sent U.S. Army troops to Little Rock to escort the nine black students to classes. A copy of Acheson's reply letter to Truman, dated 8 Oct. 1957, is included in the lot, in which Acheson, writing of his lecture schedule, states: *"My lectures try to get at the inwardness of our predicament and suggest lines of policy. Sometimes I am frankly over my head."* He also sums up Truman's concerns, mentioning both Little Rock and the Russians: *"We are, I think, getting in bad shape internationally. The combination of distrust of Dulles, our defense policy, which more and more rests on a relative nuclear position which we do not have and can never have, and no economic policy for the undeveloped countries is isolating us. It could easily pave the way for a quite unmanageable international situation. This frightens me because of the lesson of Little Rock — a weak President who riddles along ineffectually until a personal affront drives him to unexpectedly drastic action. A Little Rock with Moscow and the SAC in the place of paratroopers could blow us all apart."*

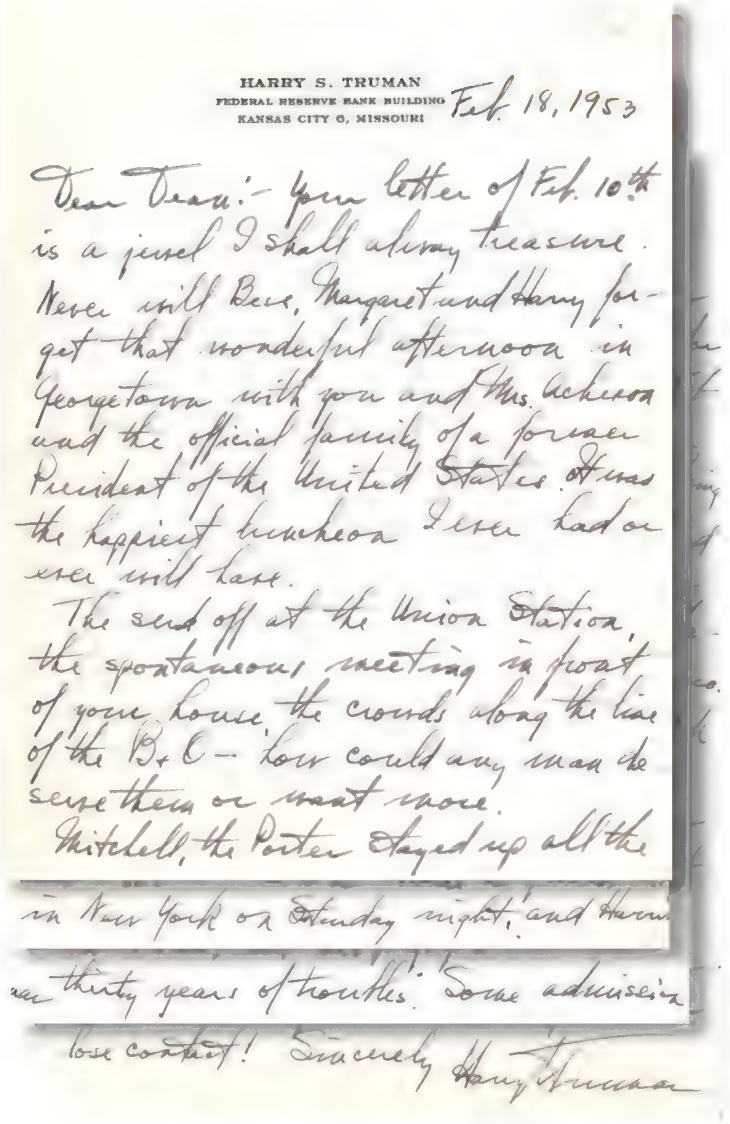
$2,000 - $3,000

124. Truman, Harry S. Autograph letter signed, 4 pages, (8.5 x 6.5 in.), on personal stationery from the Federal Reserve Bank Building of Kansas City to Dean Acheson, dated 18 February 1953; in fine condition.

Truman, recently termed-out as President, writes about a recent large celebration luncheon he had with his former Secretary of State, Dean Acheson.

Truman writes in part: *Your letter … is a jewel I shall always treasure. Never will Bess, Margaret and Harry forget that wonderful afternoon in Georgetown with you and Mrs. Acheson and the official family of a former President of the United States. It was the happiest luncheon I ever had or ever will have. The send off at the Union Station, the spontaneous meeting in front of your house, the crowds along the line of the B & O — how could any man deserve them or want more. Mitchell, the porter stayed up all night long and reported that at Grafton at 12 midnight, at Clarksburg old Stonewall's birthday, at 2:30 A.M. at Parkersburg at 3 A.M. people wanted to look at the old "Ex." All across Ohio, Indiana, Illinois just the same. At St. Louis same three or four thousand on the platform of the Union Station. Same all across Missouri. At the home town our county police force had expected 300 and there were more than 10,000 at the Mo. P. depot and 5,000 in front of the house at home. Now why? And again why. Mrs. T. said that when we finally arrived inside the house, "Well this pays for all the thirty years of troubles." Some admission for an anti-public office-holder I'd say. Dean, if it hadn't been for you and all that official family who were at your house on Jan. 20, it could never have happened. I've had fifty or sixty thousand letters 99.9% favorable and complimentary, editorials and columns by the score from terrible papers like the Cleveland Plain Dealer, then San Francisco Chronicle, the Los Angeles Times, the terrible Knight papers, all eating crow feathers and all! Our successors are making hay for the Democrats at a great rate. More power to 'em. I keep still! How can I? But I do. Stevenson made a grand talk in New York … and Harris did a grand job as Chairman. I had a reporter there named Margie (Skinny for short) who gave me the low down and it was all good. Hope you and Mrs. Acheson are having the grandest time possibly to have and from you letter I'd judge you are. We are going on a Pacific jaunt … I am about to sell out a book for a fantastic sum. It's not worth it but I'm sorely tempted! …*

A glimpse into the mind of a man who had left the country's highest office just a month before. **$2,000 - $3,000**


HARRY S. TRUMAN
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK BUILDING
KANSAS CITY 6, MISSOURI

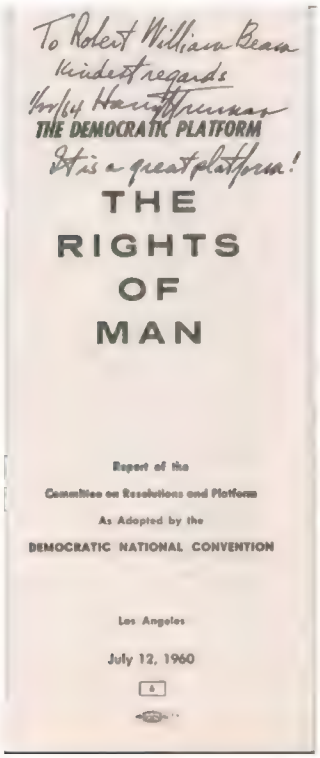
Feb. 18, 1953

Dear Dean:- Your letter of Feb. 10th is a jewel I shall always treasure. Never will Bess, Margaret and Harry forget that wonderful afternoon in Georgetown with you and Mrs. Acheson and the official family of a former President of the United States. It was the happiest luncheon I ever had or ever will have.

The send off at the Union Station, the spontaneous meeting in front of your house, the crowds along the line of the B + O — how could any man deserve them or want more.

Mitchell, the Porter stayed up all the [night] in New York on Saturday night, and Harris [did a grand job as Chairman. I had a reporter there named Margie (Skinny for short) who gave me the low down and it was all good. Hope you and Mrs. Acheson are having the grandest time possibly to have and from you letter I'd judge you are. We are going on a Pacific jaunt … I am about to sell out a book for a fantastic sum. It's not worth it but I'm sorely tempted! …] thirty years of troubles. Some admission [for an anti-public office-holder I'd say. Dean, if it hadn't been for you and all that official family who were at your house on Jan. 20, it could never have happened. I've had fifty or sixty thousand letters 99.9% favorable and complimentary, editorials and columns by the score from terrible papers like the Cleveland Plain Dealer, then San Francisco Chronicle, the Los Angeles Times, the terrible Knight papers, all eating crow feathers and all! Our successors are making hay for the Democrats at a great rate. More power to 'em. I keep still! How can I? But I do. Stevenson made a grand talk in New York … and Harris did a grand job as Chairman. I had a reporter there named Margie (Skinny for short) who gave me the low down and it was all good. Hope you and Mrs. Acheson are having the grandest time possibly to have and from you letter I'd judge you are. We are going on a Pacific jaunt … I am about to sell out a book for a fantastic sum. It's not worth it but I'm sorely tempted! …] lose contact! Sincerely Harry Truman

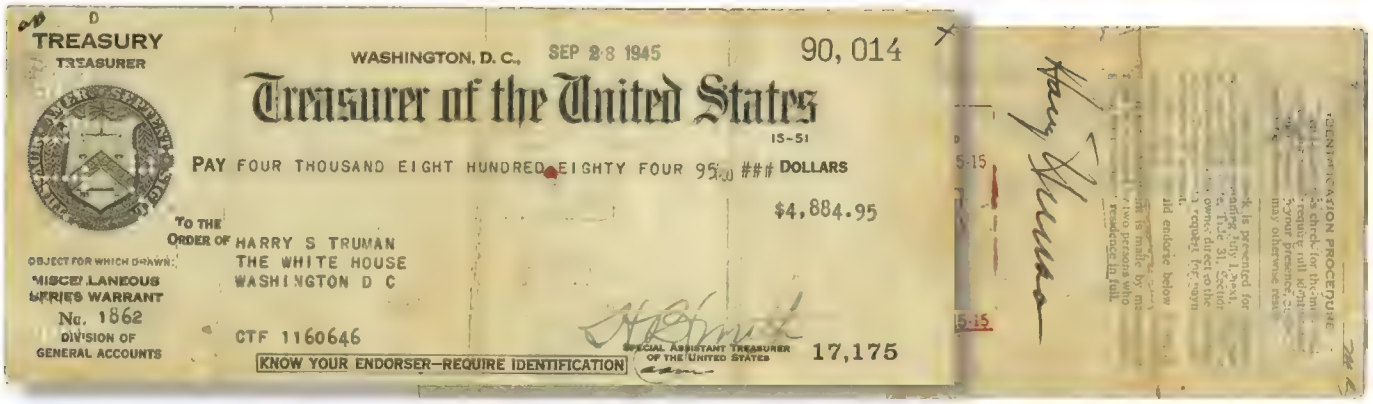
125. Truman, Harry S. Pamphlet signed, (8.5 x 3.75), signed on the cover of the program for the 1960 Democratic National Convention held in Los Angeles, Truman writes, *"To Robert William Bean Kindest regards 1/22/64 Harry Truman / It's a great platform!"*; in fine condition. **$200 - $300**


To Robert William Bean
Kindest regards
1/22/64 Harry Truman
THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM
It's a great platform!

THE RIGHTS OF MAN

Report of the
Committee on Resolutions and Platform
As Adopted by the
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

Los Angeles
July 12, 1960


TREASURY
TREASURER
WASHINGTON, D. C. SEP 28 1945 90, 014
Treasurer of the United States
15-51
PAY FOUR THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED EIGHTY FOUR 95/00 ### DOLLARS
$4,884.95
TO THE ORDER OF HARRY S TRUMAN
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON D C
OBJECT FOR WHICH DRAWN:
MISCELLANEOUS
SERIES WARRANT
No. 1862
DIVISION OF
GENERAL ACCOUNTS
CTF 1160646
KNOW YOUR ENDORSER—REQUIRE IDENTIFICATION
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES
17,175

126. Truman, Harry S. Paycheck signed as President, 1 sheet two-sided, (8.25 x 2.5 in.), from the Treasurer of the United States to Harry S. Truman *"The White House / Washington D C"*; stamped on verso; in fine condition.

President Truman's endorsed paycheck for the month of work of August 1945 — the month when the atomic bombs were dropped on Japan and WWII was won.

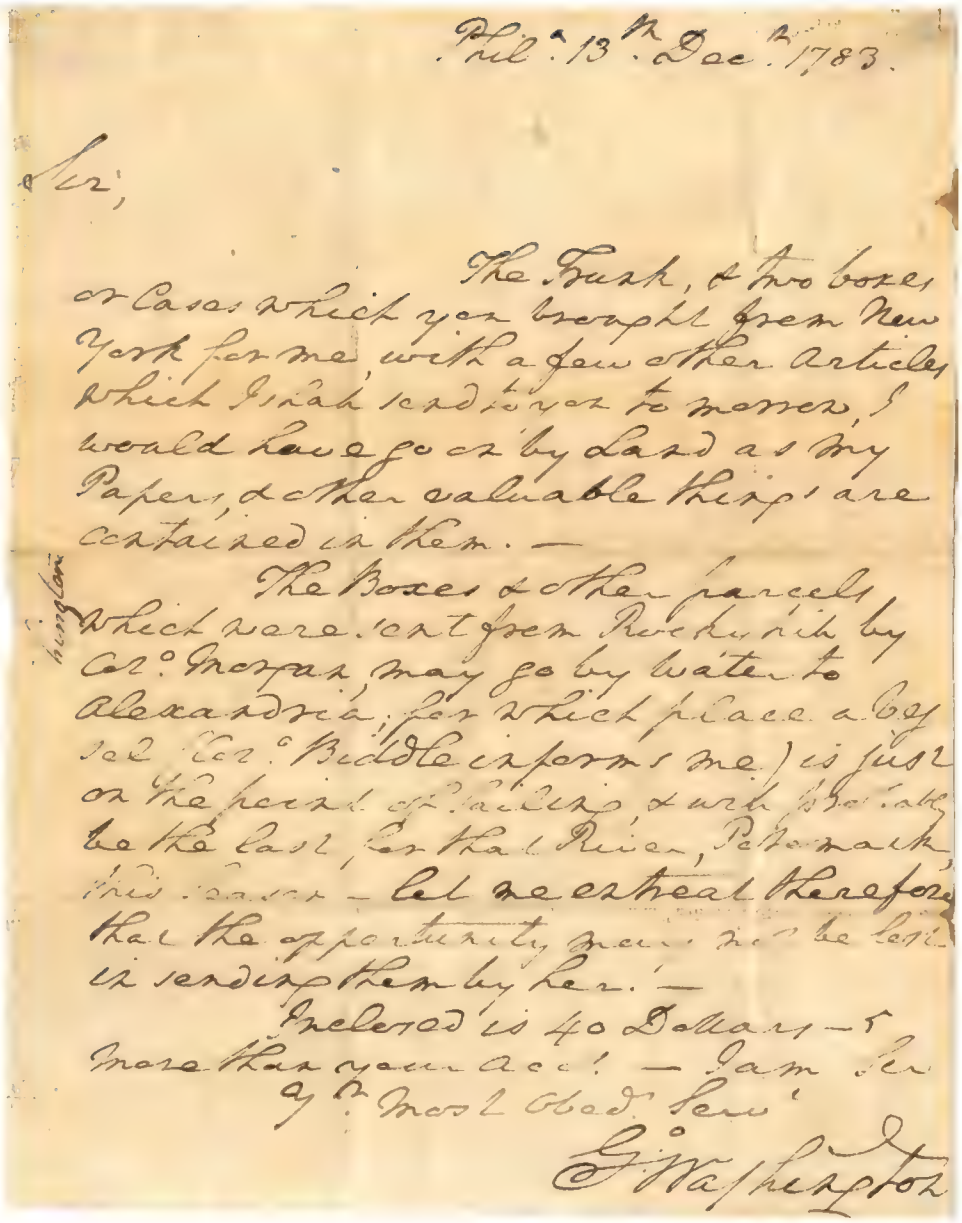
August 1945: The war was raging on the Pacific front with hard-fought victory after victory but no end in sight. Seeing this, President Truman made the difficult decision to drop the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima on 6 August. Two days later, the U.S.S.R. declared war on Japan and invaded Manchuria. With the pressure mounting in the U.S. for the President to bring the war to an end, on 9 August, the second atomic bomb was dropped on Nagasaki. Then-Emperor Hirohito and Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki decided to seek an immediate peace with the Allied powers. On 14 August, the Japanese accepted unconditional surrender and two weeks later U.S. soldiers landed near Tokyo to begin the occupation of Japan. August 1945 — the culmination of the war — put an end to the years of fighting, and secured peace throughout the world. Presidents are paid for their efforts, and seldom has a salary been better earned than Truman's for the month of August 1945. Signed 28 September 1945, being Truman's presidential paycheck in the amount of $4,884.95 for the month of August 1945, issued by the United States Treasury, and endorsed by him on the verso. The Truman library confirms that Truman was indeed paid monthly, and that his paycheck varied somewhat because of expenses, reimbursements and varying tax rates, but that for 1945-47, his pay was close to $5,000 per month after withholding. A very rare piece from an exceptionally important time in modern history. **$1,200 - $1,500**

127. Truman, Harry S. Photograph signed, (8 x 10 in.), pictured with Queen Elizabeth II from 1951, signature dated 1957; in fine condition. Truman and Queen Elizabeth are seen talking together during their first meeting at a formal event at the Canadian embassy in Washington, D.C., in November 1951. The photograph was signed and dated in 1957 by Truman. **$300 - $500**

128. Truman, Harry S. Signed photograph measuring (16 x 12 in.) including border, a photograph of a framed painted portrait of Truman as Grand Master of Masons in Missouri, inscribed on the border: *"To Right Worshipful Brother Cornelius Greenway / with fraternal greetings, & kindest regards / Independence, Mo. Dec. 25, 1949 Harry Truman"*; tipped to mounting board, in fine condition. **$200 - $300**

129. Washington, George. Revolutionary War-date autograph letter signed, 1 page, (9.25 x 8.5 in.), dated 13 December 1783 — just 10 days before he officially resigned his commission as Commander in Chief of the Continental Army. Written to Samuel Hodgdon; in fine condition.

Just days after the British finally evacuated New York City, Gen. George Washington attends to the last of his duties as Commander in Chief of the Continental Army, arranging for his papers to be shipped home to Mount Vernon.



Phil.a 13th. Dec.r 1783.

Sir,

The Trunk, & two boxes or Cases which you brought from New York for me, with a few other Articles which I shall send to you to morrow, I would have go on by Land as my Papers, & other valuable things are contained in them. —

The Boxes & other parcels which were sent from Rocky hill by Col.o Morgan, may go by Water to Alexandria; for which place a Vessel (Col.o Biddle informs me) is just on the point of Sailing, and will probably be the last for that River, Potomack, this Season; let me entreat therefore that the opportunity may not be lost in sending them by her. Inclosed is 40 Dollars, 5 more than your Acct. I am Sir Yr. Most Obed. Servt.

G.o Washington

Washington pens in full: *Sir: The Trunk, and two boxes or Cases which you brought from New York for me, with a few other Articles which I shall send to you to morrow, I would have go on by Land as my Papers, and other valuable things are contained in them. The Boxes and other parcels which were sent from Rocky hill by Colo. Morgan, may go by Water to Alexandria; for which place a Vessel (Colo. Biddle informs me) is just on the point of Sailing, and will probably be the last for that River, Potomack, this Season; let me entreat therefore that the opportunity may not be lost in sending them by her. Inclosed is 40 Dollars, 5 more than you Acct. I am Sir Yr. Most Obed. Servt., Go: Washington"*

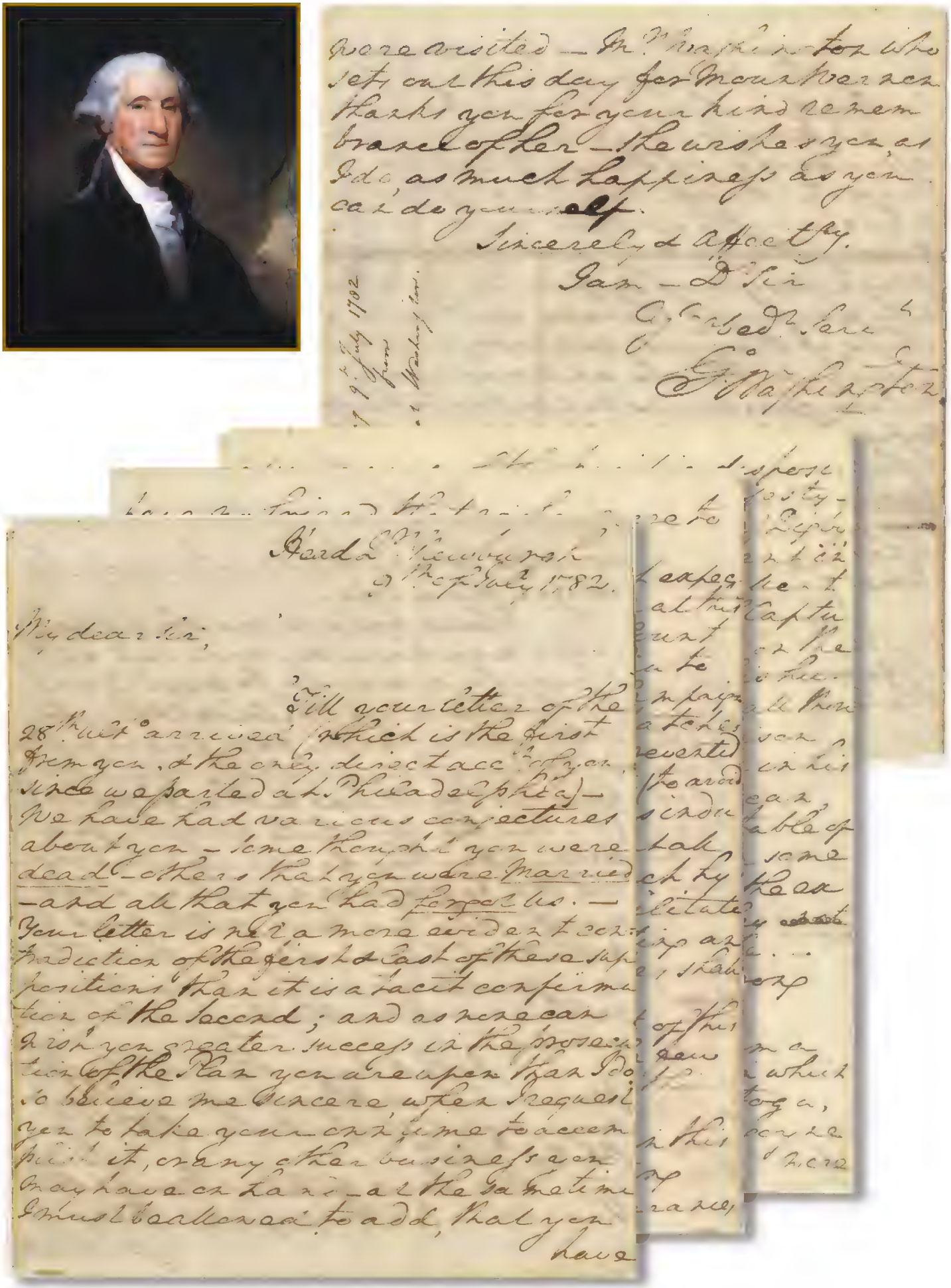
Although the Battle of Yorktown effectively ended hostilities, Congress did not proclaim the cessation of war until 15 April; the Continental Army was furloughed on 26 May. Through the summer, the two countries worked to draft a treaty formalizing the end of the war, and on 23 September, the Treaty of Paris was inked. Still, however, British troops occupied New York, and Washington maintained a military presence as a safeguard. The British finally evacuated New York on 3 December, and the following day Washington bade farewell to his officers at Fraunces Tavern in New York City. The war was then truly over for Washington, and he turned his attention to the disposing of the last vestiges of military duty, including the shipment of his papers back to Mount Vernon, which he instructs with this letter. Ten days following the date of this letter, Washington resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief (23 December 1783). On that day, Washington addressed the Continental Congress with these eloquent and humble words: *"Having now finished the work assigned me, I retire from the great theater of action, and bidding an affectionate farewell to the august body, under whose orders I have so long acted, I here offer my commission and take my leave of all the employments of public life."* This letter represents one of his last acts as a military general before returning to the peaceful acreage of his beloved Mount Vernon. He lived the pleasant life of a plantation owner for more than four years until he was called upon by his new country to preside over the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia to form a new Federal government (1787). **$15,000 - $20,000**

130. Washington, George. Superb Revolutionary War-date autograph letter signed, 4 pages, (8.75 x 7.25 in.), dated 9 July 1782, from *"Head Qrs. Newburgh"*. Written to Lt. Col. Tench Tilghman (1744-1786), who also served as Washington's aide during the war and in whose hand are many of Washington's letters of official correspondence; in fine condition.

Though the victory at Yorktown is complete and peace seems sure to come, George Washington is skeptical of the new *"pacific disposition"* of King George and his policy of moderation towards the Colonials.

Washington pens in full: *My dear Sir, 'Till your letter of the 28th ulto. arrived (which is the first from you, & the only direct acct of you, since we parted at Philadelphia) – We have had various conjectures about you — some thought you were dead — others that you were married – and all that you have forgot us. Your letter is not a more evident contradiction of the first & last of these superstitions than it is a tacit confirmation of the Second; and as none can wish you greater success in the prosecution of the Plan you are upon than I do so believe me sincere when I regard you to take your own time to accomplish it, or any other business you may have on hand – at the same time I must be allowed to add, that you have no friend that wishes more to see you than I do. I have been in constant expectation ever since my arrival at this place, of a summons to meet Count Rochambeau at Philadelphia to settle a plan for the ensuing Campaign. The new arrival of the dispatches from his Court has hitherto presented it — but the absolute necessity (to avoid delay after they do arrive) — has induced me to propose a meeting at all events, that we may settle such hypothetical plans as will facilitate our operations, without waiting an interview after the dispatches shall arrive. I shall know the result of this proposition in the course of a few days, as my dispatches left the 24th ulto. We have nothing new in this Quarter — Sir Guy* [Carleton], *gives strong assurances of the pacific disposition of His most gracious majesty — by Land — Sir (that is to be)* [Admiral Robert] *Digby gives proofs, if he is deficient in assurances, of His said Excellent Majesty's kind intention of Capturing every thing that Swims on the face of the Waters, and of his humane design of suffocating all those who are found thereon, in Prison ships, if they will not engage in his Service — This to an American, whose genius is not susceptible of refined ideas, would appear some what inconsistent; but to the expanded mind of a Briton they are perfectly reconcilable. Whether they are right, or wrong time must determine. I am just returned form a visit to our Northern Posts, in which Albany, Schenectady, Saratoga, the Cohos & the Fields of Burgoyne were visited. Mrs. Washington who sets out this day for Mount Vernon thanks you for your kind remembrance of her. She wishes you, as I do, as much happiness as you can do yourself. Sincerely & affectly, I am Dr. Sir Yr. Obedt. Servt. Go: Washington Lt. Colo. Tilghman*

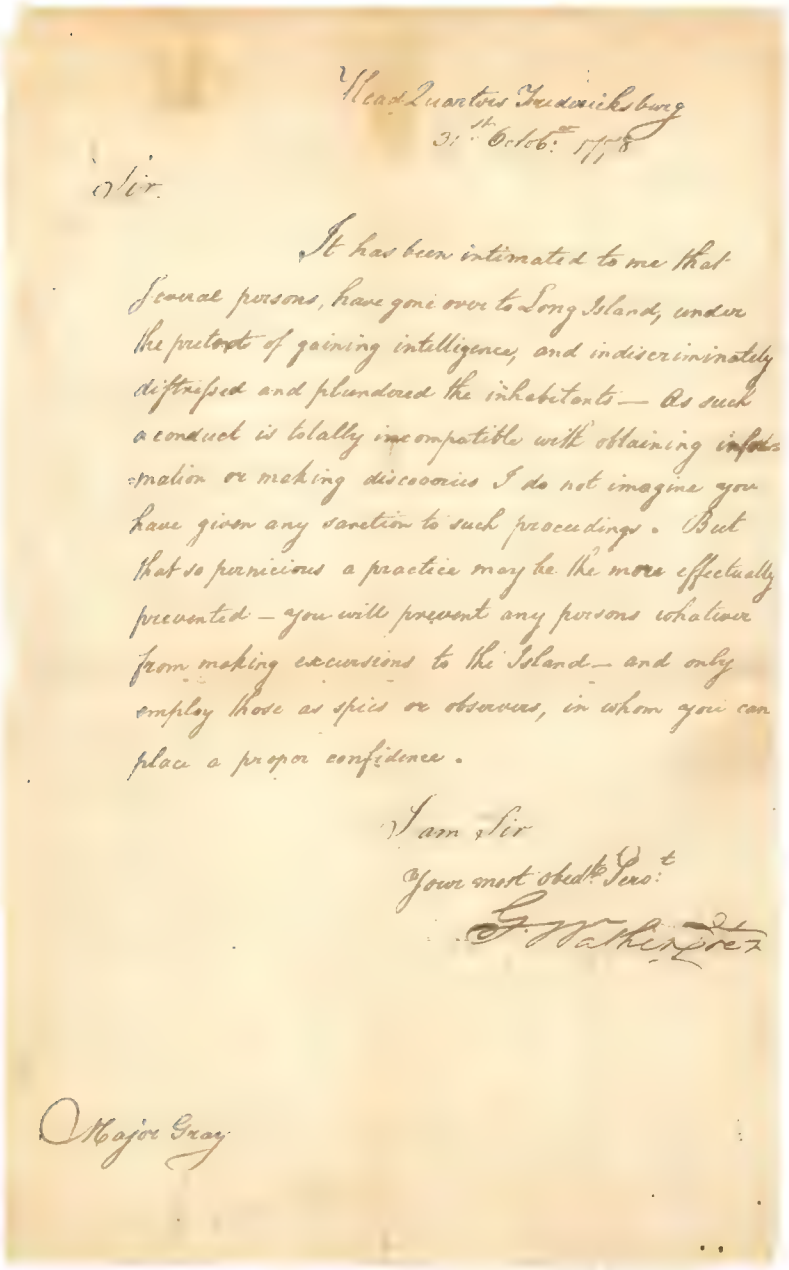
After Cornwallis' debacle at Yorktown and the fall of the ministry of Lord North (in March 1782), radical changes were made in the British command in North America. Clinton was replaced with Sir Guy Carleton and Admiral Robert Digby (1732-1814) was made commander of British naval forces. Peace negotiations in Paris were expedited by the new ministry, and Carleton even assured Washington (in a letter of 9 May) that he and Admiral Digby constituted a "commission of peace" and that they were "most anxious to reduce the needless severities of war." As biographer Thomas Southall Freeman notes, Washington remained completely skeptical of such promises, and in spite of rumors of peace, was eager to resume joint military operations with the French. In expectation of signing a peace treaty in Paris, Washington is unusually buoyant in this letter, perhaps due to the strong signals coming from the commission in Paris that peace may be near. However, the pragmatic General would continue to plan new campaigns against British strongholds in Charleston and even New York, and discloses here that he expects to meet shortly with Count Rochambeau to strategize the army's next movements against the British, planned for the remainder of the summer and into the fall. In addition to the important military references, this letter carries a wonderful tone of familiarity and friendship, which is quite rare in Washington's extant letters. Although Washington was known to his close friends and confidants as a charming and delightful country squire, the enormous responsibility of the Continental Army – and indeed, the national dream of independence – weighed heavily on him. Washington rarely expressed his lighter side, and much less so after he was elected to the Presidency. The wife of Col. Theodorick Bland gives a very private glimpse of the general, as only she and a few others knew him during the war: "Now let me speak of our noble and agreeable commander, for he commands both sexes, one by his excellent skill in military matters, the other by his ability, politeness and attention." Washington was generally busy in the forenoon, but "from dinner till night he is free for all company. His worthy lady [Martha Washington] seems to be in perfect felicity when she is by the side of her *Old Man* as she calls him. We often make parties on horseback". Then "General Washington throws off the hero and takes on the chatty, agreeable companion. He can be downright impudent sometimes — such impudence, Fanny, as you and I like." This personality is almost never captured in Washington's letters, and even less so later after he led the country through the first tumultuous years of nationhood. The tenderness with which Washington addresses Tilghman and his friendly, almost playful banter makes this excellent letter — which also has an important reference to the current political and military situation in North America — an absolutely wonderful artifact from the nation's Founding Father and soon-to-be first President. **$20,000 - $30,000**



Sept. 1st 1782.

My dear Sir,

Till your letter of the 28th Ult° arrived, which is the first from you, & the only direct acc° of you since we parted at Philadelphia — We have had various conjectures about you — some thought you were dead — others that you were Married — and all that you had forgot us. — Your letter is not a more evident contradiction of the first & last of these suppositions, than it is a tacit confirmation of the second; and as none can wish you greater success in the prosecution of the Plan you are upon than I do, so believe me Sir, when I request you to take your own time to accomplish it, or any other business you may have on hand — at the same time I must be allowed to add, that you have



Head Quarters Fredericksburg
31st Octob: 1778

Sir

It has been intimated to me that Several persons, have gone over to Long Island, under the pretext of gaining intelligence, and indiscriminately distressed and plundered the inhabitants — As such a conduct is totally incompatible with obtaining information or making discoveries I do not imagine you have given any sanction to such proceedings. But that so pernicious a practice may be the more effectually prevented — you will prevent any persons whatever from making excursions to the Island — and only employ those as spies or observers, in whom you can place a proper confidence.

I am Sir
Your most obedt. Servt.
G. Washington

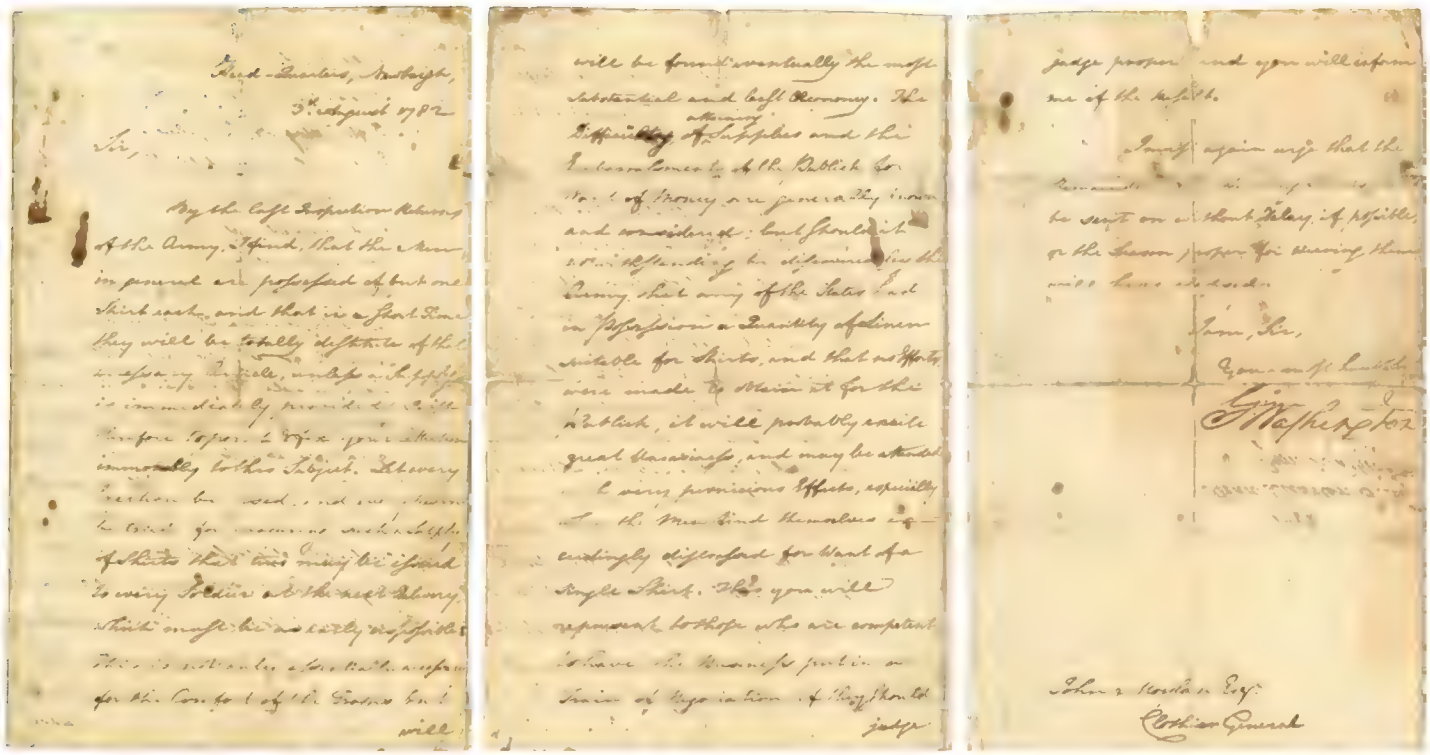
Major Gray

131. Washington, George. Superb Revolutionary War-date letter signed, 1 page, (13.5 x 8.5 in.), dated 31 October 1778, from *"Head Quarters Fredericksburg"*. Written to Major Ebenezer Gray (d. 1795) of the 6th Connecticut infantry regiment. This unit took part in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown the previous year, and had also wintered with Washington at Valley Forge; in very fine condition.

Washington reigns in some over-zealous Continental spies on Long Island.

He writes in full: *Sir. It has been intimated to me that several persons, have gone over to Long Island, under the pretext of gaining intelligence, and indiscriminately distressed and plundered the inhabitants — As such a conduct is totally incompatible with obtaining information or making discoveries I do not imagine you have given any sanction to such proceedings. But that so pernicious a practice may be the more effectually prevented — you will prevent any persons whatever from making excursions to the Island—and only employ those as spies or observers, in whom you can place a proper confidence. I am Sir Your most obedt. Servt. Go: Washington*

After the disastrous Battle of Long Island on 27 August 1776, when Washington's entire army was nearly eliminated, the British remained in control of Long Island and eventually occupied all of New York City, which remained their stronghold and North American headquarters for the remainder of the war. The opportunities for intelligence gathering in and around the city were attractive, and numerous spies were employed – both successfully and unsuccessfully – in pursuit of any information to aid the Continental cause. However, the firmly entrenched British also had a large number of loyalist friends in New York and on Long Island; it is quite possible that the *"inhabitants"* to which Washington refers in this letter were of this persuasion. Here, Washington firmly instructs his local commander to put an end to the harassment of any Americans on Long Island, no matter what the end result might be.
An excellent war-date letter from Washington. **$15,000 - $20,000**



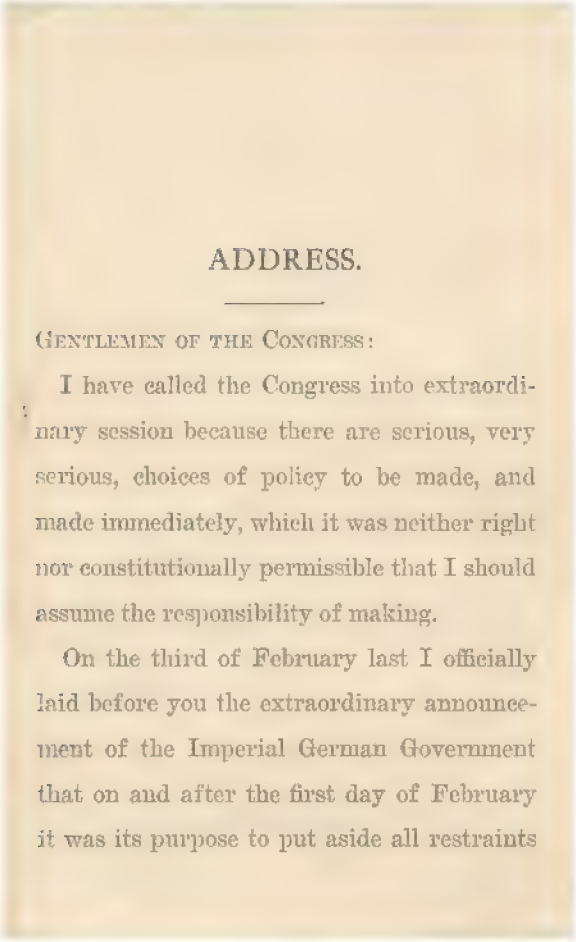
132. Washington, George. Superb Revolutionary War-date letter signed, 3 pages, Legal folio (approx. 7.25 x 11.5 in.), dated 3 August 1782, from Head-Quarters, Newburgh, written to *"John Moylan Esq. Clothier General"*; general toning typical in letters from this period with some separation at the folds that have been archivally mended; otherwise, in fine condition.

Even after the wintry disaster at Valley Forge, George Washington still faces rampant shortages of clothing and essential supplies for his threadbare troops as the Revolutionary War comes to a close.

Washington writes in full: *Sir, By the last Inspections Returns of the Army, I find, that the men in general are possessed of but one Shirt each, and that in a Short time they will be totally destitute of that necessary Article, unless a Supply is immediately provided. I wish, therefore, to point & fix your attention immovably to this Subject. Let every exertion be used, and every Resource be tried, for procuring such a supply of Shirts that two may be issued to every Soldier at the next Delivery, which must be as early as possible. This is not only essentially necessary for the Comfort of the Troops, but will be found eventually the most substantial and best Oeconomy. The Difficulty of attaining Supplies and the Embarrassments of the Publick for Want of Money are generally known and considered; but Should it notwithstanding be discovered by the Army that any of the States had in Possession a Quantity of Linen suitable for Shirts, and that no Efforts were made to obtain it for the Publick, it will probably excite great uneasiness, and may be attended with very pernicious Effects, especially when the Men find themselves exceedingly distressed for Want of a single shirt. This you will represent to those who are competent to have the Business put in a Train of Negociation, if they should judge proper and you will inform me of the result. I must again urge that the Remainder of the Hunting Shirts should be sent on without Delay, if possible, or the season proper for wearing them will have elapsed. I am, Sir Your most humble servt. Go: Washington*

On 19 December 1777, when Washington's poorly fed, ill-equipped army, weary from long marches, struggled into Valley Forge, winds blew as the 12,000 Continentals prepared for winter's fury. Grounds for brigade encampments were selected, and defense lines were planned and begun. Within days of the army's arrival, the Schuylkill River was covered with ice. Snow was six inches deep. Though construction of more than 1,000 huts provided shelter, it did little to offset the critical shortages that continually plagued the army. Soldiers received irregular supplies of meat and bread, some getting their only nourishment from "firecake," a tasteless mixture of flour and water. So severe were conditions at times that Washington despaired *"that unless some great and capital change suddenly takes place … this Army must inevitably … Starve, dissolve, or disperse, in order to obtain subsistence in the best manner they can."* Clothing, too, was wholly inadequate. Long marches had destroyed shoes, blankets were scarce, and tattered garments were seldom replaced. At one point these shortages caused nearly 4,000 men to be listed as unfit for duty. Undernourished and poorly clothed, living in crowded, damp quarters, the army was ravaged by sickness and disease. Typhus, typhoid, dysentery, and pneumonia were among the killers that felled as many as 2,000 men that winter. Although Washington repeatedly petitioned for relief, the Congress was unable to provide it, and the soldiers continued to suffer. Women, relatives of enlisted men, alleviated some of the suffering by providing valuable services such as laundry and nursing that the army desperately needed.

The present letter from Washington attests that the problem is still pervasive, even five years after the harsh lessons learned at Valley Forge. This letter wonderfully illustrates Washington's uncompromising efforts on behalf of his men – some of whom had served with Washington for over seven years and well remember the winter of 1777-78. Clearly Washington is incensed to learn that most of his men, then in camp on the Hudson, still had only a single shirt to wear and wanted the matter to get rectified at all costs. Washington's worries came to fruition the following spring in March, 1873 when a sizeable number of army officers, aggrieved at continuing shortages and unpaid salaries, circulated the infamous Newburgh Addresses. Only Washington's personal intervention at the last minute was able to avert outright mutiny. **$20,000 - $30,000**



ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS:

I have called the Congress into extraordinary session because there are serious, very serious, choices of policy to be made, and made immediately, which it was neither right nor constitutionally permissible that I should assume the responsibility of making.

On the third of February last I officially laid before you the extraordinary announcement of the Imperial German Government that on and after the first day of February it was its purpose to put aside all restraints

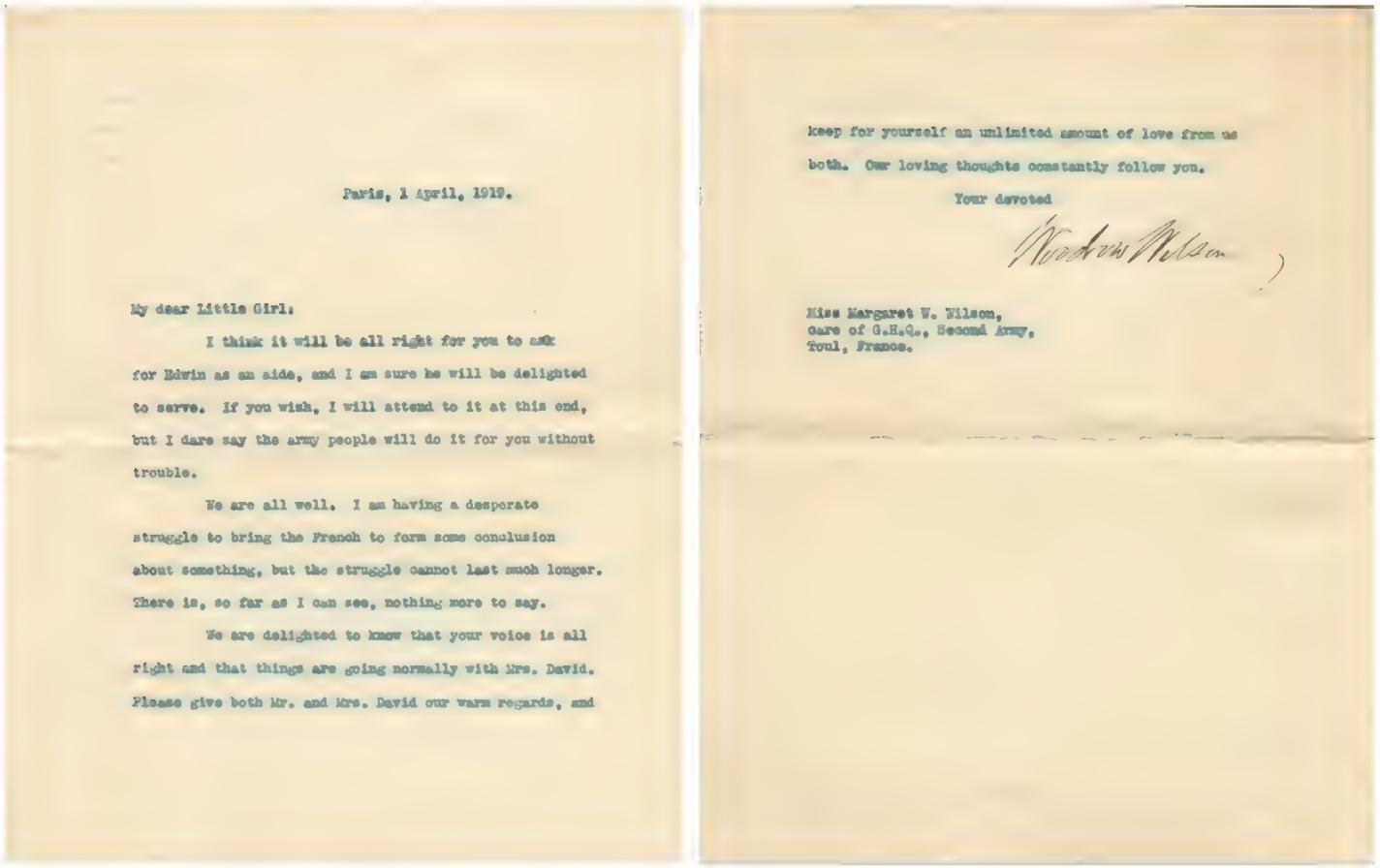
133. Wilson, Woodrow and Edith Bolling Wilson. Extensive and historic archive of family correspondence, written between the First Family and their grown daughters (the President's children with his first wife, Ellen). Included are documents and letters from the tumultuous days leading up to the declaration of war against Germany in 1917, to the jubilant period after the Armistice was signed, and finally during Pres. Wilson's tragic stroke and slow recovery in the latter part of his second term in Office. At this time, Mrs. Wilson was virtually in charge of the Executive Branch, controlling access to the President and filtering his official correspondence — a period in which she would become one of the most influential First Ladies to ever occupy the White House.

With over 125 letters, the archive gives a wonderful snapshot into the busy life of Edith Bolling Wilson, sprinkled with historical gems such as her eyewitness account of the celebrating crowds in Washington D.C. following news of the signing of the Armistice to end World War I. Another historically significant piece is **Pres. Woodrow Wilson's Personal Cue Cards** from which he read his **War Message to Congress** on the eve of the U.S. entry into World War I (2 April 1917), a speech which marked the most monumental paradigm shift in 20th century American history, when the U.S. reluctantly emerged from a long-standing policy of isolationism to take a prominent part on the world stage — and participate in a bloody European war. A substantial and important archive, it also includes unpublished letters by and relating to Pres. Woodrow Wilson and three daughters — Margaret Wilson, Jessie Woodrow Wilson (who married Francis B. Sayre) and Eleanor Randolph Wilson (who married Secretary of the Treasury William Gibbs McAdoo). Return correspondence from each of these daughters, to Edith as well as amongst them siblings themselves, is also included. Also accompanying the lot is a grouping of (10) (3.5 in. x 5.5 in.; 89 x 140 mm.) vintage black & white photographs mostly taken in Europe just after the Armistice was signed in 1918, including candid shots of President Wilson on parade through Paris and other photographs of the President and Margaret with Gen. Pershing in France.

Woodrow Wilson's 1917 War Message to Congress, accompanied with an extensive archive of family correspondence chronicling the public and private lives of one of the most distinguished First Families in U.S. history.

Highlights consist of the following:

Wilson, Woodrow. Original cue cards printed with his Address to the Congress of the United States. These 32 cue cards are the actual cards from which Wilson read this historic speech to a Joint Session of Congress at the rostrum of the House of Representatives on Capitol Hill, **2 April 1917**, and are printed on heavy cardstock measuring (6.4 x 3.9 in.; 163 x 99 mm.), the cards contain the entire text of Wilson's famous speech declaring war on Germany, with his ringing statement that *"the world must be made safe for democracy"* and with *"civilization itself seeming to be in the balance... the right is more precious than peace."* This speech is considered one of the most important war messages of the 20th Century, and a key turning point in U.S. history, when Wilson reluctantly emerged from his isolationist stance and



Paris, 1 April, 1919.

My dear Little Girl:

I think it will be all right for you to ask for Edwin as an aide, and I am sure he will be delighted to serve. If you wish, I will attend to it at this end, but I dare say the army people will do it for you without trouble.

We are all well. I am having a desperate struggle to bring the French to form some conclusion about something, but the struggle cannot last much longer. There is, so far as I can see, nothing more to say.

We are delighted to know that your voice is all right and that things are going normally with Mrs. David. Please give both Mr. and Mrs. David our warm regards, and keep for yourself an unlimited amount of love from us both. Our loving thoughts constantly follow you.

Your devoted

Woodrow Wilson

Miss Margaret W. Wilson,
Care of G.H.Q., Second Army,
Toul, France.

plunged the nation into the "European War". It also signals the emergence of the U.S. as an international power, and justifies the war in terms of liberty and democracy: *"The world must be made safe for democracy."* This theme would be echoed by all future U.S. Presidents when preparing the nation for war. The speech further draws sharp distinctions between the German government and the German people, yet another theme that Wilson's successors would borrow on many occasions.

Wilson struggles with unrealistic French demands during the darkest days of the Paris Peace Conference.

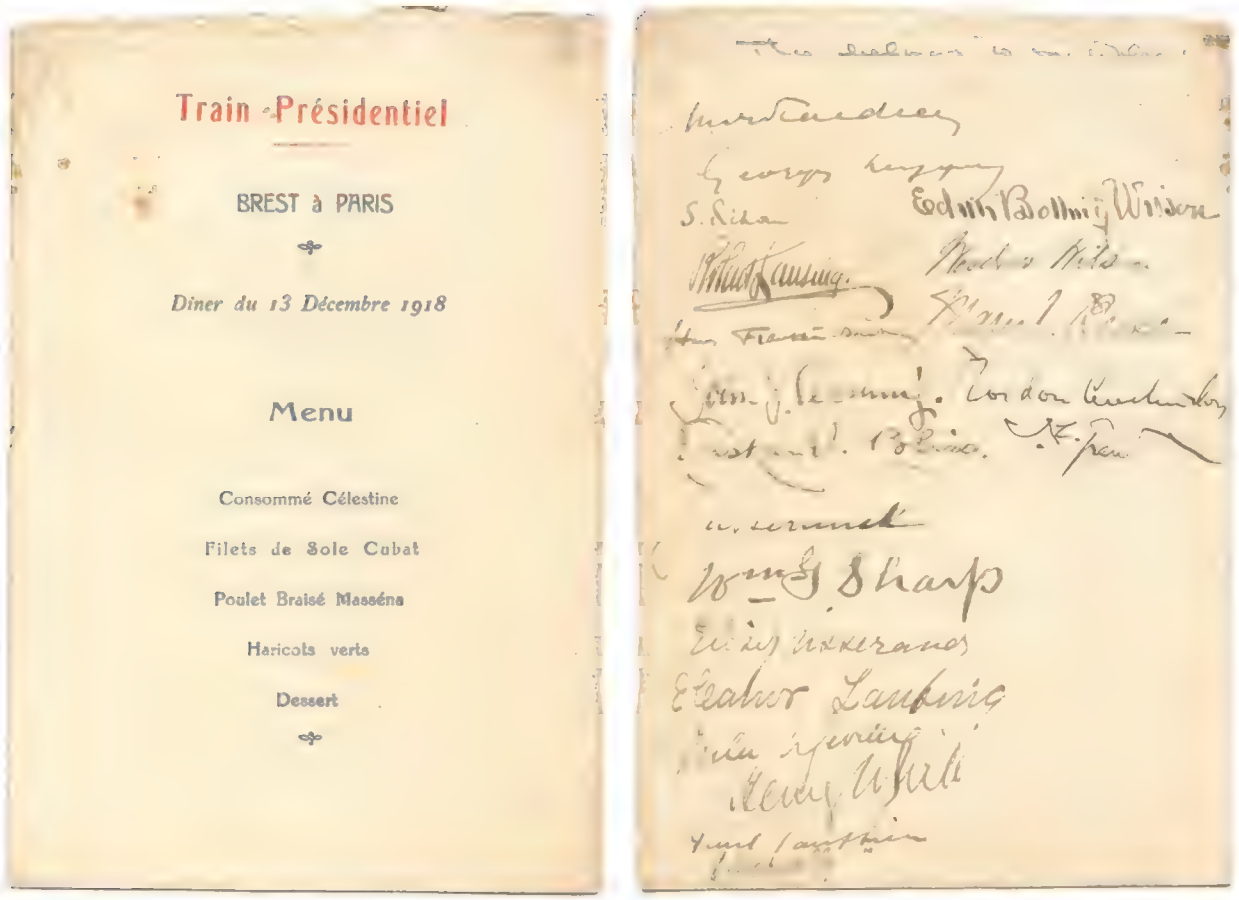
Wilson, Woodrow. Typed letter signed (*"Woodrow Wilson"*) as President, 2 pages, dated 1 April 1919 from Paris. Written to *"My dear Little Little Girl"* (Margaret W. Wilson). Wilson writes in part: *We are all well. I am having a desperate struggle to bring the French to form some conclusion about something, but the struggle cannot last much longer. There is, so far as I can see, nothing more to say.* In this second phase of the Paris Peace Conference, Wilson met with great resistance from the French, who had just three days before brought up a sensational demand – that they should be allowed to annex the coal-rich Saar region as a condition of their entry into the League of Nations. The peace talks came to a frightening head, and Clemenceau threatened to abandon the conference altogether. It was only after Wilson's sudden and debilitating respiratory illness on the morning of April 3rd that the Big Four returned to the table with an eye towards conciliation.

Wilson, Woodrow. Typed letter signed (*"Father"*) as President, 1 page, White House letterhead stationery, dated 14 September 1916 from Shadow Lawn. Written to *"My dear Little Daughter"*. Wilson writes in part: *We had a very quiet and delightful trip down on the Mayflower, but, of course, I came away with a very heavy heart. I hope that you will have me kept informed from day to day of sister's condition. I should like, if possible, to join the little family party at the least, even at the cost of cancelling public engagements…I wish you were with us all the time…*

First Lady Edith Wilson recounts the euphoria in Washington after news of the Armistice is made public.

Wilson, Edith Bolling. Exceptional autograph letter signed (*"Edith"*), 12 pages, dated 13 November 1918 on White House stationery. Written to *"Dear dear little girl"* (Margaret). Edith writes in part: *"Monday-the 9th was a day never to be forgotten —The world seemed mad with joy-at 1 o'clock-your father addressed Congress and I wish you could have seen and heard him. Even he was never more splendid and there was something one could feel throughout the audience and yet which is impossible to define-a sort of awed wonder, and the silence was there for every one feared to miss a word —Afterwards a number of people tried to say some thing to me about the address & could not for the tears … After dinner we went in the open car with the top down, all the way down the Avenue to the Capital, and the crowds on the streets went wild-They were so nice and jolly that although they nearly smothered us it was lots of fun — Finally soldiers and sailors in the crowd conjoined themselves as protectors and by holding hands like a grand choir they completely circled the car-putting one kid sailor in front carrying the flag-and so we were escorted home-all of them addressing your father*

Continued from page 103



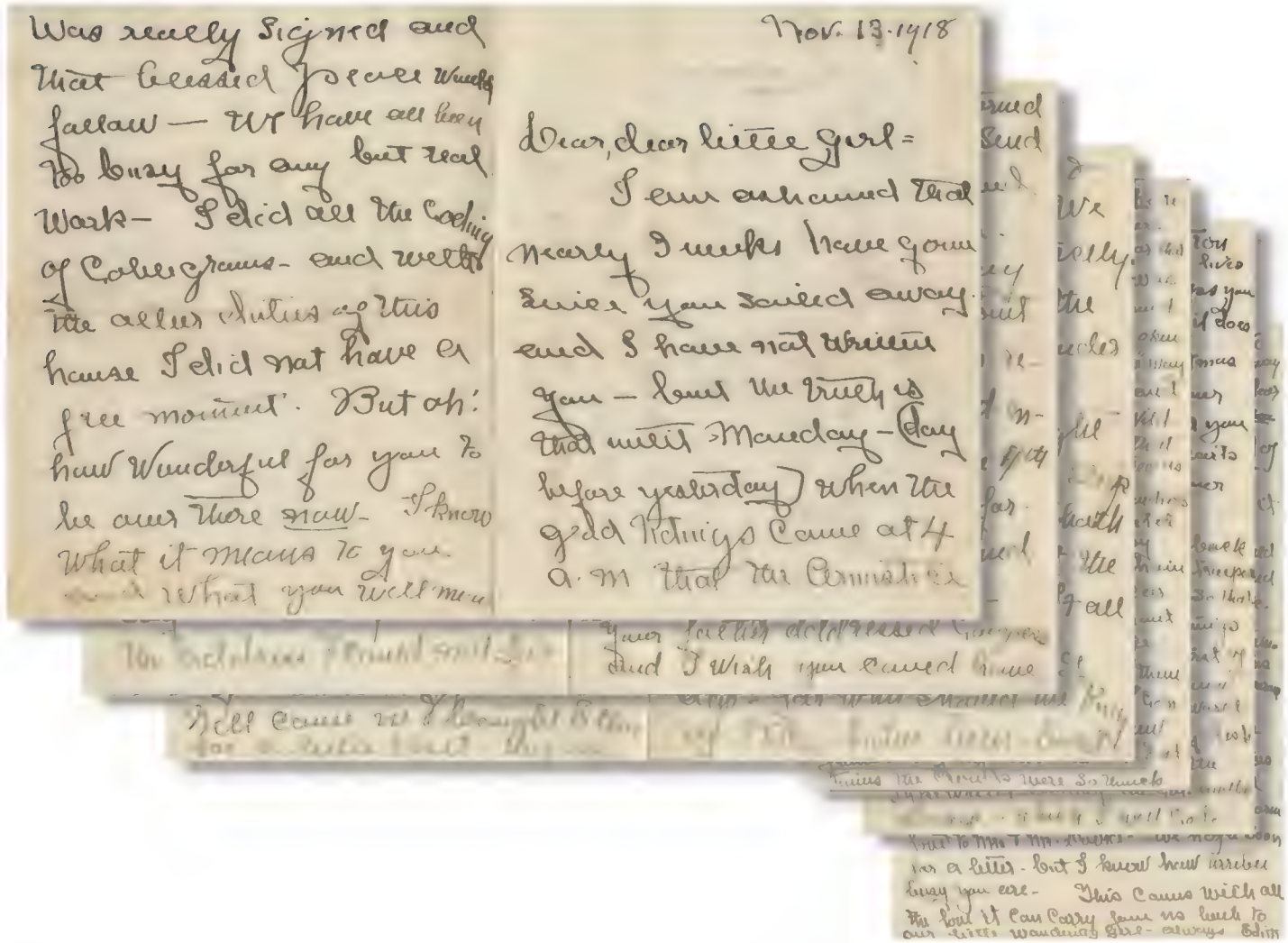
as 'Commander in Chief'-They threw flowers & flags in to the car-& at times the crowds were so thick we would have to stop & wait a long time-We got back through perfectly comfortably & it did the tired, careworn Commander in Chief lots of good…

Enroute to the historic Paris Peace Conference, First Lady Edith Wilson acquires the signatures of the American peace delegation traveling aboard French President Clemenceau's personal train.

[Wilson, Woodrow and Edith Bolling Wilson.] Historic dining car menu signed by 20 allied dignitaries, printed in red and blue on white stock, "Train Presidentiel Brest to Paris Diner du 13 Decembre 1918." The Armistice ending the World War had been reached only three weeks earlier when the President sailed from Hoboken, New Jersey on the *George Washington*, December 4, 1918. The party landed at Brest on the 13th and were met by the personal train of France's President Clemenceau, and left for Paris at 5 p.m. In her autobiography My Memoir, Edith did not comment on the French cuisine, but did remark "The dining car service was terrible" attributing it to the results of the war. Scattered spotting with minor handling. Among the 20 holograph signatures on the verso are:

- Woodrow Wilson
- Edith Bolling Wilson
- Gen. John J. Pershing
- Secretary of State Robert Lansing and wife Eleanor Lansing
- Gen. Tasker H. Bliss
- Ambassador to France William G. Sharp
- Gordon Auchincloss (Col. House's son-in-law)
- Mary A Benson (wife of Admiral Benson)
- French Ambassador Jean Jusseraud and wife
- Joseph Clark Grew, Secretary to the U.S. Commission to the Versailles Peace Conference.

Wilson, Edith Bolling. Autograph letter signed (*"Edith"*), 4 pages, on White House stationery, undated (though after September 1919 — the date of Wilson's stroke). In this letter, Edith responds to the apparently heated remarks from her step-daughter, Margaret, regarding the proper medical care for the ailing President. Edith shows the diplomacy and tact that would serve her well as First Lady. In part: *We never have to worry about the things we did not say! So I have decided just to make this an answer to your letter without comment. I tried in my last letter to make it clear that I had sincerely and completely tried to carry out the great desire you & Nell expressed to have Dr. Lowles see your father — and*

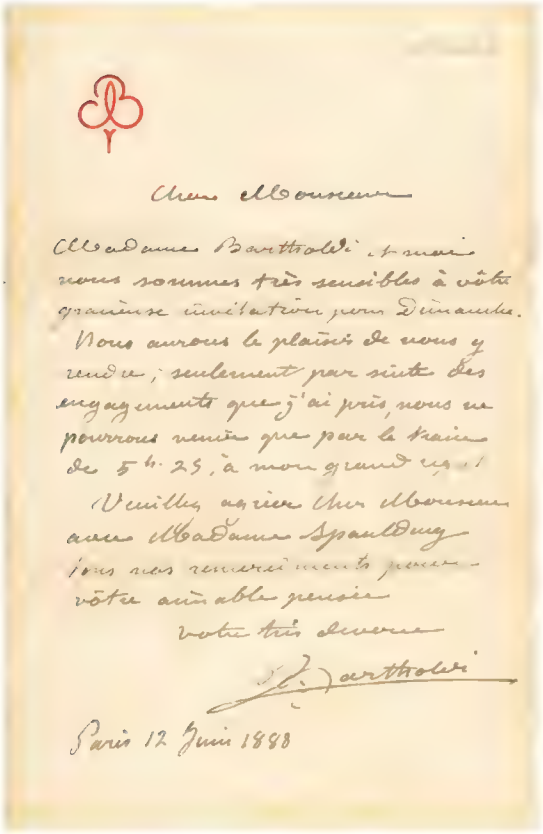

Was really signed and
that blessed peace would
follow — We have all been
too busy for any but real
Work — I did all the coding
of Cablegrams — and with
the other duties of this
house I did not have a
free moment. But oh!
how Wonderful for you to
be over there now — I know
what it means to you
Nov. 13. 1918
Dear, dear little girl =
I am ashamed that
nearly 3 weeks have gone
since you sailed away
and I have not written
you — but we truly was
that until Monday — (day
before yesterday) when the
good Tidings Came at 4
a.m that the Armistice

explained to Dr. Devereux your feelings in the matter & also tried to interpret your anxieties to your father. So the charge that I will be responsible for anything that happens-is unfounded — However I want you all three to feel that having tried and failed to convince either the patient or the Dr. I now desire that you three feel free to do anything you can to accomplish your purpose. I have always loved direct methods — and feel in this that the thing for you to do is in the future go direct to your father — and not through me. Please you or all of you, come down and deal direct — and that releases me from a position that is very embarrassing and puts the responsibility where it belongs."

Wilson, Edith Bolling. Autograph letter signed (*"Edith"*), 4 pages, on White House stationery, to Margaret, dated *"Monday 11:45"*, remarking on the slow but frustrating progress the President is making during his recovery. *"'He,' your father, I mean, is gaining steadily but so slowly that it is hardly noticeable except by weeks instead of days. The Dr. got back from his 2 weeks vacation last night & seems much refreshed. Nell writes she will come for her long promised visit on the 26th & we will love seeing her. This has been the very hottest week of the Summer & I hope it is better there".*

Wilson, Edith Bolling. Autograph letter signed (*"Edith"*), 7 pages, on White House stationery, to Margaret, dated *"Thursday, 9 p.m."* Here, Edith discusses the Inauguration of Wilson's successor, Warren G. Harding, and the courtesies extended to the President-elect. *"Now to answer your questions – first about the Inauguration -Of course there will be nothing any of us will have to go to but the ride to the Capital and the lunch here afterwards-and everything is not so changed according to the papers that I don't know if these time-honored customs are to obtain or "more simple" things substituted. Your father wrote today to Mr. H tendering the lunch & saying it had formerly been a custom & asking if it was agreeable to him & Mrs. H. for us to give it for them please to send us a list of the guests they would like-It will probably take a week to hear and I will let you know what he says."* She goes on to say that she and the President *"still have heard nothing about getting the house earlier then the 15th"* but are still hoping to make an early move into the house. [They moved into a red brick house at 2340 S Street in Washington, where the President spent his final years in declining health].

This exceptional archive, containing letters from Woodrow, Edith, and daughters Margaret and Jessie, is an important collection of correspondence between the First Family during a difficult time in American history. The archive was originally acquired directly from Woodrow Wilson's granddaughter, Mary Faith, the daughter of Eleanor Wilson McAdoo. Comprised of over 125 letters, this archive is worthy of inclusion in the very finest collections of historical Americana. **$4,000 - $6,000**



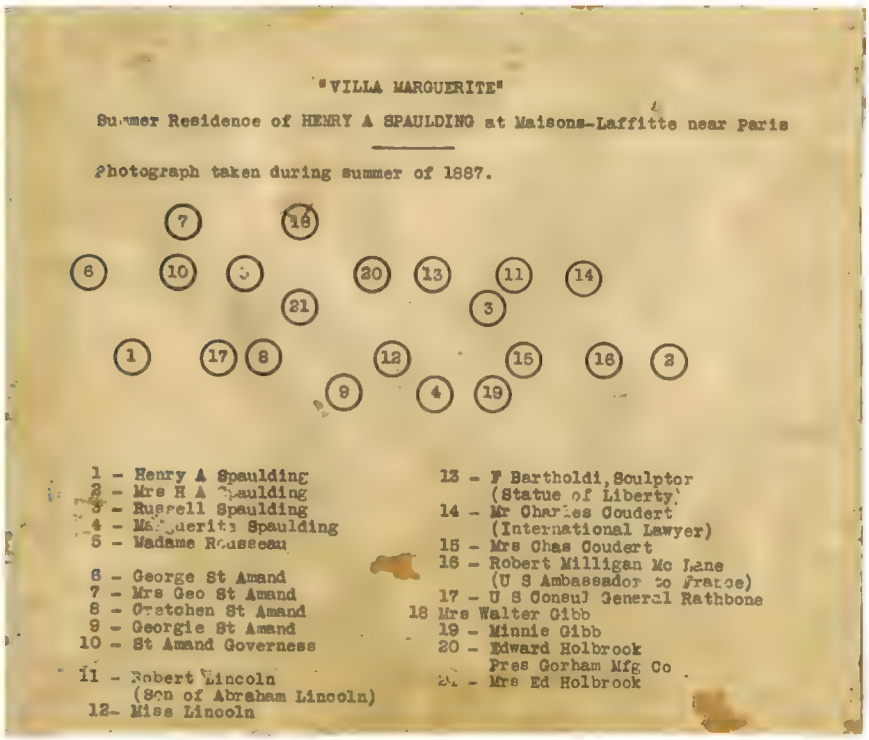
Cher Monsieur

Mesdames Bartholdi et moi nous sommes très sensibles à votre gracieuse invitation pour Dimanche. Nous aurons le plaisir de nous y rendre, seulement par suite des engagements que j'ai pris, nous ne pourrons venir que par le train de 5 h. 25, à mon grand regret. Veuillez agréer Cher Monsieur avec Madame Spaulding tous nos remerciements pour votre aimable pensée

Votre très devoué

F. Bartholdi

Paris 12 Juin 1888

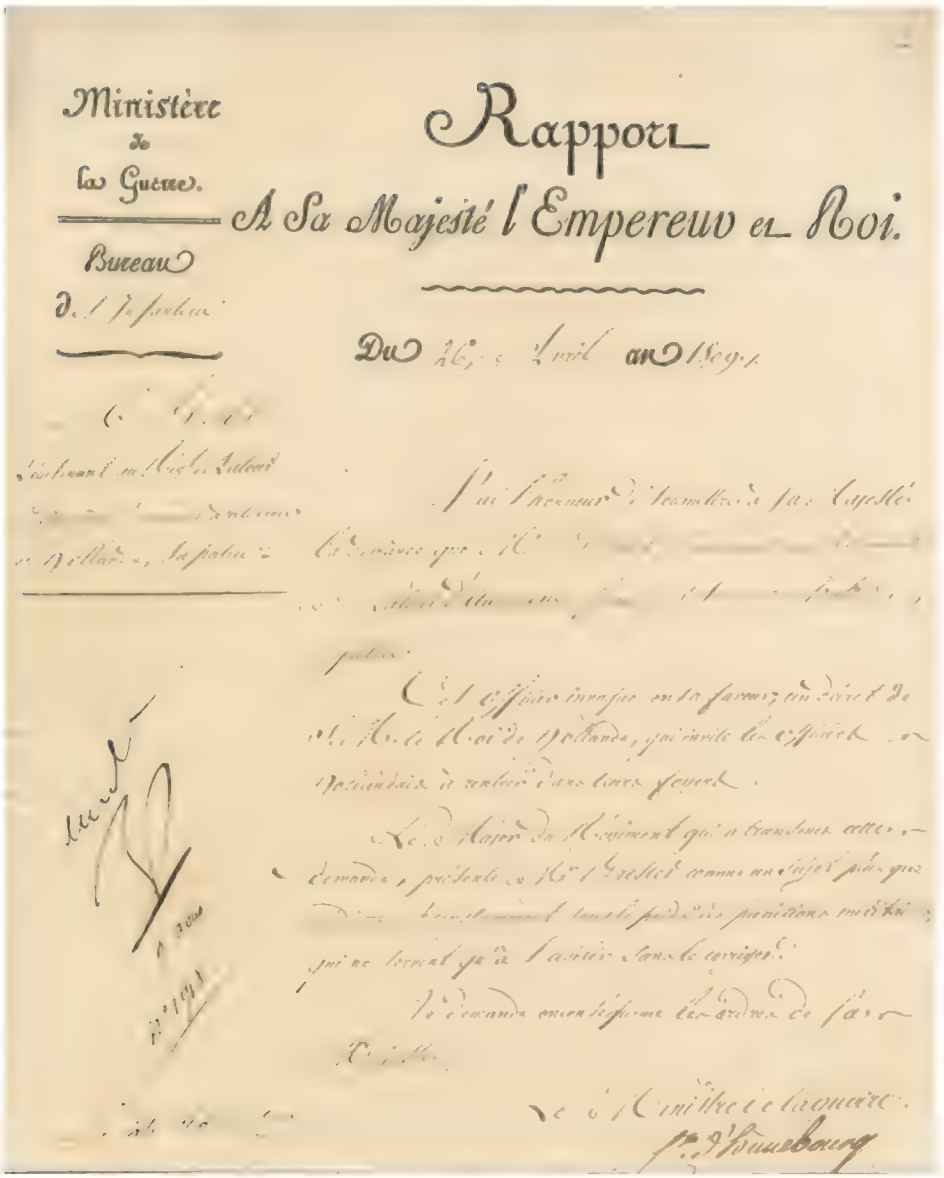

"VILLA MARGUERITE"
Summer Residence of HENRY A SPAULDING at Maisons-Laffitte near Paris
Photograph taken during summer of 1887.
1 - Henry A Spaulding
2 - Mrs H A Spaulding
3 - Russell Spaulding
4 - Marguerite Spaulding
5 - Madame Rousseau
6 - George St Amand
7 - Mrs Geo St Amand
8 - Gretchen St Amand
9 - Georgie St Amand
10 - St Amand Governess
11 - Robert Lincoln (Son of Abraham Lincoln)
12 - Miss Lincoln
13 - F Bartholdi, Sculptor (Statue of Liberty)
14 - Mr Charles Coudert (International Lawyer)
15 - Mrs Chas Coudert
16 - Robert Milligan Mc Lane (U S Ambassador to France)
17 - U S Consul General Rathbone
18 Mrs Walter Gibb
19 - Minnie Gibb
20 - Edward Holbrook Pres Gorham Mfg Co
21 - Mrs Ed Holbrook

134. Bartholdi, Frederic Auguste. Autograph letter signed with an accompanying vintage oversize photograph and an original copper souvenir portion of the Statue of Liberty; 1-page letter, (8.25 x 5.25 in.), dated 12 June 1888, from Paris, written in French to Henry A. Spaulding, who served as the Treasurer of the American Committee for the Statue of Liberty.

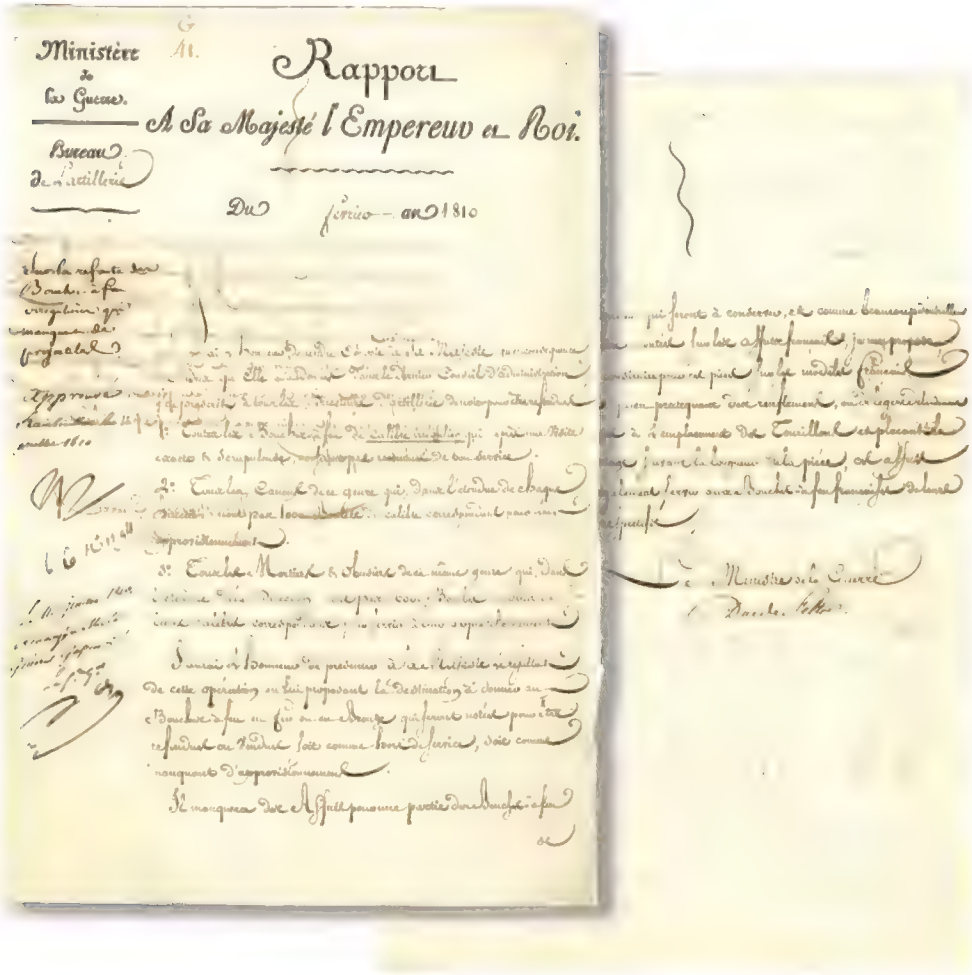
Bartholdi writes in full: *Dear sir: Madame Bartholdi and I are very touched by your gracious invitation for Sunday. It will be our pleasure to go there, but we have some prior commitments first. To my great regret, we will not be able to leave until the 5:25 train.*
Thank you and Mrs. Spaulding for you kindness in thinking of us. Your very devoted Bartholdi

Along with the letter is an original vintage photograph measuring (13.5 x 10.5 in.), sepia-tone, taken at Spaulding's summer residence "Villa Marguerite" at Maisons-Lafitte near Paris in 1887. Pictured in the center with his right arm extended is Bartholdi; Spaulding appears seated at the very left, and Robert Todd Lincoln, son of the late President of the U.S., is standing to Bartholdi's left wearing a tan hat. On the verso is a typewritten legend identifying all of the persons in the photograph.
The jewel of this collection of original historical artifacts is an actual Copper Section of the Statue of Liberty, measuring (3.5 x 1 in.), on which is stamped in French *"Fragment de Cuivre de la Statue Colossale de la Liberte Executee par F. Bartholdi, 1875-1883, Souvenir d'une visite aux travaux".* **$2,000 - $3,000**

135. Ben-Gurion, David. Postage stamp block signed (*"D. Ben-Gurion"*), (5.75 x 5 in.), no date, on U.S. 5-cent stamps in celebration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the U.N., reading *"Toward United Nations April 25, 1945"*, mounted to heavy paper backing; some chipping, but not affecting the signature.
David Ben-Gurion was the first prime minister (1948–53, 1955–63) and defense minister (1948–53; 1955–63) of Israel. It was Ben-Gurion who, on 14 May 1948, delivered Israel's declaration of independence. His charismatic personality won him the adoration of the masses, and, after his retirement from the government and the Knesset, he was revered as the "Father of the Nation." **$200 - $300**



136. Bonaparte, Napoleon. Letter signed (*"NP"*) as Emperor to the French, 1 page, (8.25 x 10.25 in.; 210 x 260 mm.), in French, on "Minister of War, Report to His Imperial and Royal Majesty" imprinted stationery, 9 August 1809. From the "Office of Infantry," the document concerns the return of a Lt. Breller to his homeland of Holland.
In full: *I have the honor to submit to His Majesty the request of Mr. Breller, Lieutenant of the Regiment of Latour d'Auvergne to return to Holland, his homeland. This officer calls upon a decree of the King of Holland, in which he invites Dutch officers to return to their homes. The major of the Regiment who passed on this request presents Mr. Breller as a more than mediocre subject, constantly threatened by military punishment. I thus request His majesty's approval.*
Signed by the Minister of War, Count Lunebourg; on the left margin Napoleon has signed with his initials, *"NP"* above the secretarial date of "9 August".
$1,200 - $1,500


Ministère de la Guerre.
Bureau de l'Artillerie

Rapport
A Sa Majesté l'Empereur et Roi.

Du Janvier — an 1810

137. Bonaparte, Napoleon. Letter signed (*"NP"*) as Emperor to the French, 2 pages, (8.25 x 10.25 in.; 210 x 260 mm.), in French, on "Minister of War, Report to His Imperial and Royal Majesty" imprinted stationery, *"Rambouillet"*, 11 July 1810. From the "Office of Artillery," the document concerns the re-melting of defective cannons that lack projectiles and how the re-melted material is to be used to create new gun carriages. Minor chipping at upper edges.

In part: *I have the honor of reporting to His Majesty that pursuant to the order He gave me at the last Administration Council, I ordered the Director of Artillery to mark the following to be re-melted…I will have the honor of presenting to His Majesty the result of this operation by proposing the destination of the iron or bronze canons that will be marked to be re-melted, either as out of service or as missing supplies…*

Signed by the Minister of War, *"Duc de Feltre"* [General Henri Jacques Guillaume Clarke] at the closing of page 2. On the left margin of page 1, below the secretarial notation *"Approved. Rambouillet July 11, 1810"*, Napoleon has signed with his initials *"NP"*. **$1,200 - $1,500**

Аттестационный лист

на присвоение очередного военного звания

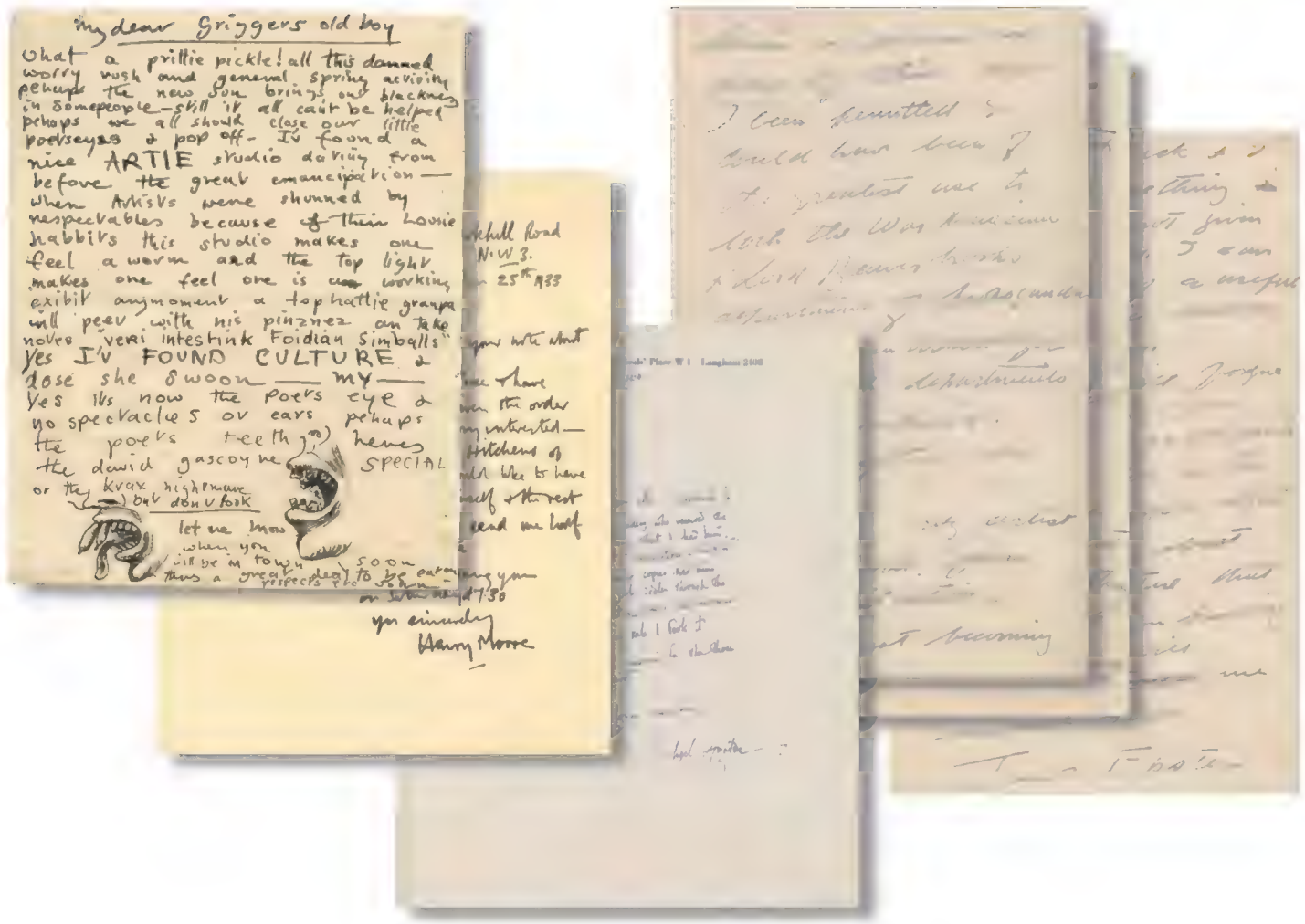
Заключение старших и высших начальников

Заключение окружной фронтовой аттестационной комиссии

Заключение высшей аттестационной комиссии НКО

Аттестация

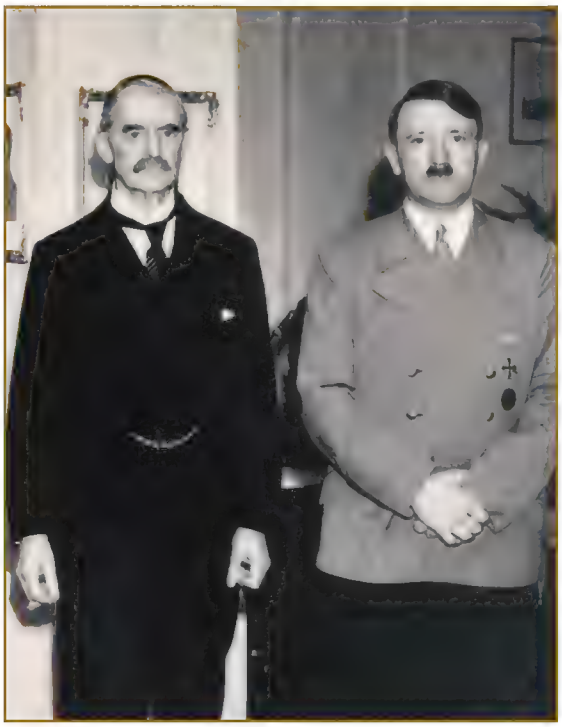
138. Brezhnev, Leonid Ilyich. WWII-era typed document signed, 2 pages, (12 x 7.75 in.), not translated from Cyrillic, from approx. 1943, with an image of a soldier in military uniform affixed to top right corner of front page; chipping around edges, browning, but in overall very good condition. **$500 - $700**

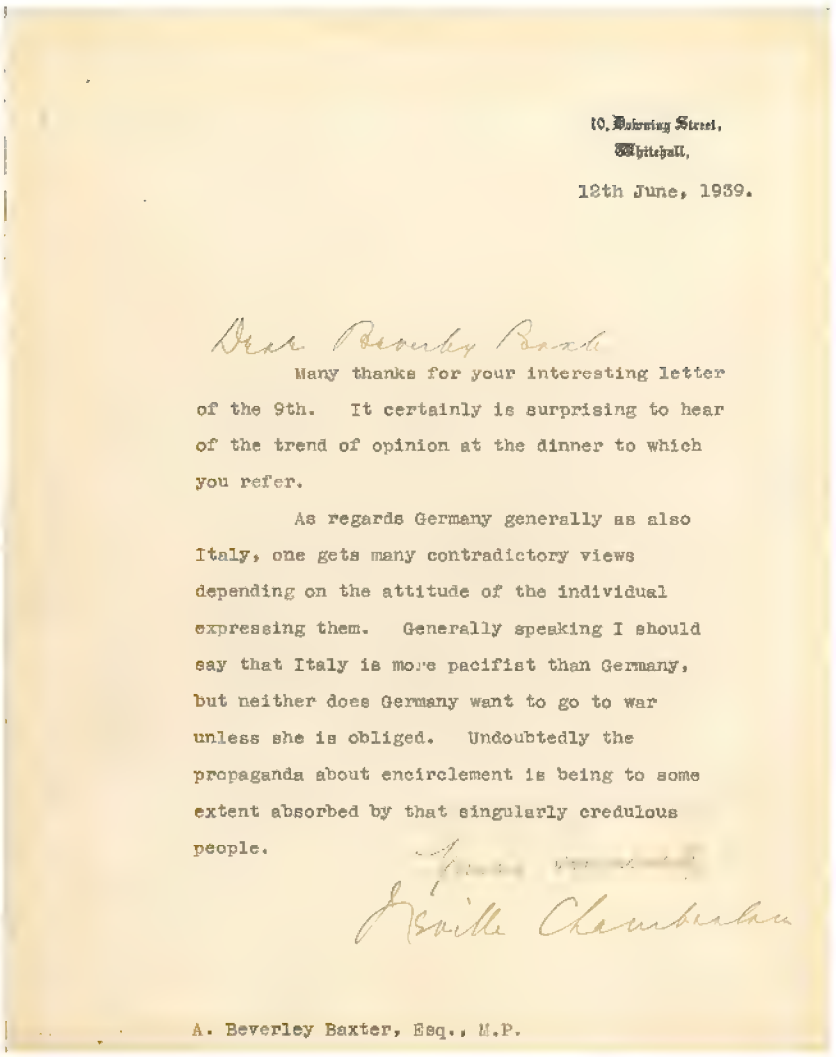

my dear Griggers old boy
What a prittie pickle! all this damned
worry wush and general spring arising
perhaps the new sun brings out blackness
in Somepeople—still it all cain't be helped
perhaps we all should close our little
poorseyes & pop off— Iv found a
nice ARTIE studio daring from
before the great emancipation—
when Artists were shunned by
respectables because of their Lousie
habbits this studio makes one
feel a worm and the top light
makes one feel one is com working
exibit anymoment a top hattie granpa
will peev with his pinznez an take
notes veari intestink Foidian Simballs
Yes I'v FOUND CULTURE a
dose she swoon— my—
Yes its now the poets eye a
yo specvacles or ears perhaps
the poets teeth) heres
the david gascoyne SPECIAL
or the krax highmare
let me know
when you
will be in town
soon
yrs ever
Harry Moore

139. [British Cultural and Literary Figures.] Fine group of (100) manuscripts and letters from British artists and authors of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, including:

- **Arthur Symons.** Autograph manuscript poem 1 page, quarto, 26 March 1896, being a tribute to Aubrey Beardsley upon his death.
- **Michael Ayrton.** (2) autograph letters signed, each 1 page, quarto 15 and 20 December 1950, sending prints to a collector.
- **Jacob Epstein.** (3) autograph letters signed, 6 pages, octavo, 21 April 1918 to 8 March 1921, lamenting his life is being wasted.
- **Mark Gerther.** Autograph letter signed, 2 pages octavo, undated, regarding his loathing of W. B. Yeats.
- **Duncan Grant.** Autograph letter signed, 1 page octavo, undated, regarding a play.
- **John Graxton.** (2) autograph letters signed with drawings, 3 pages quarto and folio, undated on various matters.
- **Eric Kennington.** Autograph letter signed 1 page octavo, arranging a meeting.
- **John Minton.** Autograph letter signed 1 page, octavo, undated, regarding the sale of a lithograph.
- **Moore, Henry.** (2) autograph letters signed and four typed letters signed, 8 pages, octavo and quarto, 25 June 1933 to 27 March 1967, on his art and exhibitions.
- **John Nash.** (5) autograph letters signed, one with a drawing 7 pages, octavo, 2 December 1929 to 6 March 1939 on various matters, a caricature and an autograph manuscript being an essay entitled "The Landscape of the Megaliths," 4 pages, quarto, undated.
- **Paul Nash.** (3) autograph letters signed and a caricature.
- **C.R.W. Nevinson.** (12) autograph letters signed, 19 pages, various sizes, 30 April 1917 to 1 June 1931 on both his writing and his artistic projects.
- **Ben Nicholson.** Autograph postcard signed, postmarked 3 February 1931, mentioning Miro.
- **William Nicholson.** Autograph letter signed, 1 page, octavo, 9 June 1918, arranging a meeting.
- **John Piper.** Autograph note card signed, 1 page, octavo, 17 February 1951, on the reproduction of one of his works.
- **William Rothstein.** (4) autograph letters signed and one typed letter signed, 5 pages various sizes, 18 July 1916 to 30 September 1931, to Havlock Ellis on drawing and exhibitions with mention of Arthur Symonds.
- **Graham Sutherland.** (4) autograph letters signed, 4 pages, octavo and quarto, 25 September 1938 to 27 February 1953, on various subjects.
- **R. A. Walker.** Correspondence with R. A. Walker of the Print Collector's Quarterly comprising upwards of (50) letters by various cultural and literary figures including Jacob Epstein, Graham Sutherland, Augustus John, Harry Furniss, John Copley and many others.
- **J.A.M. Whistler.** (9) autograph letters signed, 16 pages, octavo, 5 December 1898 to 29 June 1899, being a group of letters by. R. Birnie Philys on the work of Whistler.

$600 - $800





10, Downing Street,
Whitehall,

12th June, 1939.

Dear Beverley Baxter

Many thanks for your interesting letter of the 9th. It certainly is surprising to hear of the trend of opinion at the dinner to which you refer.

As regards Germany generally as also Italy, one gets many contradictory views depending on the attitude of the individual expressing them. Generally speaking I should say that Italy is more pacifist than Germany, but neither does Germany want to go to war unless she is obliged. Undoubtedly the propaganda about encirclement is being to some extent absorbed by that singularly credulous people.

Yours sincerely,

Neville Chamberlain

A. Beverley Baxter, Esq., M.P.

140. Chamberlain, Neville. Typed letter signed, 1 page, (9.75 x 7.5 in.), 10 Downing Street, Whitehall, stationery, dated 12 June 1939, to A. Beverly Baxter; mounted to backing board, in fine condition.

With the Nazi threat with Germany looming, British Prime Minister Chamberlain continues on his path of appeasement, stating that neither Germany nor Italy want to go to war.

The letter reads in full: *Many thanks for your interesting letter of the 9th. It certainly is surprising to hear of the trend of opinion at the dinner to which you refer. As regards Germany generally as also Italy, one gets many contradictory views depending on the attitude of the individual expressing them. Generally speaking, I should say that Italy is more pacifist than Germany, but neither does Germany want to go to war unless she is obliged. Undoubtedly the propaganda about encirclement is being to some extent absorbed by that singularly credulous people. Yours sincerely Neville Chamberlain.*

As Europe teetered on the brink of war, British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain continued as a voice of appeasement. And this appeasement has been forever memorialized by history as a great example of inaction in the face of danger, of a lack of leadership in time of need. Chamberlain, faced with clear signs of aggression, sympathized with the German desire to re-incorporate its ethnic population, watched as Hitler broke treaties, and stood by as he illegally militarized his country. A. Beverly Baxter was a Canadian-born journalist-turned Conservative politician. A close ally of Chamberlain, he notably said, "To me Munich will always remain the most courageous, idealistic achievement any British statesman has accomplished in the past hundred years. Others think differently ..." Less than a fortnight after the alliance between Italy and Germany, Baxter wrote Chamberlain relaying to him that opinion was shifting against his policies. Chamberlain responded with this previously unpublished letter, a perfect summation of his attitude of appeasement at a crucial moment in the march toward hostilities. In it, he continues to believe that neither Germany nor Italy truly want war. As he would explain in a famous speech later that month, "The real tragedy is that the future of Europe is being poisoned by the propagation of false and unfounded suspicions. For instance the German people are being drenched day and night by the assertion that Great Britain is trying to 'Encircle' her." He favored instead "discussion and cooperation." June was Chamberlain's and his policy's last stand. Shortly thereafter, Germany signed an alliance with Russia. Within three months, after the invasion of Poland by Germany, England was at war. Though Chamberlain was at the helm at the start of the war, that would not last long. In May of 1940, Churchill took over as Prime Minister. Letters of Chamberlain demonstrating his appeasement policy, particularly at such a crucial moment, are very uncommon. **$3,000 - $5,000**

"Long live the forward march of the
common people in all the lands towards
their true & just inheritance & towards
the broader & fuller age.
Winston S. Churchill
1941. November 30

141. Churchill, Winston S. Exceptional large-format war-date photograph signed, approx. 11 in. x 15.75 in. (the image being 8 in. x 9.75 in.), black and white, of the British war-time leader striking a grave pose for the camera, inscription dated 30 November 1941. This famous portrait was captured by photographer Walter Stoneman (1876-1958), chief photographer for Russell & Sons; in fine condition.

Winston Churchill war-date photograph signed on 30 November 1941 — just seven days before the bombing of Pearl Harbor

Quoting from his celebrated speech to the French on 21 October 1940, Churchill pens on the photographer's mat, in full: ***Long live the forward march of the common people in all the lands towards their just and true inheritance & towards the broader & fuller age.***
Winston S. Churchill 1941, November 30

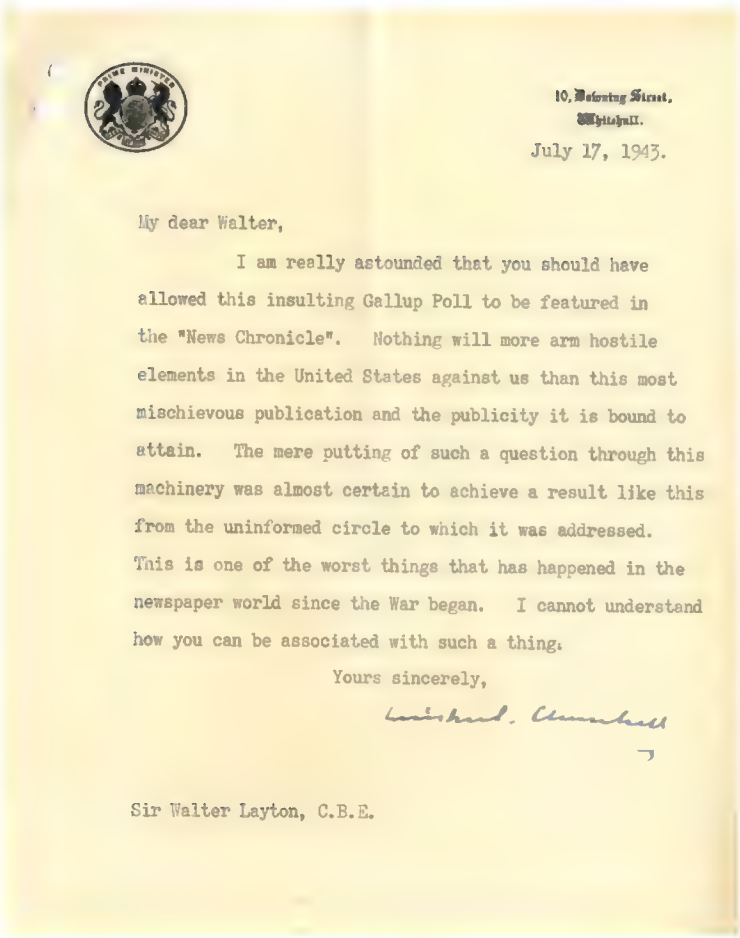
Churchill's Address to the French People on 21 October 1940

In early September 1940, four months after Churchill's famous "Blood, Toil, Tears and Sweat" speech, Hitler ordered the bombing of London in a bold attempt to terrorize his enemy. The air campaign, known as the Blitz and lasting until May 1941, wrought terrible death and destruction across England, killing 40,000 inhabitants. Despite the danger, Churchill refused to flee and remained in London, where he would personally survey recently damaged neighborhoods to help boost his country's morale. On 21 October 1940 — 11 days after a bomb hit St. Paul's Cathedral and just a week after an evening bombing raid killed three civilians and severely damaged the kitchen and three state rooms at 10 Downing Street — Churchill addressed the French people in a memorable broadcast over shortwave radio to embolden their spirits against their Teutonic oppressors.
It is these moving last lines of his 21 October 1940 speech that Churchill has penned on the mount of this exceptional portrait.

30 November 1941 — the darkest days of the war for Great Britain, and high tide for Nazi Germany

The date of this signed photograph is especially significant, given the state of the war both in Europe and — in just a few days — the Western Pacific. By autumn of 1941, Germany had successfully conquered Czechoslovakia, Poland, Scandinavia, the Balkans and France with their highly mechanized and efficient army and air force. In North Africa, the British had at one time been outnumbered by some 500,000 troops (German and Italian) to 35,000, and were holding a tenuous line in Libya against Erwin Rommel's Afrika Corps. In the East, Germany was mounting a steady advance against Soviet Russia (its former ally), and was poised to overwhelm Moscow in days. It was truly the high point of the war for Germany, for despite their divided forces strung out across two continents, the area under Hitler's control would never again be greater. On 5 December 1941 — five days after the date of this signed photograph — the Red Army miraculously repulsed the Germans, whose Panzer divisions were on the outskirts of Moscow, just 19 miles from the Kremlin. Two days later on 7 December 1941, perhaps the most fateful decision of the war was made by Japan, when the Japanese navy mounted a surprise attack against the United States at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, which brought the full resources of the U.S. into the war against the Axis Powers. Written during the darkest days of the war against Germany, this historic photograph is without question the single finest signed image of Churchill we've ever encountered. The stirring quotation from his wonderful speech to the French is especially significant, given the Allies' dismal military situation on nearly all fronts. An important, museum-quality inscribed photograph, worthy of inclusion in the very finest collections of 20th-century manuscripts. **$15,000 - $20,000**

142. Churchill, Winston S. World War II-era signed photograph, oblong, (approx. 8.25 in. x 6.25 in.; 210 x 159 mm., mounted on a photographer's matt measuring 10 x 8 in.; 254 x 203 mm.), black and white, showing the statesman dressed in suit and bowtie looking over British troops in full combat regalia. Signed on backing board just beneath image, *"Winston S. Churchill"*. General soiling and minor scratches on photo; photographer's matt exhibits toning with staining at extreme edges. **$1,200 - $1,500**



10, Downing Street,
Whitehall.

July 17, 1943.

My dear Walter,

I am really astounded that you should have allowed this insulting Gallup Poll to be featured in the "News Chronicle". Nothing will more arm hostile elements in the United States against us than this most mischievous publication and the publicity it is bound to attain. The mere putting of such a question through this machinery was almost certain to achieve a result like this from the uninformed circle to which it was addressed. This is one of the worst things that has happened in the newspaper world since the War began. I cannot understand how you can be associated with such a thing.

Yours sincerely,

Winston S. Churchill

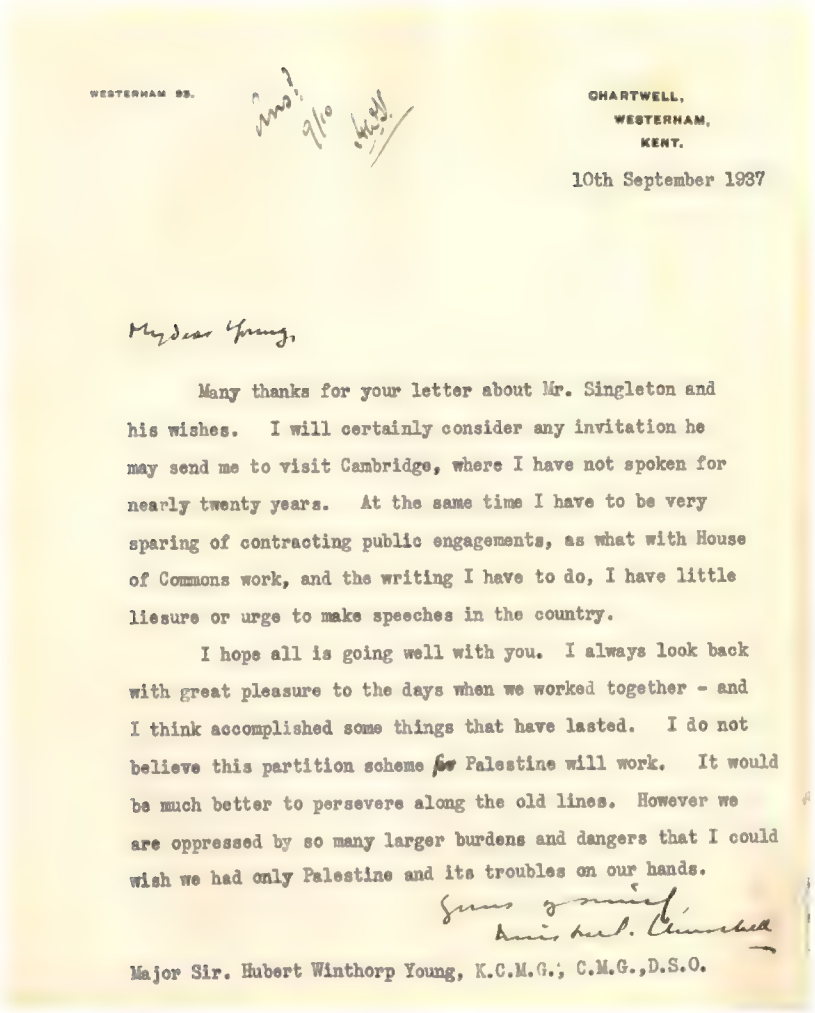
Sir Walter Layton, C.B.E.

143. Churchill, Winston S. Typed letter signed as Prime Minister, 1 page, (9.5 x 8.5 in.), on Prime Minister stationery, to News Chronicle Editorial Director Sir Walter Layton, dated 17 July 1943; two punched holes in the top left corner, but in otherwise fine condition.

Churchill fumes at the editorial chief of the News Chronicle about a story it ran of a Gallup Poll of opinions of which country gave the greatest war effort, with results from the U.S. and Great Britain.

Churchill writes in full: *My dear Walter, I am really astounded that you should have allowed this insulting Gallup Poll to be featured in the "News Chronicle". Nothing will more arm hostile elements in the United States against us than this most mischievous publication and the publicity it is bound to attain. The mere putting of such a question through this machinery was almost certain to achieve a result like this from the uninformed circle to which it was addressed. This is one of the worst things that has happened in the newspaper world since the War began. I cannot understand how you can be associated with such a thing.*
Yours sincerely, Winston Churchill

Included is a clipping from the News Chronicle that features the aforementioned poll. The question presented: "Which country of the United Nations do you think has so far made the greatest single contribution towards winning the war?" resulted in the British people giving the following answers: Russia — 50%; Britain — 42%; China — 5%; U.S.A. — 3%. Whereas the American results were: U.S.A. — 55%; Russia — 32%; Britain — 9%; China — 4%. Also included in the lot are carbon-copy typed and hand-annotated drafts of a reply to Churchill from the News Chronicle, as well as additional British editorial news clippings about the importance of friendly relations with the American forces that had recently landed in England. **$1,200 - $1,500**



WESTERHAM 93.

CHARTWELL,
WESTERHAM,
KENT.

10th September 1937

My dear Young,

Many thanks for your letter about Mr. Singleton and his wishes. I will certainly consider any invitation he may send me to visit Cambridge, where I have not spoken for nearly twenty years. At the same time I have to be very sparing of contracting public engagements, as what with House of Commons work, and the writing I have to do, I have little liesure or urge to make speeches in the country.

I hope all is going well with you. I always look back with great pleasure to the days when we worked together - and I think accomplished some things that have lasted. I do not believe this partition scheme for Palestine will work. It would be much better to persevere along the old lines. However we are oppressed by so many larger burdens and dangers that I could wish we had only Palestine and its troubles on our hands.

Yours sincerely,
Winston S. Churchill

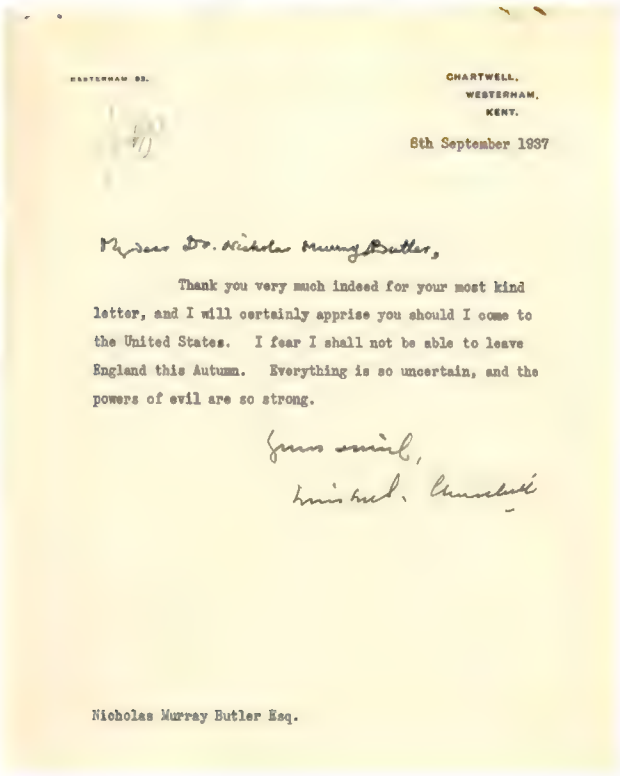
Major Sir. Hubert Winthorp Young, K.C.M.G., C.M.G., D.S.O.

144. Churchill, Winston S. Typed letter signed (*"Winston S. Churchill"*), with holograph salutation and closing, 1 page, (10 x 8 in.), on "Chartwell, Westerham, Kent" stationery, 10 September 1937, and written to former Colonial Office colleague, Major Sir. Hubert Winthorp Young; in fine condition.

With the Arab Revolt escalating and organized attacks aimed at British strategic installations, Winston Churchill makes a strong statement on the situation in Palestine.

Churchill writes in full: *My dear Young, Many thanks for your letter about Mr. Singleton and his wishes. I will certainly consider any invitation he may send me to visit Cambridge, where I have not spoken for nearly twenty years. At the same time I have to be very sparing of contracting public engagements, as what with House of Commons work, and the writing I have to do, I have little liesure [sic] or urge to make speeches in the country.*
I hope all is going well with you. I always look back with great pleasure to the days when we worked together – and I think accomplished some things that have lasted. I do not believe this partition scheme for Palestine will work. It would be much better to persevere along the old lines. However we are oppressed by so many larger burdens and dangers that I could wish we had only Palestine and its troubles on our hands.
Yours sincerely, Winston S. Churchill

Sparked off by the death of Shaykh Izz ad-Din al-Qassam at the hands of British police near Jenin in November, 1935, in the years 1936-1939 the Arabs participated in an uprising and protest against British rule and against mass Jewish immigration. The revolt manifested in a strike and armed insurrection started sporadically and becoming more organized with time. Attacks were mainly directed at British strategic installations such as the Trans Arabian Pipeline, railways and Jewish settlements. In 1937 the Peel Commission report recommended the creation of a Jewish and an Arab state within Mandatory Palestine. The Jews would occupy a smaller portion of land along the Mediterranean coast, stretching north from Tel Aviv to the Syrian border, with the Arabs controlling the regions of Judea, Samaria and the Negev. Population transfers were to make each zone homogenous. Churchill was right; it did not work. The British government sent another commission to assess the practicality of the Peel plan, only to reject it as unworkable in 1938. Churchill, of course, wanted to see the government adhere to his own White Paper of 1922, which guaranteed the right of Jews to a homeland in Palestine but also assured Arabs that their rights would be respected. Young was Assistant Secretary for Middle Eastern affairs during Churchill's tenure at the Colonial Office. An Arabic speaker who won T. E. Lawrence's admiration, Young played a leading role in shaping British policy in the Middle East, especially in Iraq in the late 1920s. **$2,000 - $3,000**



CHARTWELL,
WESTERHAM,
KENT.

8th September 1937

My dear Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler,

Thank you very much indeed for your most kind letter, and I will certainly apprise you should I come to the United States. I fear I shall not be able to leave England this Autumn. Everything is so uncertain, and the powers of evil are so strong.

Yours sincerely,
Winston S. Churchill

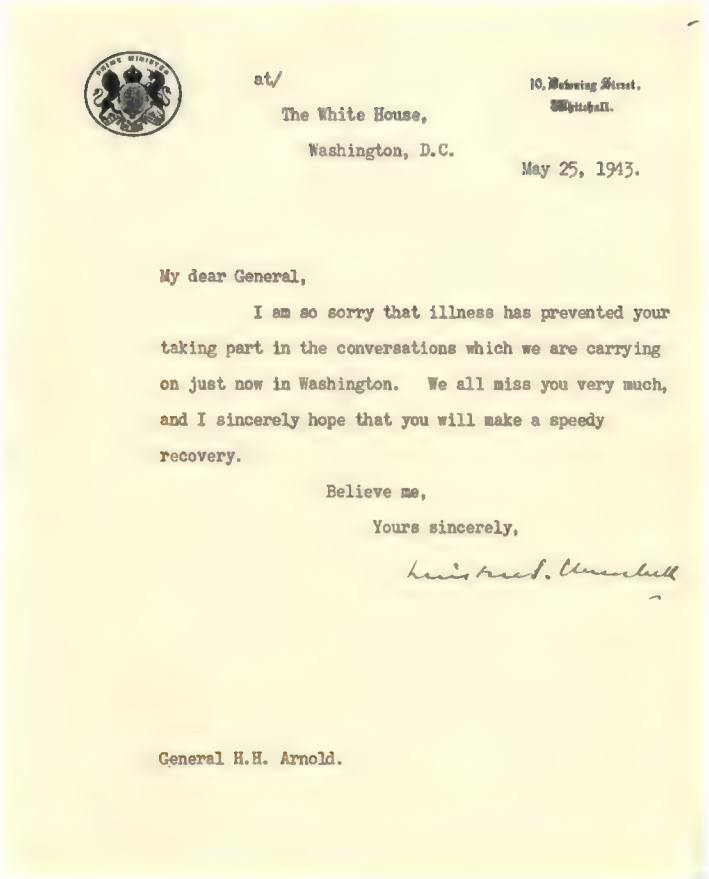
Nicholas Murray Butler Esq.

145. Churchill, Winston S. Typed letter signed, 1 page, (10 x 8 in.), to Nicholas Murray Butler, dated 8 September 1937; exhibits minor paperclip tarnishing at the top edge.

Churchill writes to his friend, Nobel Prize-winner and then-president of Columbia University, Nicholas Murray Butler of his trouble scheduling travel because of the rise of *"the powers of evil."*

Churchill writes in full: *My dear Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Thank you very much indeed for your most kind letter, and I will certainly apprise you should I come to the United States. I fear I shall not be able to leave England this Autumn. Everything is so uncertain, and the powers of evil are so strong. Your friend, Winston Churchill*

$800 - $1,200



at/
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

10, Downing Street,
Whitehall.

May 25, 1943.

My dear General,

I am so sorry that illness has prevented your taking part in the conversations which we are carrying on just now in Washington. We all miss you very much, and I sincerely hope that you will make a speedy recovery.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

Winston S. Churchill

General H.H. Arnold.

146. Churchill, Winston S. Typed letter signed, 1 page, (9.5 x 7.5), on official letterhead stationery printed *"10, Downing Street, Whitehall"* at the top right and with the Prime Minister's seal at the upper left; dated 25 May 1943 from *"The White House, Washington, D.C."*, and written to Gen. Henry "Hap" Arnold; in fine condition.

Winston Churchill regrets that Gen. Henry "Hap" Arnold cannot take part in the Trident Conference in Washington, D.C., the summit meeting at which the Allies would agree upon the timetable for the D-Day invasion of Normandy.

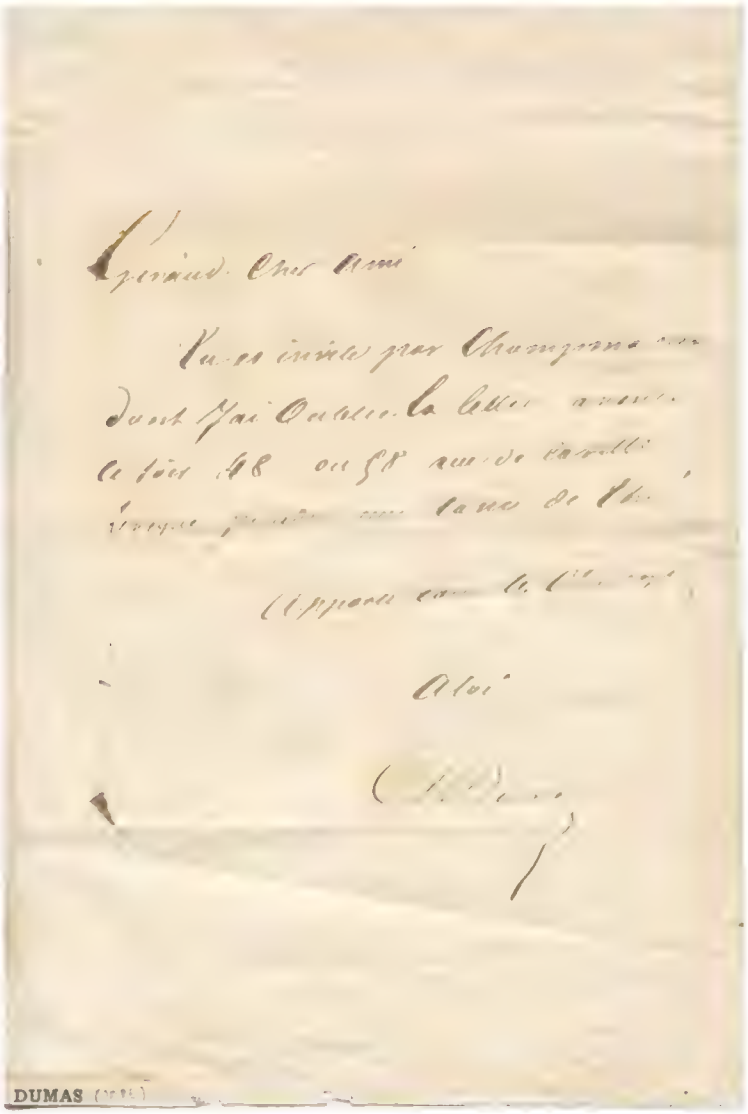
Churchill writes in full: *My dear General, I am so sorry that illness has prevented your taking part in the conversations which we are carrying on just now in Washington. We all miss you very much, and I sincerely hope that you will make a speedy recovery. Believe me, Yours sincerely, Winston S. Churchill*

At the Washington, D.C., Trident Conference (12-25 May 1945), Roosevelt and Churchill decided to delay the Allied invasion of France, and in its place, plan the invasion of Italy. British views differed from U.S. on timeframe and early commitment to an invasion of France, and also on the strategic grounds for the invasion of Sicily. These differences threatened the agreement on Normandy because of Britain's insistence on its rights to exploit successes on Sicily and Italy, and also because Churchill believed that the U.S. was more committed to the war in the Pacific. Compromises were eventually reached on all issues, and the target date for the invasion of Normandy (code-named Operation Overlord) was set for 1 May 1944.

World War II-date letters from Churchill are very desirable. This one, in which Churchill expresses his regret that Gen. Arnold cannot take part in the current Trident Conference talks, is especially desirable. Arnold would later play a key role in planning the air component of the D-Day invasion of Normandy.

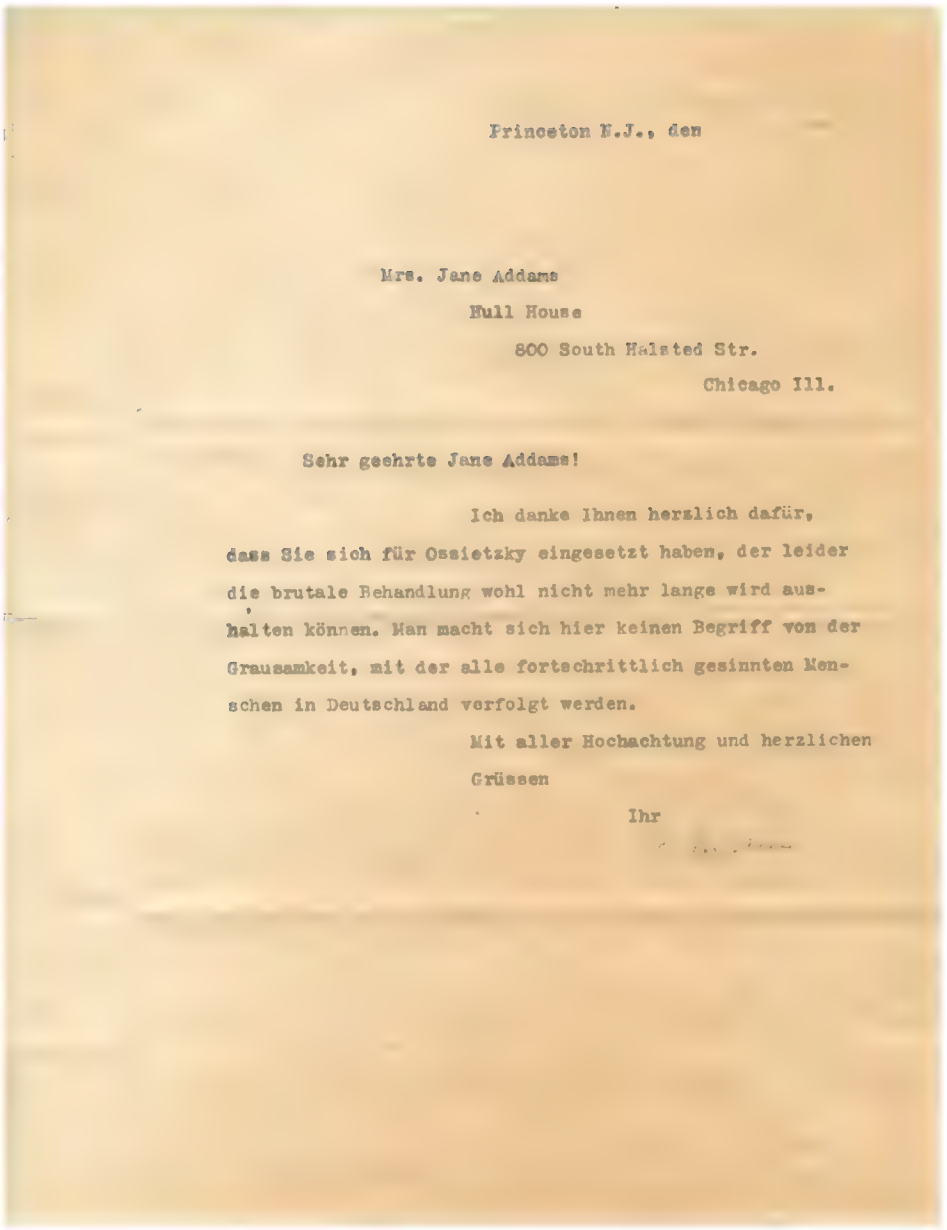
$1,200 - $1,500

147. Dryden, John. Fables Ancient and Modern. *London: 1700.* Folio (8.25 x 13.4 in.; 210 x 340 mm.). Contemporary calf; quite worn and skillfully repaired. **First edition.** *References:* Wing D-2278. **$300 - $500**



148. Dumas, Alexandre. Autograph letter signed, 1 page, (5.25 x 7.75 in., 133 x 197 mm.), in French, [no place, no date]. Written to *"Genaud, dear friend"*. Minor chipping and handling, upper edge tipped to card stock paper. Dumas writes in full: *You are invited by Champmartin, whose letter I received, to come tonight to 48 or 58 rue de la Ville L'Eveque for a cup of tea. Yours, Alexandre Dumas*
$200 - $300

149. Einstein, Albert. Typed letter signed (*"A. Einstein"*), in German, 1 page, (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), Princeton, New Jersey, no year, written to Nobel Prize-winning women's suffrage and peace activist, *"Mrs. Jane Addams, Hull House, 800 South Halsted Str., Chicago, Ill."* No date (ca. 1935). Minor toning.



Princeton N.J., den

Mrs. Jane Addams
Hull House
800 South Halsted Str.
Chicago Ill.

Sehr geehrte Jane Addams!

Ich danke Ihnen herzlich dafür, dass Sie sich für Ossietzky eingesetzt haben, der leider die brutale Behandlung wohl nicht mehr lange wird aushalten können. Man macht sich hier keinen Begriff von der Grausamkeit, mit der alle fortschrittlich gesinnten Menschen in Deutschland verfolgt werden.

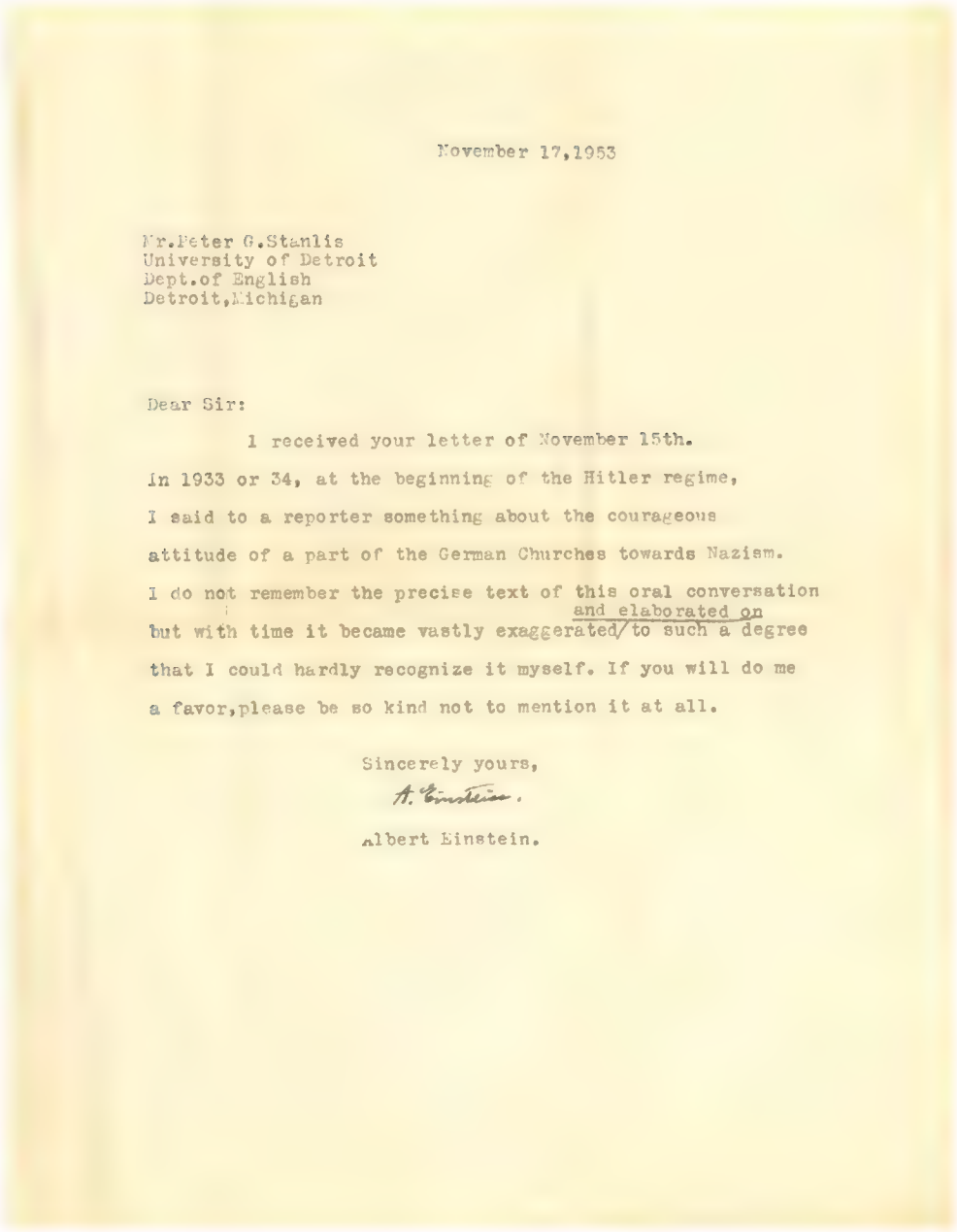
Mit aller Hochachtung und herzlichen Grüssen

Ihr

Preceding the outbreak of WWII, Albert Einstein writes to Jane Addams, the first American woman to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, concerning her support for fellow pacifist and Nazi prisoner, Carl von Ossietzsky, who would be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize while incarcerated in 1935 and die in prison three years later.

Einstein writes in full: *Dear Mrs. Jane Addams! Thank you so much for supporting Ossietzky, who unfortunately won't be able to endure the brutal treatment much longer. People here cannot imagine the cruelty suffered by all progressive people who are being persecuted in Germany. Yours respectfully, A. Einstein*

Carl von Ossietzsky (1889-1938) Won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1935 — perhaps the most courageous prize ever awarded. Ossietzky, a newspaper editor and dedicated pacifist, exposed Germany's secret rearmament and told Hitler, "Soldiers are murderers!" Hitler threw him into the Papenburg concentration camp. In 1935 a small group of Ossietzsky's associates in Paris set about organizing an international campaign to draw world attention to his plight by getting him nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize. They had little hope he would win it, but they counted upon the wide publicity inducing the Nazi government to give him better treatment and perhaps even to set him free. In any case, the spotlight on a concentration camp victim would reveal the atrocities which the Nazi propaganda was attempting to conceal. The campaign was headed by Hellmut von Gerlach, a well known pacifist who was qualified to nominate Ossietzsky for the prize as a member of the Council of the International Peace Bureau. Gerlach's strategy was to mobilize a multinational network of fellow exiles who would elicit public support for Ossietzsky from prominent figures in the countries where they were active. Gerlach's nomination included a memorandum giving details of Ossietzsky's life and peace efforts, but a proposal from a prominent non-German was needed to give appropriate publicity to the nomination. Consequently, Albert Einstein, not qualified because his Nobel Prize was in physics, approached American peace laureates and received an immediate response from Jane Addams, who cabled her nomination to Oslo. In April, 1935, the Paris circle gave this news to the world press and started the public campaign in earnest. He was nominated for the Peace Prize by Switzerland's National Assembly, the Norwegian Labor Party, Romain Rolland and Thomas Mann. He was opposed in Norway by Quisling and Knut Hamsun, and in Germany by Goering, who influenced the Nobel family to say that a prize to Ossietzky was not "in conformity with the founder's intentions." Nevertheless, Norway's 5 judges voted him the $39,303 Peace Prize. As a result, Hitler banned the Nobel Prizes and Ossietzsky's Nobel Prize was not allowed to be mentioned in the German press. When the Nazis invaded Norway, they arrested the Nobel judges. Ossietzky, suffering tuberculosis, died a Nazi prisoner in 1938.
$6,000 - $8,000



November 17,1953

Mr.Peter G.Stanlis
University of Detroit
Dept.of English
Detroit,Michigan

Dear Sir:

I received your letter of November 15th. In 1933 or 34, at the beginning of the Hitler regime, I said to a reporter something about the courageous attitude of a part of the German Churches towards Nazism. I do not remember the precise text of this oral conversation but with time it became vastly exaggerated and elaborated on to such a degree that I could hardly recognize it myself. If you will do me a favor,please be so kind not to mention it at all.

Sincerely yours,

A. Einstein.

Albert Einstein.

150. Einstein, Albert. Typed letter signed (*"A. Einstein"*) in English, 1 page, (8.5 x 11 in.), Princeton, 17 November 1953. To Peter G. Stanlis, University of Detroit, Dept. of English. Light surface creases. Fine condition.

Historically important letter in which Einstein reveals *that "in 1933 or 34, at the beginning of the Hitler regime, I said to a reporter something about the courageous attitude of a part of the German Churches towards Nazism..."*

In full: *I received your letter of November 15th. In 1933 or 34, at the beginning of the Hitler regime, I said to a reporter something about the courageous attitude of a part of the German Churches towards Nazism. I do not remember the precise text of this oral conversation but with time it became vastly exaggerated and elaborated on to such a degree that I could hardly recognize it myself. If you will do me a favor, please be so kind not to mention it at all.*

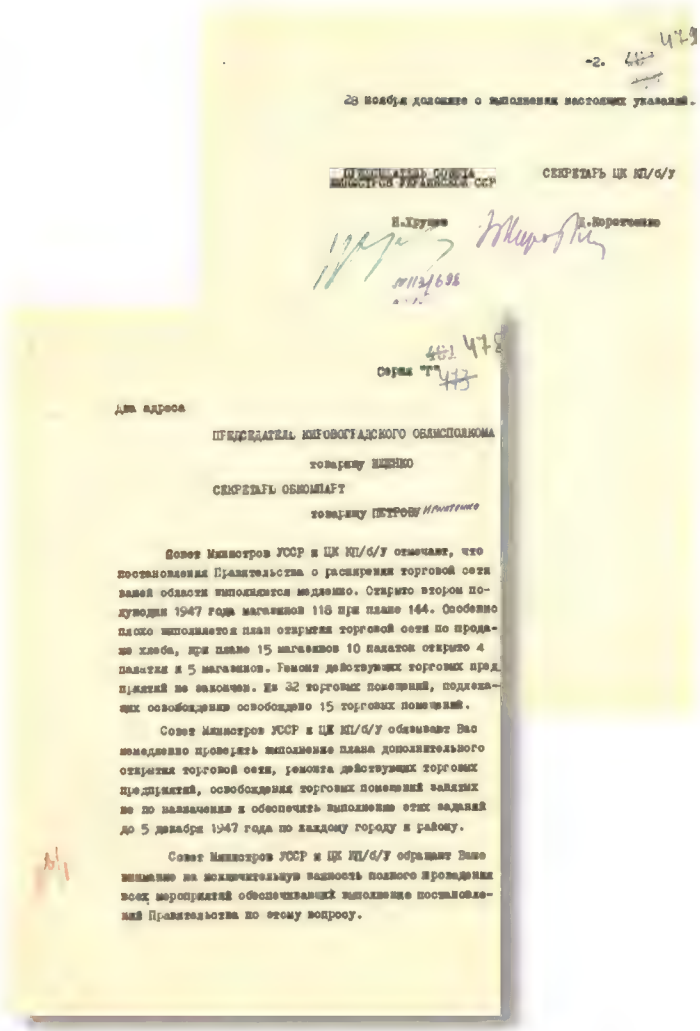
Stanlis had quoted from a 1952 book by Father Thomas R. Ryan: "In dramatic contrast to his earlier aspersions on the Church, Albert Einstein has more recently said, '...Only the Church stood squarely across the path of Hitler's campaign for suppressing truth. I never had any special interest in the Church before, but now I feel a great affection and admiration because the Church alone has had the courage and persistence to stand for intellectual truth and moral freedom. I am forced thus to confess that what I once despised I now praise unreservedly.'" Stanlis asked Einstein if the passage was correctly quoted, when he said or wrote it, to which Church he was referring, and if it expresses his present convictions. Copy of Stanlis' letter from Israel's Einstein Archive is present. This quote has been used by defenders of Pope Pius XII's actions towards the Nazis. Einstein's letter reveals that he spoke to a reporter in 1933 or 1934 — Pius XII's papacy began in 1939 — and he was referring to German Churches, not the Catholic Church. At major auctions in the last 35 years, we find only a few instances of Einstein referencing Hitler or Nazis. **$15,000 - $20,000**

151. Fairfax, *Sir* Thomas. Autograph manuscript notebook or commonplace book, with numerous entries in French, Latin and English generally under headings, principally relating to legal precedents, inscribed inside the cover "ChaFairfax Liber K,"some 250 pages octavo, early-mid 17th century, with extensive corrections, revisions and deletions; outer leaves frayed, light dampstaining at margins; contemporary limp vellum.

A fine and rare example of a manuscript filled with legal precedents in the hand of *Sir* Thomas Fairfax.

Provenance: Phillipps MS 11117.

Together with: **Fairfax, Sir Thomas.** Short Memorials of Thomas Lord Fairfax. Written by Himself, being the two memorials which constitute Lord Fairfax's Civil War memoirs editied by Brian Fairfax. *London: R. Chiswell, 1699;* eighteenth century paneled calf. **Markham, Clements.** A Life of the Great Lord Fairfax. *London: 1870.* **$800 - $1,200**



-2.

28 ноября доложено о выполнении настоящих указаний.

ПРЕДСЕДАТЕЛЬ СОВЕТА МИНИСТРОВ УКРАИНСКОЙ ССР — СЕКРЕТАРЬ ЦК КП/б/У

Н.Хрущев — Н.Коротченко

Серия "Т"

Два адреса

ПРЕДСЕДАТЕЛЬ КИРОВОГРАДСКОГО ОБЛИСПОЛКОМА

товарищу ИЩЕНКО

СЕКРЕТАРЬ ОБКОМПАРТ

товарищу ПЕТРОВУ

Совет Министров УССР и ЦК КП/б/У отмечают, что постановления Правительства о расширении торговой сети вашей области выполняется медленно. Открыто вторым полугодием 1947 года магазинов 118 при плане 144. Особенно плохо выполняется план открытия торговой сети по продаже хлеба, при плане 15 магазинов 10 палаток открыто 4 палатки и 5 магазинов. Ремонт действующих торговых предприятий не закончен. Из 32 торговых помещений, подлежащих освобождению освобождено 15 торговых помещений.

Совет Министров УССР и ЦК КП/б/У обязывает Вас немедленно проверить выполнение плана дополнительного открытия торговой сети, ремонта действующих торговых предприятий, освобождения торговых помещений занятых не по назначению и обеспечить выполнение этих заданий до 5 декабря 1947 года по каждому городу и району.

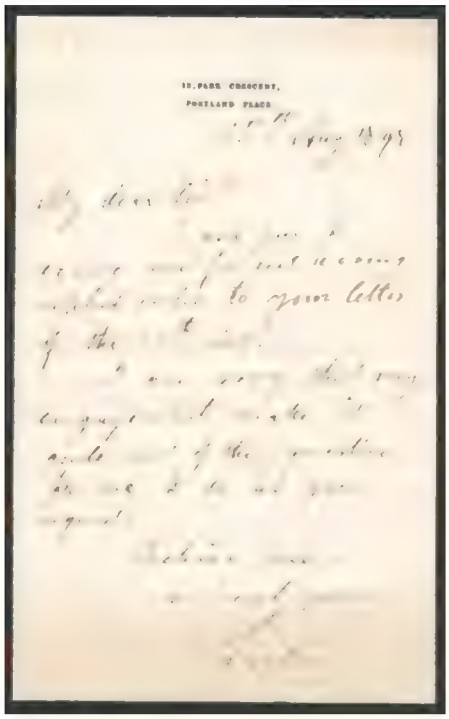
Совет Министров УССР и ЦК КП/б/У обращает Ваше внимание на исключительную важность полного проведения всех мероприятий обеспечивающих выполнение постановлений Правительства по этому вопросу.

152. Khrushchev, Nikita and Demian Korotchenko. Typed letter signed, 2 pages, (11.5 x 8 in.), prepared for teletyping, Kirovograd, Ukraine, to Chief of Oblispolkom tovarisch Ischenko and Chief of Oblkompart tovarisch Ignatenko; minor paper losses, in fine condition.

Khrushchev and Korotchenko write to give guidance and request information regarding commercial practices under the communistic rule.

The letter reads in full: *Resolution of the Council of Ministries of the USSR and the Council of Ministries of the Ukraine about the expansion of commercial network in your oblast fulfills slowly. On the second half of 1947 there opened 118 stores instead of planned 144. The plan of opening bread selling network fulfilled extremely badly, according to the plan, it must be 15 shops and 10 booths and opened 5 shops and 4 booths.*
The reparation of the acting stores is not completed. Commercial premises that are occupied for other purposes are not cleaned (15 instead of 32). Ukrainian Council of Ministers and Central Committee of communist party of Ukraine charged you to check out immediately fulfilling the plans of additional opening of consumer net, repairing acting stores, clearing premises, and ensure the exceeding of these tasks up to 12/05/47 in every city, region. Ukrainian Council of Ministers and Central Committee of communist party of Ukraine turns your attention on the exception importance of these measures that provides fulfillment of governmental resolutions to this question. Present your report how these indications are fulfilled on 11/28/47.
Chief of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers Nikita Khrushchev
Secretary of Central Committee of Communist Party of Ukraine Demian Korotchenko **$800 - $1,200**

153. Khrushchev, Nikita. Document signed, 1 page, (11.25 x 8 in.), to Joseph Stalin, in Cyrillic alphabet (not translated), cover sheet regarding the health of the dying General Nikolai Fyodorovich Vatutin; chipping and losses on the left edge, as well as hole punches, not affecting text or signature; in good condition. **$1,500 - $2,000**



154. Lister, Joseph. Autograph letter signed (*"Lister"*), 1 page, (7 x 4.25 in.), on "12 Park Crescent, Portland Place" black-bordered mourning stationery, to an unidentified man, dated 15 August 1898; mounted to a backing board, some light browning, but in otherwise fine condition.

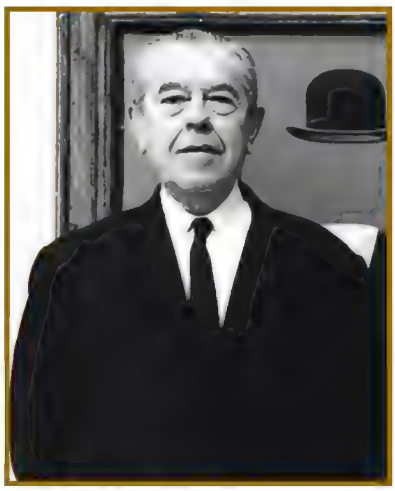
Lister writes in full: *My dear sir I ask you to excuse me for not having replied earlier to your letter of the 11th inst. I am sorry that my engagements make it quite out of the question for me to do as you request. Believe me Sincerely yours Lister*

Joseph Lister observed that 45 to 50 percent of amputation patients died from sepsis. In 1865, he learned of Louis Pasteur's theory that microorganisms cause infection. Using phenol as an antiseptic, he reduced mortality in his ward to 15 percent within four years. Today, he is regarded as the founder of antiseptic medicine. **$200 - $300**

155. Louis XV. Declaration of War from Louis XV to the King of England, 4 pages, (9 x 7 in.), text in French and German, signed at the conclusion of both translations by Louis XV in print, ornately printed pamphlet with manuscript docketing that reads: "Prelat: dd 7, April 1744 No. 1"; Small repair to lower left spine, light soiling, otherwise very good.

1744 Rare King Louis XV Declaration of War with England in French and German.

After the War of the Spanish Succession, France and Britain had an uneasy alliance only because both nations had political leaders who saw peace as necessary for national prosperity. Absent those leaders (Cardinal Fleury died and Robert Walpole resigned), there was then nothing to restrain the long-standing enmity between the two nations. In March 1744, King Louis XV declares war on Britain and makes plans to invade crossing the Channel. The invasion fails when bad weather damages the French fleet and the French then divert their energies short term to an attack on the Austrian Netherlands. **$3,000 - $5,000**



156. Magritte, René. Important group of (9) unpublished autograph letters signed, in French, 17 pages, various sizes, Brussels, 25 May 1954 to 10 May 1962, to his dealer, Alexander Iolas; one letter with autograph envelope and a photograph of Magritte enclosed, another letter accompanied by Magritte's change of address card.

An important group of unpublished letters from Magritte to his art dealer, Alexander Iolas.

Early in 1946, Magritte was approached with the idea of an exhibition of his works at the Hugo Gallery in New York City. Formerly a dancer, its director, Alexander Iolas, entered the art business after retiring from the stage due to injury. Keenly aware of the increasing interest in surrealism in America because of the vast influx of artists from this circle during World War II, Iolas rapidly became Magritte's most important agent. A faithful relationship develops and Magritte achieves international recognition, in large part, thanks to Iolas and Hugo Gallery.

At the very start of the present correspondence with a letter dated 25 May 1954, Magritte's success is evident as he discusses the pricing of his paintings, sums Iolas has paid out to him for painting and what Iolas still owes him. Of particular note, is Magritte's commentary on two of his "grands tableaux": "Le Monde invisible" and "L'Empire des Lumierès." Iolas had suggested an asking price of 60,000 francs for each and Magritte counters that the figure should be 80,000 francs for each but he will agree to 70,000 francs for each as a compromise: *"Nous pourrions 'couper la poire en deux' au lieu des 80 que je vous demande et des 60 que vous proposez, je pense que vous serez d'accord pour le chiffre 70,000 f pour les 2 tableaux."* With the clear and deliberate hand he used for adding text to his paintings, Magritte's letters reveal the close interaction he had with Iolas on the marketing and sale of his art. Keenly aware of Belgian regulations regarding the transfer of funds, Magritte asks Iolas to send him checks for no more than $500 at a time and Magritte will then send a telegram each time he receives a check with the simple words: *O.K. Magritte.*

Subsequent letters in the series herewith provide ample detail of his arrangement with Iolas and veritable laundry lists of Magritte's paintings by title. In the postscript of his letter of 8 June 1955, Magritte lists a group of paintings he is sending along to Iolas replete with dimensions:

1. *La Leçon des Ténèbres–80 x 60 cm*
2. *Le Lieu dit–"*
3. *Le Maître d'Ecole–"*
4. *La Lampe d'Aladin–65 x 50 cm*
5. *Le chef d'oeuvre ou Les Mystère de l'Horizon– 65 x 50 cm*
6. *Le chef d'orchestre– 60 x 50 cm*

On 10 September 1955, Magritte provides the same list of paintings to send along to Iolas with two additions:
Souvenir de Voyage–162 x 130–
Les Promenades d'Euclide–"–

On 3 October 1955, Magritte notes he has sent Iolas a photograph of *"Les Promenades d'Euclide"* describing his depiction of a road going just to the horizon, *et cette rue à la meme forme qu'un tour qui ce trouve à l'avant plan du panorama.*

A letter of 23 July 1960 written at the top of a copy of letter to Iolas from a gentleman who held the position of General Secretary of Biennial in São Paolo and now has opened his own gallery and wishes to exhibit Magritte's work. Intrigued with the notion, Magritte asks Iolas what he thinks of the idea: *"Peut-être pourez vous y trouver de l'intérêt?"* The artist's letters to Iolas of 5 April and 10 May 1962 continue to discuss payment and upcoming exhibitions providing further evidence of Magritte's success. Sales of Magritte's works continuously increased through the 1950s and early 1960s at Hugo Gallery and Magritte received numerous commissions as well. Magritte achieved true international acclaim. By the end of the 1950s art dealers the world over wanted to represent Magritte but the artist remained loyal to Iolas. Indeed, Magritte never forgot that it was Iolas who encouraged him and continued to represent him despite the complete failure of his first show in April 1947 at Hugo Gallery at which not a single canvas sold. **$40,000 - $60,000**

Monsieur Alexandre TOLAS

C/o AMERICAN EXPRESS

Athènes

(Grèce)

157. Marvell, Andrew. Highly important and unpublished autograph letter signed (*"Andreas Marvell"*), in Latin, 1 page (13.75 x 9 in.; 349 x 229 mm.) Albam Aulam, 4 April 1660, to Francisco de Mello e Torres, Portuguese Ambassador to England; address panel on verso, marginal chipping, two inch split at bottom left; some paper loss of signature with several characters having minute losses along the ink line.

In his hitherto unpublished letter, Andrew Marvell writes to the Portuguese Ambassador to England concerning a treaty under discussion.

Francisco de Mello e Torres occupied the position of Portuguese Ambassador to England between 1657 and 1665. After the failure of an earlier attempt of King Alfonso IV of Portugal to join with England, France and Sweden in a projected alliance against Spain which would safeguard his own crown, Mello remained in London for two years before advancing proposals for another treaty. The Council of State in October appointed a committee of seven — the *Domini Commissarii* — to work with Mello, and Marvell apparently acting as secretary as evidenced by the present letter. A military agreement was drawn up that was almost exclusively to the advantage of Portugal except that the first article demanded the ratification of the Six Articles of January 1652 and the humiliating Treaty of July 1654, concluded under John IV, that were wholly favorable to England. Evidently Mello, like his predecessors, demurred at this, and Marvell was given the delicate task of applying pressure.

Marvell writes in part: *As to the first Article, by which the former treaties are to be confirmed, [the Commissioners] say that unless your Excellency concurs in that it will deservedly become grounds for suspicion to the Council of State, and will give rise to doubts of the good faith of the proceeding if those very things that His Majesty [Alfonso IV] has already approved your Excellency shall for any reason whatsoever hesitate to confirm; since in the whole treaty, by which such considerable forces of English ships and soldiers are allowed to Portugal, nothing otherwise, not even the shadow of a reciprocal arrangement or of mutual benefit, is requested on this side ....*

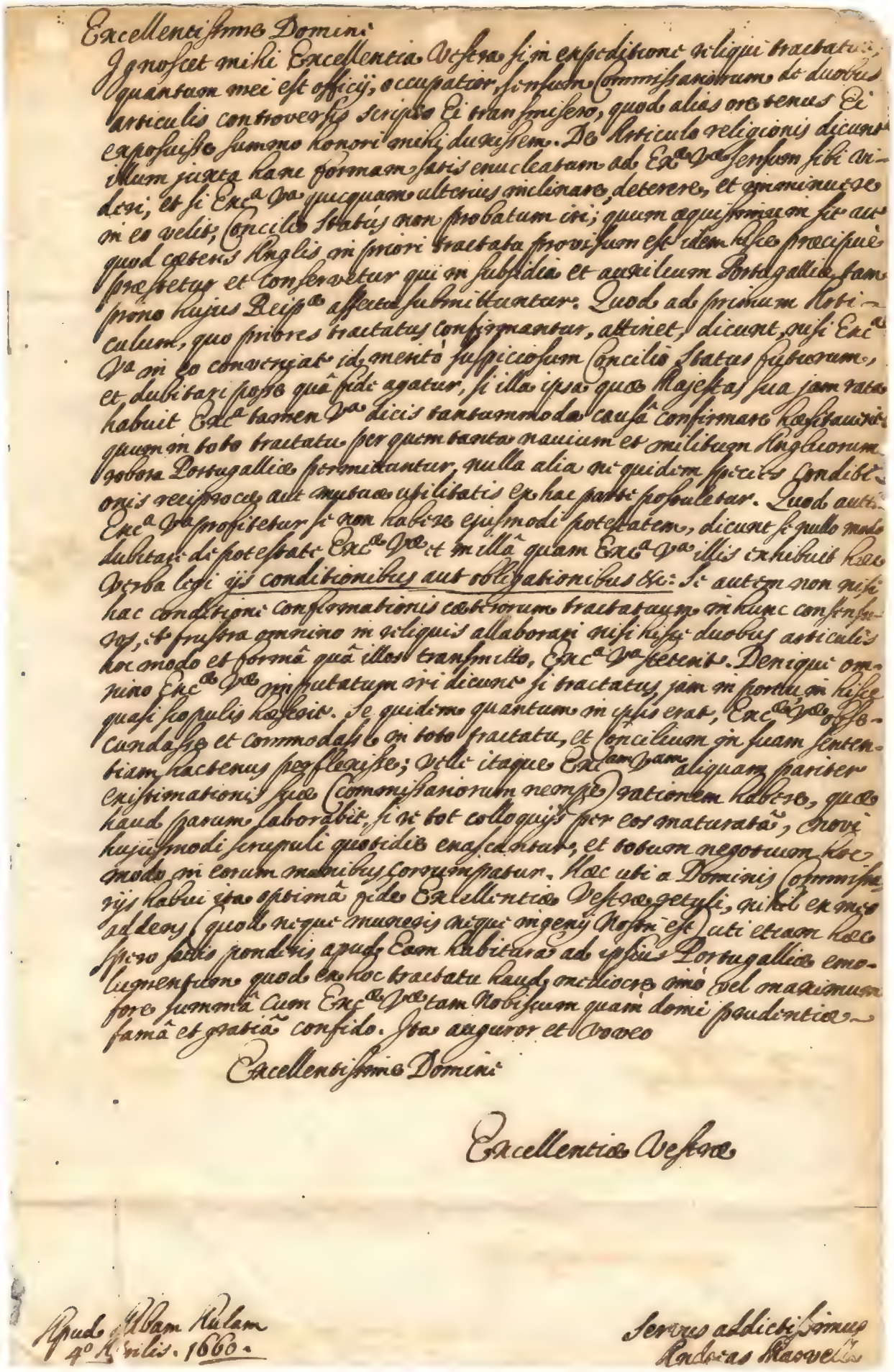
The letter concludes with Marvell's disclaimer of any personal responsibility for the views that he is merely reporting, and flatters the Ambassador with the hopes of increased popularity both in England and Portugal if he signs the treaty: *modo in eorum minibus corrumpatur. Haec uti a Dominus Commissarijs habui ita optima fide Excellentiae Vestrae retuli, nihil ex meo addends (quod neque muneris neque ingenij Nostri est) uti etiam haec spero satis ponderis apud Eam habitura ad ipsius Portugalliae emolumentum quod ex hoc tractatu haud mediocre imo vel ma[xi]mu[m] fore summa cum Excae Vae tam Nobiscum quam pruden[ti]ae fama et gratia confido ....*

The treaty was duly signed on 18 April by Mello and the council of State acting on behalf of the republic. Marvell's letter is of great importance as it shows for the very first time exactly where Marvell was and what he was doing between October 1659, when the Council of State was first dissolved and its servants, including Milton and Marvell were paid their arrears of salary and his taking the seat as Member for Hull in the Convention Parliament, the elections for which had been held on 2 April.

Letters by Marvell are excessively rare, especially one hitherto unpublished.

References: Hilton Kelliher. "Some Uncollected Letters of Andrew Marvell." British Library Jounal, 1979

Provenance: Sotheby's London, 24 July 1978, lot 108. The lot constituted the papers of Francisco de Mello e Torres that included the present unpublished letter by Marvell. **$30,000 - $50,000**



Excellentissime Domine.

Ignoscat mihi Excellentia Vestra si in expeditione reliqui tractatus quantum mei est officij, occupatior, sensum Commissariorum de duobus articulis controversis scripsi et transmisi, quod alias oretenus ei exposuisse sumopere honori mihi duxissem. De Articulo religionis dicunt illum juxta hanc formam satis enucleatum ad Exc.am Vram sensum sibi videri, et si Exc.a Vra quicquam alterius enucleare, deterere, et emendare vellet, Concilio Status non probatum iri; quem aequissimum fit autem quod caeteris Anglis in omni tractata provisum est idem hic praecipue praestetur et conservetur qui in subsidia et auxilium Portugalliae jamprimo hujus Reipa afferendi submittuntur. Quod ad primum Articulum, quo primus tractatus confirmantur, attinet, dicunt, quasi Exc.a Vra in eo convenerit id omnino suspicio sum Concilio Status futurum, et dubitari posse quâ fide agatur, si illa ipsa quae Majestas sua jam rata habuit Exc.a tamen Vra dicit tantummodo de causa confirmare rata[illegible] quam in toto tractatu per quem tantus navium et militum Anglicorum copia Portugalliae promittantur, nulla alia ne quidem specie conditionis reciprocae, aut ampliationis utilitatis ex hac parte polliceatur. Quod autem Exc.a Vra profitetur se non habere ejusmodi potestatem, dicunt se quolibet modo dubitare de potestate Exc.ae Vrae et in illa quam Exc.a Vra illis exhibuit haec verba legi ejs conditionibus aut obligationibus &c: Si autem non quis hac conditionis conformationis caeterorum tractatuum in hunc confusos, et frustra omnino in reliquis allaborari nisi hisce duobus articulis eo modo et formâ quâ illos transmitto, Exc.a Vra fecerit. Denique omnino Exc.a Vra imputatum iri dicunt si tractatus jam in portu in hisce quasi scopulis haereat. Se quidem quantum in ipsis erat, Exc.a Vra offendere et commodare in toto tractatu, et Concilium in suam sententiam flectere conatos esse; velle itaque Exc.am Vram aliquam pariter existimationis suae Commissariorum rationem habere, quos haud parum laborabit, si ex tot colloquijs per eos maturata, novi hujusmodi scrupuli quotidie enascerentur, et totum negotium eo modo in eorum manibus corrumperetur. Haec ubi a Dominis Commissarijs habui ipsa optima fide Excellentiae Vestrae retuli, quibus ex animo ad deum quod ne quae emergere ex aegri ingenij nostri est uti et eam haec sero satis pondere apud Eam habitura ad ipsius Portugalliae emolumentum quod ex hoc tractatu haud ondiosos ames vel amaximum fore summa cum Exc.a Vra tam Vobiscum quam domi prudentia fama et gratia confido. Ita auguror et voveo

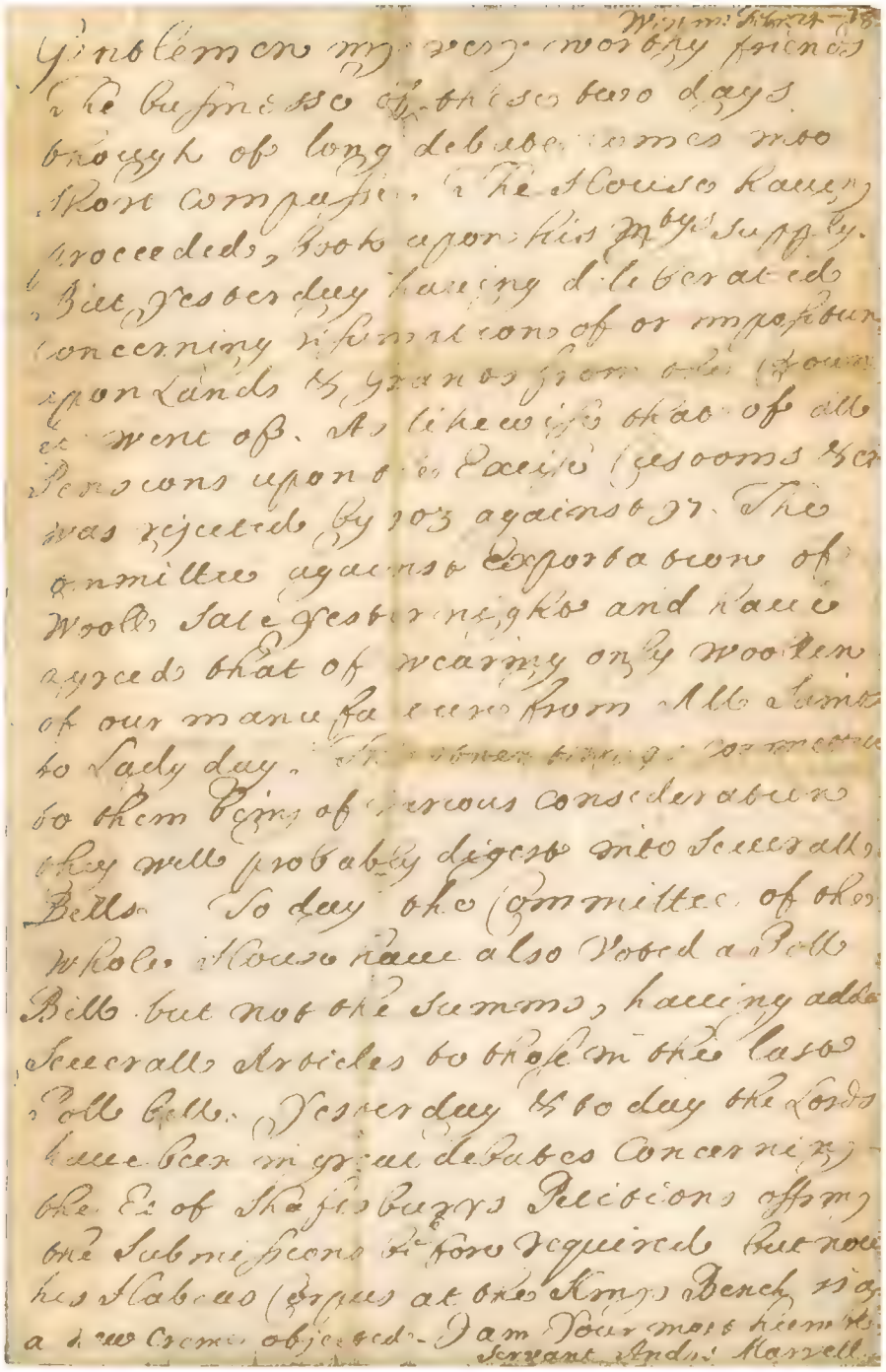
Excellentissime Domine

Excellentiae Vestrae

Apud Westm. Aulam
4o Kalendas Maias. 1660.

Servus addictissimus
Ludovicus Mascarenhas

158. Marvell, Andrew. Important autograph letter signed (*"Andr: Marvell"*), 1 page (11.87 x 7.62 in.; 302 x 194 mm.), Westminster, 21 February 1677/78 to "Gentlemen" of the Corporation of Hull; light browning, trimmed at right margin, repair to fold separation.



Andrew Marvell reports on business of the House of Commons.

The great English metaphysical poet and satirist writes in full: *Gentlemen and my very worthy friends, The businesse of these two days though of long debate comes into short compasse; the House having proceeded both upon his Majestys Supply. But yesterday having deliberated concerning resumption of, or imposition upon Lands and Grants from the Crown, it went of: as likewise that of all Pensions upon the excise Customs &c: was rejected by 103 against 97. The Committee against Exportation of Wooll sate yesternight and have agreed that of wearing only Woollen of our manufacture from All Saints to Lady-day. The other things committed to them, being of various consideration, they will probably digest into several Bills. To day the Committee of the whole House have also voted a Poll Bill, but not the sums, having added severall articles to those in the last Poll Bill. Yesterday and to day the Lords have been in great debates concerning the Earl of Shaftsburys petitions, offering the submissions before required, but now his Habeas Corpus at the Kings Bench is a new crime objected. I am your most humble servant Andr. Marvell*

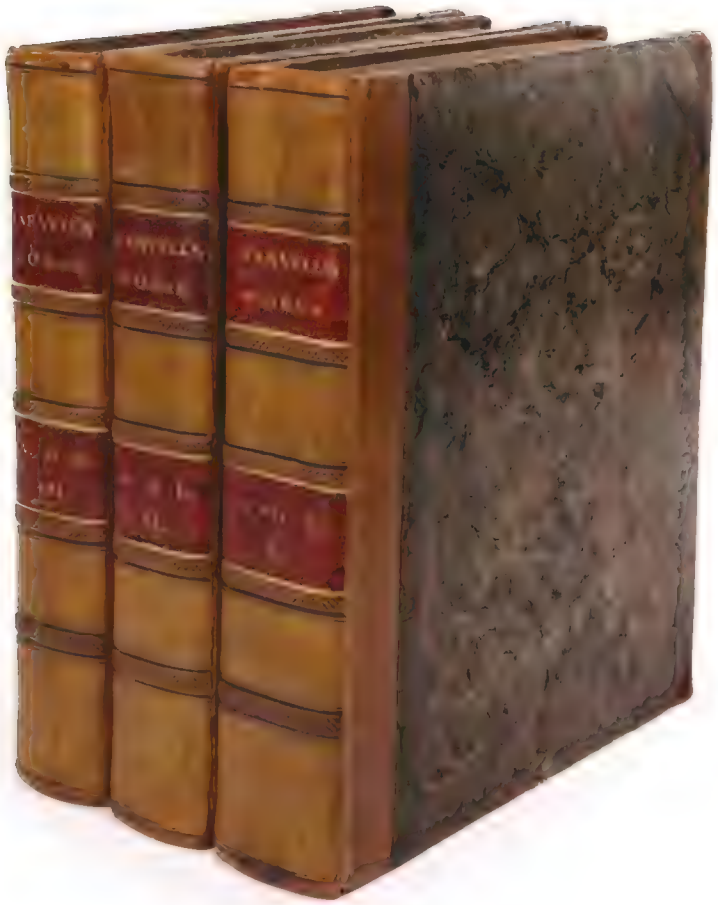
Marvell's connection with Hull had been strengthened by the marriages of his sisters to gentlemen of local importance. In January 1659, he was elected to represent the borough in Parliament. He was re-elected in 1660, again in 1661 and continued to represent the town until his death in 1678. Marvell was utterly constant in his parliamentary attendance to the day of his death. He proved to an extraordinary man of affairs and looked after the special interests of the port of Hull with great diligence. His correspondence with his constituents, from 1660 to 1678, some 400 letters in all, forms an important source of information, all the more valuable because by a resolution passed at the Restoration, the publication of the proceedings of the House without leave was forbidden. Marvell made it a point of duty to write at each post — that is, every two or three days — both on local interests and on all matters of public interest. Most of these letters are preserved at the Guildhall Hull, Wilburforce House Museum and Trinity House. A precious few were lost since the nineteenth century including the present letter which first surfaced at auction in 1979. Another of the lost letters is now at Haverford College. Over the past 50 years, the only Marvell autograph letters at auction have been the present letter, the previous lot and a letter of 1675 sold at Sotheby's London in 1964 and again in 2011.

Letters by Marvel at auction are extremely rare.

References: H. M. Margoliouth (ed.), The Poems and Letters of Andrew Marvell ... Second Edition, Oxford, 1963, Volume II: number 258 (the text taken from A. B. Grosart's 1872-1875 edition).

Provenance: Sotheby's London, 13 March 1979, lot 422—Sotheby's New York, 26 June 2000, lot 225 to the present owner.

$25,000 - $35,000

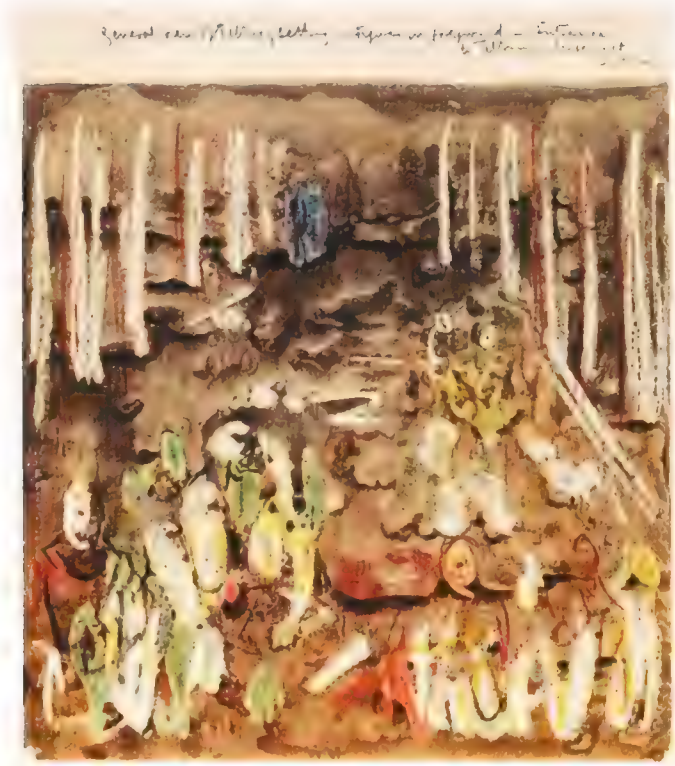


159. Marvell, Andrew. Works. *London 1776.* Three volumes quarto (9.5 x 12 in.; 241 x 305 mm.). Contemporary quarter sheet with marbled boards. A fine set in very good condition. *Provenance*: Robert Herring (bookplate)—Christopher Turnor Stoke Rochford Library (bookplate). **$300 - $500**

160. Marvell, Andrew. Miscellaneous Poems. *London for Robert Boulter, 1681.* Folio (7.5 x 11.1 in.; 190 x 282 mm.). Engraved frontispiece of Marvell within an eight-sided frame, title with woodcut printer's device. Contemporary calf, spine in six compartments; worn corners frayed; red cloth slipcase.

First edition, containing the first printing of many poems; and the only collected edition of Marvell's poetry to be published in his own country. This is the second issue (of two), omitting the suppressed poems in praise of Cromwell; only two copies of the first issue are known (British Library, Huntington), both of them imperfect.

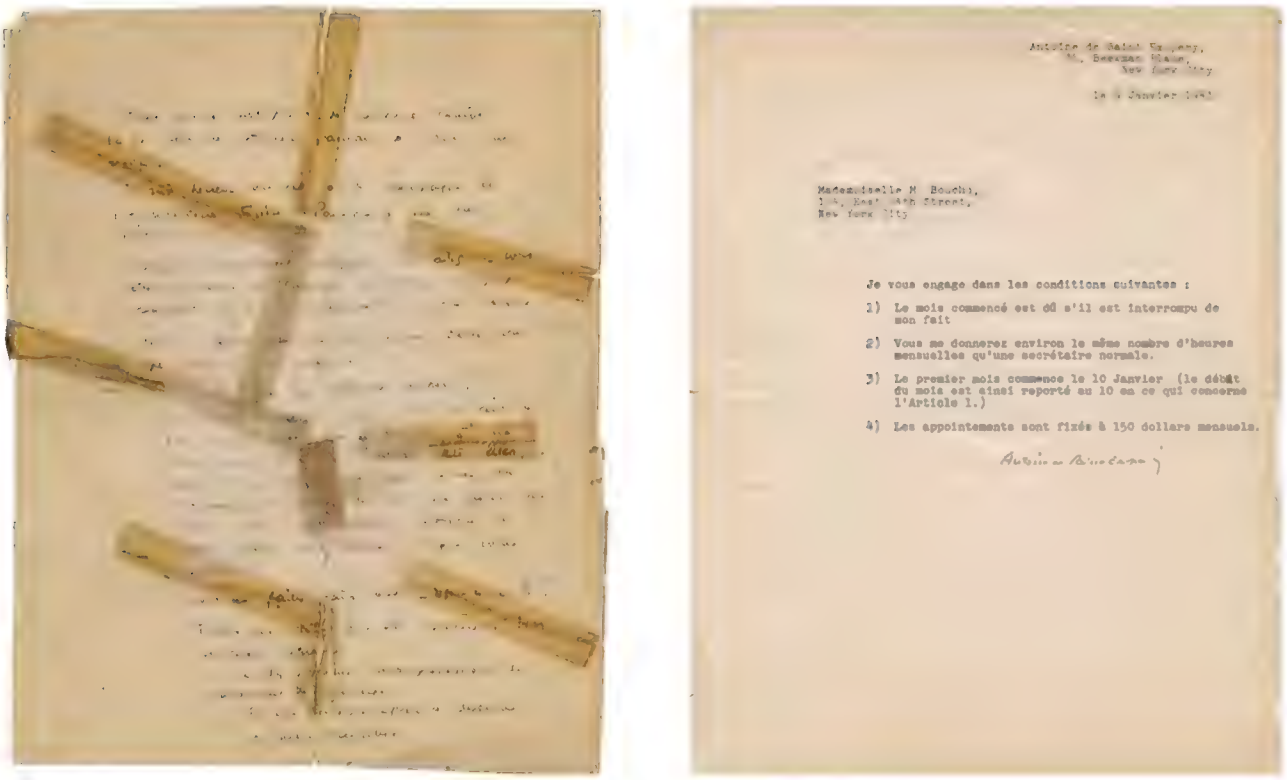
References: Allison Four Metaphysical Poets Marvell 9; Grolier Wither to Prior 536; Hayward 126; Pforzheimer 671; Wing M872. **$5,000 - $7,000**



161. Moore, Henry Spencer. Shelter Sketch Book. *London, 1967.* Folio. With complete test, 80 collotypes and 7 color lithographs, full margins, loose as issued. Original portfolio case.

One of 75 deluxe copies from the Edition de Tête, aside from the edition of 180.

Each printed, signed and numbered 23/75 in pencil at lower margin. The justification page signed and numbered 21 in ink. Printed by J. E. Wolfensberger, Zurich, Switzerland. Published by Marlborough Fine Art Ltd., London and Rembrandt Verlag GmbH , Berlin. Very good impressions with vivid colors. **$10,000 - $15,000**



Mademoiselle M Bouchu,
[illegible] 44th Street,
New York City

Je vous engage dans les conditions suivantes :

1) Le mois commencé est dû s'il est interrompu de mon fait

2) Vous me donnerez environ le même nombre d'heures mensuelles qu'une secrétaire normale.

3) Le premier mois commence le 10 Janvier (le début du mois est ainsi reporté au 10 en ce qui concerne l'Article 1.)

4) Les appointements sont fixés à 150 dollars mensuels.

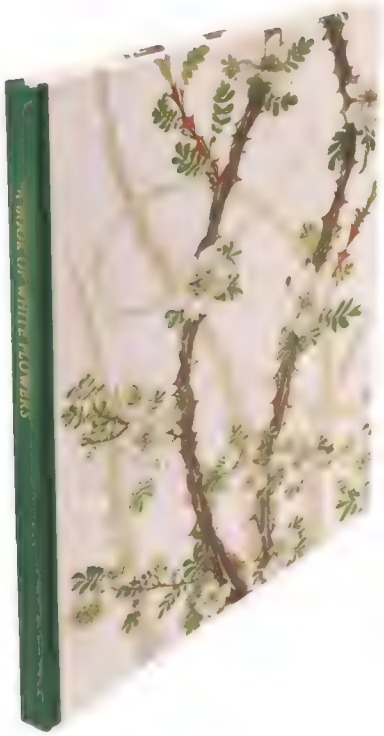
162. Saint-Exupéry, Antoine de. Important autograph letter, in French, 3 pages (10.5 x 8 in; 266 x 203 mm.), [New York, late 1942 or early 1943], being a painful and poignant letter to his wife, Consuelo; the letter was torn up by the author himself and then crudely pieced together subsequently by the author's personal secretary with cellophane tape with portions of the letter missing.

Saint-Exupéry pens a desperate and dramatic letter to his wayward wife and upon reflection tears the letter to pieces, not wanting to inflict hurt upon she who has hurt him.

The legendary author and aviator writes in full (ellipses indicate missing text or indecipherable words due to cellophane tape damage):
Consuelo dear … I am exhausted, dead … financial worries … I haven't slept. I have need of … more need of you … a cold. And I do not even have dinner since there wasn't any dinner! Today we had a date at midnight … (it's true I arrived fifteen minutes late for you — And it was because of work, exhausting discussions — and I am worn out.) You just don't seem to care. At 2:30am no word from you. And you know my condition. You are very unkind to cause me such pain. I don't deserve it.
Quite so I have reason enough to feel bitter about life. You never give me what I thirst for. I am happy a little in the country and there I become affectionate again. Because I am willing to deceive myself.
Banquets gallery-openings, late night suppers, cocktail parties — you are a banquets, gallery-openings, late suppers cocktail parties lady. What you failed only to do was to write.
Wouldn't it be better for you to be home a little more often? Is there then no more than the shadow of hope? I hunger so much to be helped … The help of wife is not to discuss matters in my place with [Maximillian] Becker[Saint-Exupéry's literary agent]. It would have been yesterday, this morning, this evening to prepare some dinner. To pour me a cup of tea, to place your hand on my forehead. When I am no longer alive you will know what you have lost. You make me hate life—Is it of any use? All our visits have been bitter. You've reproached me
a) incomprehensible stories not worthy of concierge gossip.
b) Imbecilic matters having to do with lunch.
c) My character
Consuelo it is never I who begin … bank account is 37 dollars … 50+10+10 … the day before yesterday … in that, in this I reproach you … with words … when I gave … If I had given you … bank account would be 85 and … 22 dollars … I give everything and in exchange I receive only ugly words.
I was hoping so much for you to care. I have a kind of shyness. I never demand your help. I did my all to let you know that I would like to have dinner with you. But your social functions!
Consider everything Consuelo … one or the other … at home.
Your help would be to restore peace and calm to me.

Together with: **Saint-Exupéry, Antoine.** Typed letter signed, in French, 1 page quarto, New York City, 9 January 1943, to Marie Bouchu engaging her services as his personal secretary; marginal soiling and chipping
Printed check accomplished and signed, New York, 18 March 1942, to Miss Bouchu for $100.00; small stain at top left corner
Photograph of the author by Lari Weeks accompanied by an autograph letter signed by Weeks providing a detailed account of her meeting with Saint-Exupéry to photograph him. **$3,000 - $5,000**

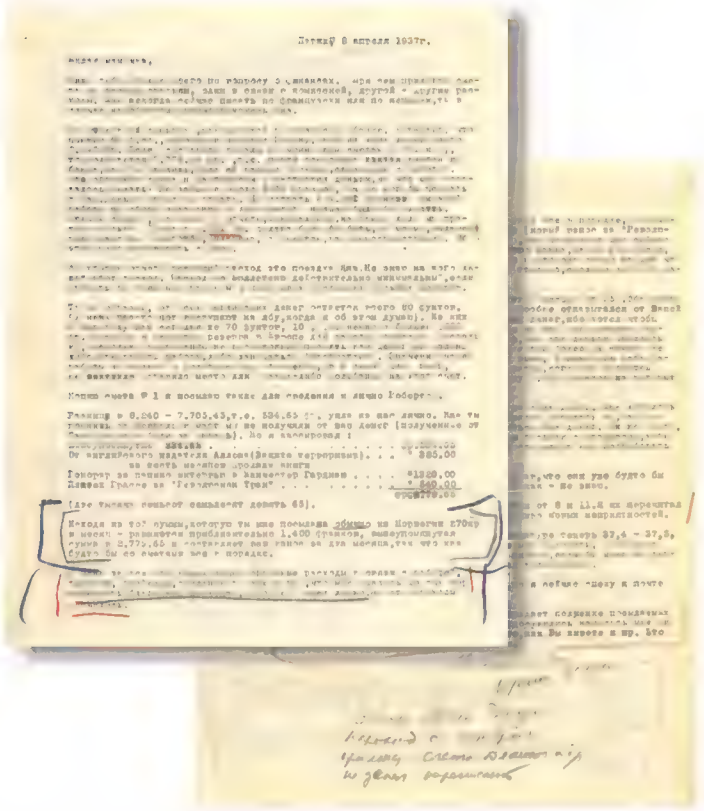
163. Saint-Exupéry, Antoine de. A comprehensive group of 14 books by Saint-Exupéry including: Southern Mail, 1933; Night Flight, 1931 and 1942, the later edition inscribed by the author to his personal secretary, Marie Bouchu McBride; Wind, Sand and Stars, 1939, inscribed and signed by Saint-Exupéry's translator, Lewis Galantière and two later editions; Flight to Arras, 1942; Airman's Odyssey, 1942; The Little Prince, 1943, 2 copies, one without its dust jacket; Lettre à un otage, 1943; Wisdom of the Sands, 1950; A Sense of Life, 1965; Wartime Writings 1839-1944, 1986. All volumes with dust jackets in fair to poor condition. **$3,000 - $5,000**



164. Cameron, Elizabeth. A Book of White Flowers. *[London: 1980.]* Folio (12 x 16.9 in.; 305 x 429 mm.). Limited edition of 250 copies this copy numbered 101 and signed by the artist. Foreword by Christopher Lloyd and 24 full page color plates by Elizabeth Cameron. Original half cloth slipcase. A fine, crisp copy. **$200 - $400**

165. Sedov, Leon. Rare unsigned typed letter in Russian, 2 pages, (8.25 x 10.5 in.), front and verso. Paris, 8 April 1937, with English translation, to his mother [Natalia Sedova Trotsky], blue and red pencil marks bracketing paragraphs, four words penciled at conclusion by Sedov: *"Don't worry / Warm kisses."* With 12 words not-translated penciled postscript; fine condition.

Trotsky's son Leon Sedov writes his mother from Paris he is using money from his father's royalties to publish his Bulletin de l'Opposition Russe "... The importance of our work not only in a political sense, but also for Dad personally ... Do not worry..." — 10 months later, Sedov is murdered in Paris by Stalin's secret police.



In part: *I write you, first of all, about finances. I am attaching bills for various expenses: one – for the commission's work, another – for other expenses. I don't have now time to write in French, or in German ... It follows from the English bank statement that in addition to 62 pounds that I transferred to Brown, I took from this money 8,240 Fr ... If I would not spend 4,691 Fr., we would not be able to do any work collecting testimonies and documents ... In my opinion, the sum of 4,691 Fr. should be paid by the American Committee, and it should be paid directly to you ... The expense for The Bulletin [Bulletin de l'Opposition Russe] is, indeed, minimal, if we take into account the size and cost of the last two large issues. Thus, only 80 pounds remain from all the English money (I am getting cold sweat when I think about it). I am transferring you 70 pounds already today, which leaves 10 pounds, that is, a little more than 1,000 Fr., as a reserve in Europe for the commission's work. Because the Americans cannot send us money, we must either stop the work, or be involved in 'embezzlements.' The importance of our work not only in a political sense, but also for Dad personally, did not leave a place for any reservations on that score.*

I cashed in the following ... From the English publisher Allen (Defense of Terrorism) for six months of books' sales 385.00 Fr. / Fee for Dad's interview in Manchester Guardian 1,320.00 Fr. / Payment from Grasset for 'Revolution Trahi' 540.00 Fr ... I personally had huge expenses due to work, telephone bills, travel, meetings in cafes, etc., which I could handle until now thanks to my personal incomes. But these incomes came to an end. As to the nearest future, everything is again all right, because several days ago I received 3,580 Fr. from Grasset (new payment for 'Revolutionary Trahi'). This money I left for myself, and it will allow me to pay our quarterly rent (1,300 Fr.) and, in addition, as I have written before, Zhanna lost her job. We hope that it is temporary, and she will soon find some work, but it is doubtful whether she will be able to earn as much as before.

I received your postcard dated March 26th and your letter dated March 25th. Both came yesterday. Mummy, you misunderstood me that I was totally refusing to accept your help, but I did not want to take from the English money, because I wanted you to receive this large sum, especially after some of it had already had been spent for repayment of a debt ... For the time being, as I wrote above, I still have a reserve of money just received from Grasset, and then, when we will sign an agreement for a new book, we will at once receive 7,500 Fr., of which I will be able to get some for us too ... I don't think that we will have additional large expenses in connection with the trial, but it is possible that I am wrong. In particular, there may be a request to spend more money on research in Copenhagen. The Norwegian doctor returned me money and told me that apparently it was paid to him from New York. Who did it, and how, I don't know. You wrote that Dad was upset by my letters dated the 8th and 11th. I read them again and could not understand what is wrong. I am waiting patiently for more troubles.

My health is, it seems, a little better; the temperature now is 37.4 – 37.5 [about 100°F], it was higher before. The last days I could not go out: I got on my face some kind of rash. But in general, I am O.K. and I would feel myself very well, if they would not bother me from all sides. Please forgive me for a strictly business letter, but I am in a hurry to get this letter to the post office and, therefore, I have to finish it ..."

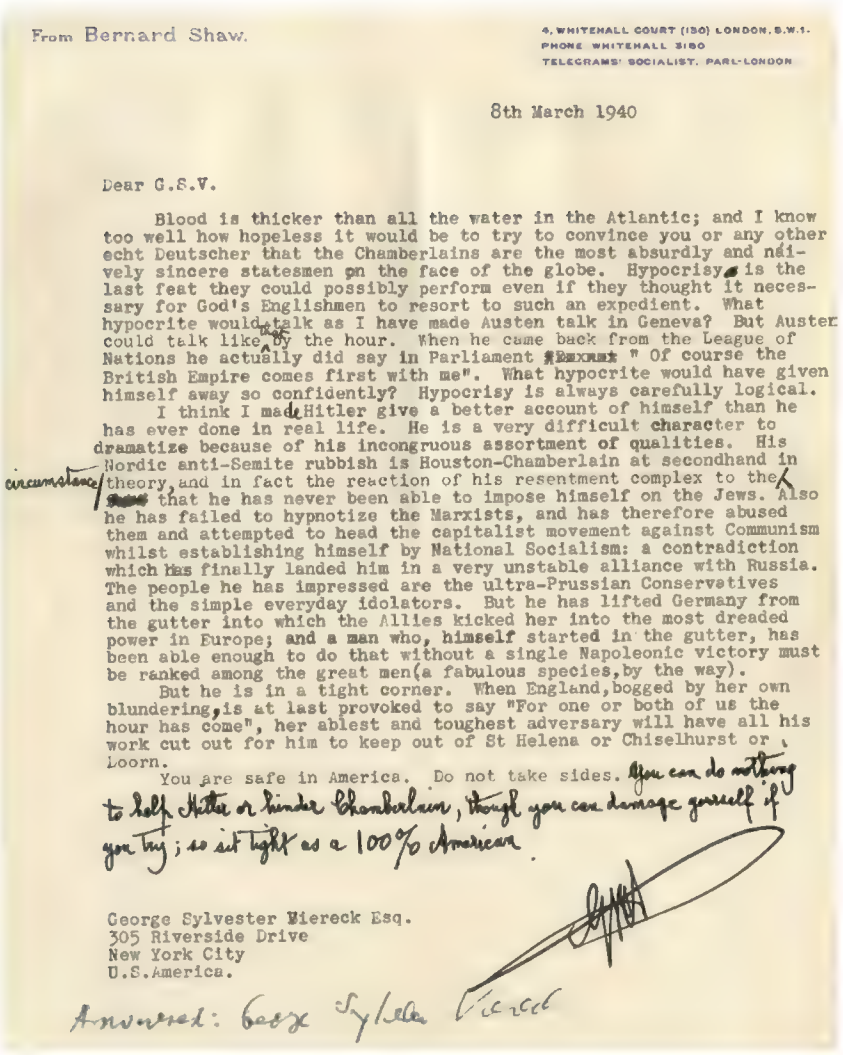
Handwritten closing: *"Do not worry / Warm kisses."*

Trotsky's son, Leon Sedov, was second only to his father in importance as an organizer of the international revolutionary movement. He was using the money from royalties on his father's writings to spread Trotskyism throughout Europe. Suffering from abdominal pain, Sedov checked into a Russian clinic in Paris and underwent a routine operation. His condition worsened after the operation and he died on 16 February 1938. Doctors announced that he had been ill, for weeks. On 18 February 1938, from his home in Mexico City, Leon Trotsky asserted, "It is not true that my son suffered from a chronic intestinal disease. The announcement about this sickness came as a complete surprise to me. It is not true that he suffered heavily during the past few weeks. I have in my hand his last letter to me, dated Feb. 4. There is not a word in this letter about any illness..."

But would Leon Sedov have told his parents if he were ill, thereby worrying them? Yes. In the letter here offered, written by Sedov ten months earlier, he tells his mother that his health is better, his temperature is a little above normal, and that he had developed a rash, which supports his father's belief that if he were ill, he would have told his parents.

Leon Trotsky suspected his son had been poisoned by the GPU (Gossudarstwenoje Polititscheskoje Upravlenije, Stalin's secret police, predecessor of the KGB). He concluded his statement, "At the disposal of the GPU there are very exceptional scientists and technical means, which would make the problem of medical examination difficult [during an autopsy]." Today, virtually all historians agree that Trotsky's son was murdered by Stalin's GPU. It was later discovered that the hospital Sedov was brought to was owned by Dr. Boris Girmounski, who formerly served with the Russian secret police. **$600 - $800**

166. Shaw, George Bernard. Excellent typed letter signed (*"G.B.S."*), the final sentence of which is penned in Shaw's hand, on his personal letterhead stationery [*"From Bernard Shaw"*], 1 page, quarto, London, 8 March 1940. Written to *"George Sylvester Viereck Esq., 305 Riverside Drive, New York City, U.S.America"* — George Sylvester Viereck (1884–1962), a nationally known poet, journalist and novelist — and the leading pro-German propagandist in America from before WWI to WWII; in fine condition.



From Bernard Shaw.

4, WHITEHALL COURT (130) LONDON, S.W.1.
PHONE WHITEHALL 3180
TELEGRAMS: SOCIALIST, PARL-LONDON

8th March 1940

Dear G.S.V.

Blood is thicker than all the water in the Atlantic; and I know too well how hopeless it would be to try to convince you or any other echt Deutscher that the Chamberlains are the most absurdly and naïvely sincere statesmen on the face of the globe. Hypocrisy is the last feat they could possibly perform even if they thought it necessary for God's Englishmen to resort to such an expedient. What hypocrite would talk as I have made Austen talk in Geneva? But Austen could talk like that by the hour. When he came back from the League of Nations he actually did say in Parliament "Of course the British Empire comes first with me". What hypocrite would have given himself away so confidently? Hypocrisy is always carefully logical.

I think I made Hitler give a better account of himself than he has ever done in real life. He is a very difficult character to dramatize because of his incongruous assortment of qualities. His Nordic anti-Semite rubbish is Houston-Chamberlain at secondhand in theory, and in fact the reaction of his resentment complex to the circumstance that he has never been able to impose himself on the Jews. Also he has failed to hypnotize the Marxists, and has therefore abused them and attempted to head the capitalist movement against Communism whilst establishing himself by National Socialism: a contradiction which has finally landed him in a very unstable alliance with Russia. The people he has impressed are the ultra-Prussian Conservatives and the simple everyday idolators. But he has lifted Germany from the gutter into which the Allies kicked her into the most dreaded power in Europe; and a man who, himself started in the gutter, has been able enough to do that without a single Napoleonic victory must be ranked among the great men(a fabulous species,by the way).

But he is in a tight corner. When England,bogged by her own blundering,is at last provoked to say "For one or both of us the hour has come", her ablest and toughest adversary will have all his work cut out for him to keep out of St Helena or Chiselhurst or Loorn.

You are safe in America. Do not take sides. You can do nothing to help Hitler or hinder Chamberlain, though you can damage yourself if you try; so sit tight as a 100% American.

George Sylvester Viereck Esq.
305 Riverside Drive
New York City
U.S.America.

Answered: Geo. Sylvester Viereck

Noted British critic George Bernard Shaw "marvels" at Hitler's rise to power — and blasts America for its official stance of neutrality.

Viereck, who assumed the role of "interpreter of Germany to America", was arrested in October of 1941 on a charge of violating the Foreign Agents Registration Act, and was finally sentenced to one to five years in prison (31 July 1943). He was awed by Shaw's great talent, and the two often met when Viereck traveled to Europe. Viereck called Shaw *"the greatest dramatist, the keenest wit in Europe, and now that Anatole France is dead, the last of the sages"* (June, 1926). Shaw writes (in full; Shaw's handwritten content is shown in **bold**): *Dear G.S.V. Blood is thicker than all the water in the Atlantic; and I know too well how hopeless it would be to try to convince you or any other ecth Deutscher that the Chamberlains are the most absurdly and naively sincere statesmen on the face of the globe. Hypocrisy is the last feat they could possibly perform even if they thought it necessary for God's Englishmen to resort to such an expedient. What hypocrite would talk as I have made Austen talk in Geneva? But Austen could talk like* ***that*** *by the hour. When he came back from the League of Nations he actually did say in Parliament "Of course the British Empire comes first with me". What hypocrite would have given himself away so confidently? Hypocrisy is always carefully logical. I think I made Hitler give a better account of himself than he has ever done in real life. He is a very difficult character to dramatize because of his incongruous assortment of qualities. His Nordic anti-Semite rubbish is Houston-Chamberlain at secondhand in theory, and in fact the reaction of his resentment complex to the* ***circumstance*** *that he has never been able to impose himself on the Jews. Also he has failed to hypnotize the Marxists, and has therefore abused them and attempted to head the capitalist movement against Communism whilst establishing himself by National Socialism: a contradiction which has finally landed him in a very unstable alliance with Russia. The people he has impressed are the ultra-Prussian Conservatives and the simple everyday idolators. But he has lifted Germany from the gutter into which the Allies kicked her into the most dreaded power in Europe; and a man who, himself started in the gutter, has been able enough to do that without a single Napoleonic victory must be ranked among the great men (a fabulous species, by the way). But he is in a tight corner. When England, bogged by her own blundering, is at last provoked to say "For one or both of us the hour has come", her ablest and toughest adversary will have all his work cut out for him to keep out of St. Helena or Chiselhurst or Doorn. You are safe in America. Do not take sides.* ***You can do nothing to help Hitler or hinder Chamberlain, though you can damage yourself if you try; so sit tight as a 100% American. GBS***

Six months before Shaw's letter, Great Britain and France declared war on Germany following the Nazis' lightning invasion of Poland. On 3 September 1939, after two days of German penetration deeper toward Warsaw, British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain made his fateful, and to many, inevitable declaration that the two Western powers would fight Adolf Hitler's troops, declaring: *"We shall be fighting against brute force."* On 5 September 1939, U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt proclaimed U.S. neutrality in the war in Europe. On 1 March 1940, the U.S. — still hopeful that Germany and the Allies would come together and talk peace — warned Hitler that the U.S. would react unfavorably if Germany continued its military advances. Hitler's reply to Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, President Roosevelt's personal emissary in Europe, was a lecture regarding Germany's need to protect its borders with an aggressive policy of annexation. On 10 May 1940, Winston Churchill was to replace Chamberlain — the architect of appeasement at Munich (1938) — as Prime Minister, just as Hitler's Reich troops stormed Western Europe.
Superb and biting comment. **$1,200 - $1,500**

167. No Lot

168. [Titanic, H.M.S.] Smith, Edward John. Postcard signed (*"Edward J Smith"*), 1 page, (5.25 x 3.5 in.), no date, White Star *R.M.S. Adriatic*, tipped to custom board; in fine condition.

Capt. Edward Smith, best known as the captain of the *Titanic* who went down with the ship in the north Atlantic in 1912, was captain of a fellow White Star Line large-scale ship, the *R.M.S. Adriatic*, from 1907 to 1911. Smith ran the route from Southampton, England, to New York during that time, and concluded his time on the *Adriatic* without major incident, and was awarded the Royal Navy's long-service decoration while at the helm of the 24,500-ton vessel. **$2,000 - $3,000**

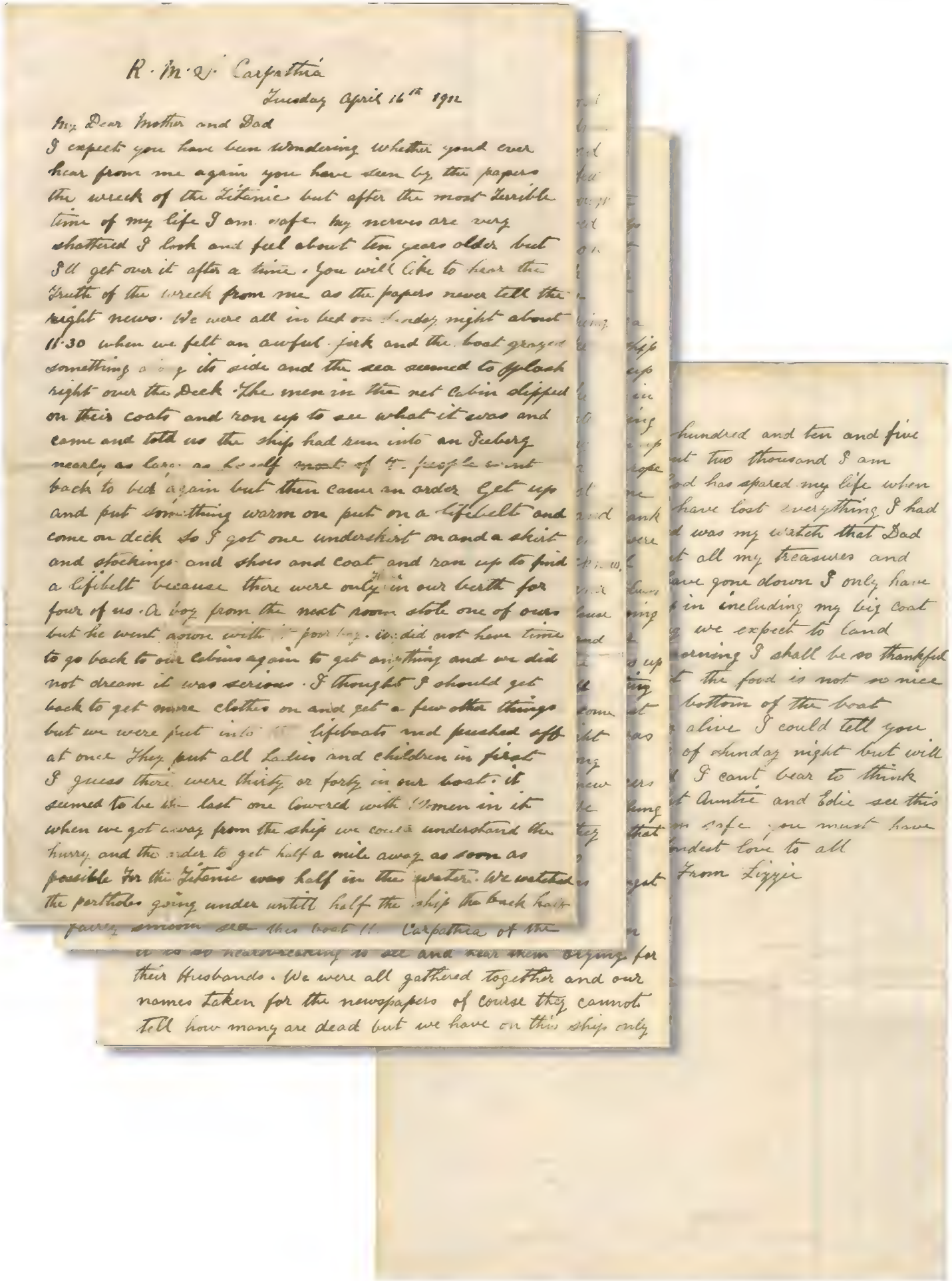
169. [Titanic, H.M.S.] Nye, Elizabeth. Autograph letter signed (*"Lizzie"*), 4 pages, (12.87 x 8 in.), aboard R.M.S. Carpathia, dated Tuesday, 16 April 1912.

Upon being rescued from the icy waters of the north Atlantic, Titanic-disaster survivor Elizabeth Nye pens her tale of the sinking of the *Titanic* in a letter to her parents.

She writes in full: *My dear Mother and Dad I expect you have been wondering whether you would ever hear from me again. You have seen by the papers the wreck of the Titanic, but after the most terrible time of my life, I am safe. My nerves are very shattered, I look and feel about ten years older, but I will get over it again after a time. You will like to hear the truth of the wreck from me, for the papers never tell the right news. We were all in bed on Sunday night at about 11.30, when we felt an awful jerk, and the boat grazed something along its side, and the sea seemed to splash right over the deck. The men in the next cabin slipped on their coats and ran up to see what it was, and came and told us the ship had run into an iceberg nearly as large as herself. Most of the people went back to bed again, but then came an order 'get up and put something warm on, put on a lifebelt and come on deck.' So I got one underskirt on and a skirt, and stockings, and shoes and coat, and ran up to find a lifebelt, because there were only three in our berth for four of us. A boy from the next cabin stole one from ours, but he went down with it poor boy. We did not have time to go back to our cabins again to get anything, and we did not dream it was serious. I thought I should get back to get more clothes on and get a few other things, but we were put into the lifeboats, and pushed off at once. They put all ladies and children in first. I guess there were thirty or forty in our boat. It seemed to be the last one lowered with women in it. When we got away from the ship we could understand the hurry and the order to get half a mile away as soon as possible. For the Titanic was half in the water. We watched the portholes go under until half the ship, only the back half, stuck up. Then the lights went out, and the boilers burst and blew up. There was a sickening roar like hundreds of lions, and we heard no more but the moaning and shouting for help from the hundreds of men and a few women who went down with her. There were not enough boats for so many people. Twenty lifeboats were lowered, and only fourteen boats were picked up. Several men were on a raft that was thrown out, and their cries for help were so pitiful for so long. Only one fellow, about 21 years old, is alive from the raft. He says the men were pushed off to make it lighter. This man was on it for six hours and then saved. Just before the ship went down the Captain, the same Captain Smith of the twin ship Olympic, jumped into the sea and picked up a little girl who was hanging to the ship, and put her on the raft. They pulled him on, too, but he would not stay. He said "Good-bye boys, I must go with the ship". He swam back through the icy waters and died at his post. The little girl died too. How the few men worked our little boat, and how they kept up, I don't know. We were drifting all amongst the icebergs for hours, and oh it was so cold. We had not enough clothes on I had no blouse and others had no stockings or underclothes — The boat rocked so and made one seasick there were three or four young babies there without their mothers and how they screamed. We were all perished with cold drifting along looking for a vessel of some kind and waiting for the dawn. We sighed a bright light soon and we all watched it so anxiously it came along closer and closer till we saw more light on her and knew that help was at hand. The suspence [sic] was terrible we were afraid they did not know of the wreck or that they would not see our lights for most of the boats had no light — only a lighted rope end. We had no drink or provisions. The only thing in our favour was the clear starlight night and fairly smooth sea. This boat, the Carpathia, of the Cunard line, was going from Halifax to Berlin. She was the only ship near enough to catch the wireless message for help from the Titanic, and then the operators says he was just leaving and closing the door, when he heard the clicking of the wireless. So it was taken just in time, for they never sent another message, and it was an hour and quarter after that before the first lifeboat got to the ship. Of course, she stood still, and waited for us all to come up. They were all in but two when we got in. We were in the little boat for just five hours and a half before being rescued. They lowered bags for the babies to pull them up, and we sat on a kind of swing and were drawn up by a rope to safety. They have been most kind to us. Led us one by one to the dining room, and gave us brandy. I drank half a glass of brandy down without water. We were all perished, and it put life into us. The ship is, of course, filled with its own passengers, But they found places for us all to sleep, but none of us slept well after going through such a nightmare This ship stood right over the place where the Titanic went down, and picked us up. Two small boats were picked up later. They were floating. One had seven dead bodies in it, and the other just a dead boatman. They sewed them up in canvas here, weighted them, and gave them a Christian burial at sea. Two small boats filled with passengers capsized. They all went down but two or three, who clung to the upturned boat, and were saved. We are told that the SS Baltic picked up about fifty men, and the poor women here are hoping their husbands are among the fifty. It is supposed there are 160 more widows through this wreck, and most of them have children. It was so heart breaking to see and hear them crying for their husbands. We were all gathered together, and our names taken for the newspapers. Of course, they cannot tell how many are dead, but we have on this ship only two hundred crew out of 910 and 500 passengers out of 2,000. I am amongst the fortunate, for God has spared my life when I was so near death again. I have lost everything I had on board. The only thing I saved was my watch Dad gave me eleven years ago. But all my treasures and clothes and some money have gone. I have only the scanty clothes that I stand up in, including my big coat, which has been a blessing. We expect to land on Wednesday night, or next morning. I shall be so thankful, for I feel so ill on this boat. The boat is not so nice, and we have to sleep in the bottom of the boat. But still, I thank God I am alive. I could tell you much more of the horrors of Sunday night, but will write again later on land. I can't bear to think of it all now. Will you let Auntie and Edie see this letter, and tell my friends I am safe. You must have all been anxious.*
With fondest love to all From Lizzie

After a trip to England to visit her parents in 1911-1912, 29-year-old U.S. resident Elizabeth Nye had been due to return to the United States aboard the *Philadelphia* but a coal strike in Britain forced her to transfer to the *Titanic*, which she boarded at Southampton, travelling in second class (Ticket No.C.A. 29395, £10 10s). After surviving the sinking, she settled first in New York and later married a Salvation Army Colonel George Darby, and together they were instrumental in the organization and support of the Salvation Army in both England and America.

The contents of this letter were originally printed in the *Folkestone Herald* on 4 May 1912. A harrowing first-hand recount of the most famous maritime disaster in recorded history. **$12,000 - $15,000**



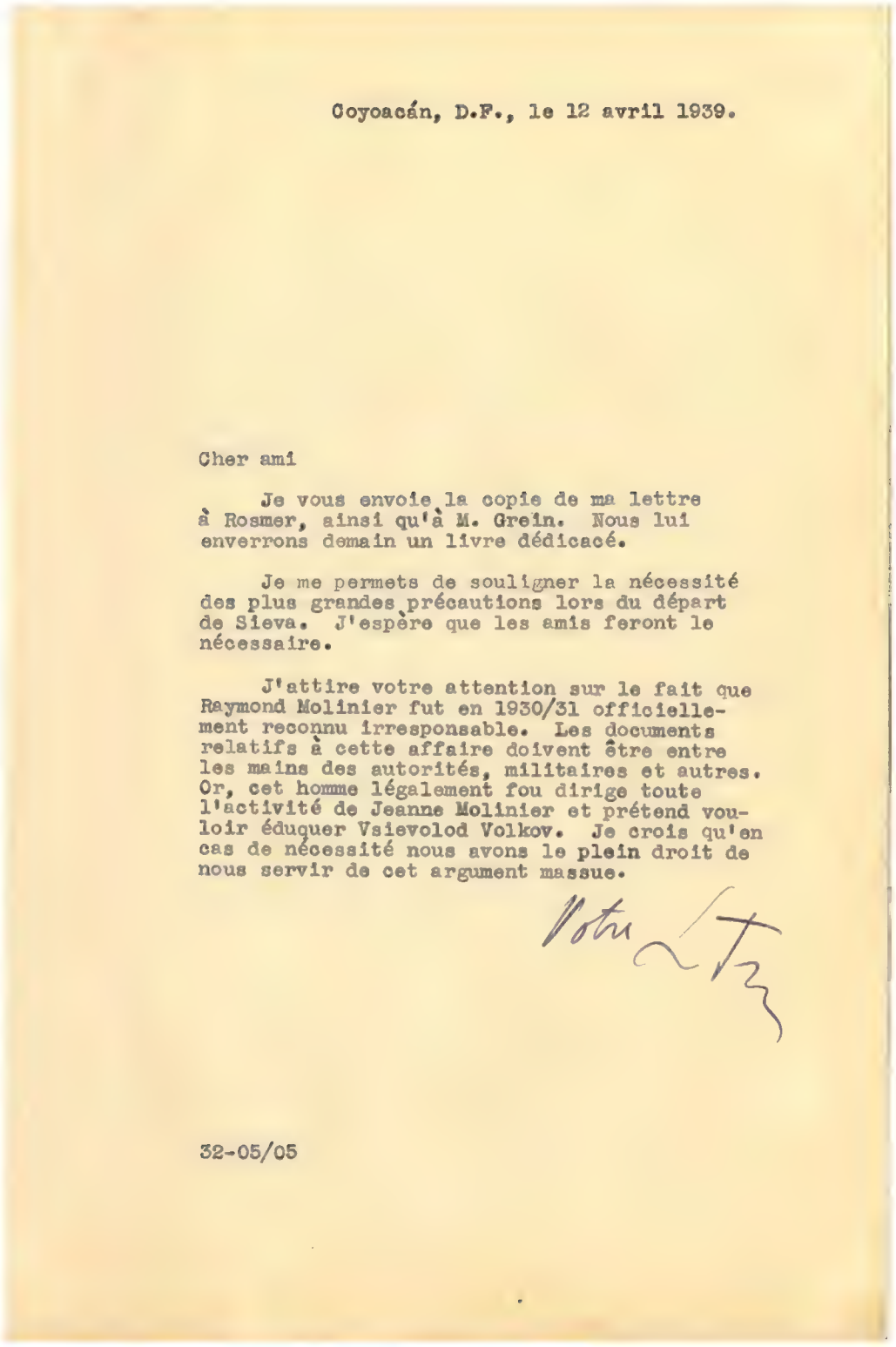
R.M.S. Carpathia

Tuesday April 16th 1912

My Dear Mother and Dad

I expect you have been wondering whether you'd ever hear from me again you have seen by the papers the wreck of the Titanic but after the most terrible time of my life I am safe my nerves are very shattered I look and feel about ten years older but I'll get over it after a time. You will like to hear the truth of the wreck from me as the papers never tell the right news. We were all in bed on Sunday night about 11.30 when we felt an awful jerk and the boat grazed something along its side and the sea seemed to splash right over the Deck. The men in the next Cabin slipped on their coats and ran up to see what it was and came and told us the ship had run into an Iceberg nearly as large as herself most of the people went back to bed again but then came an order Get up and put something warm on put on a lifebelt and come on deck so I got one undershirt on and a shirt and stockings and shoes and coat and ran up to find a lifebelt because there were only in our berth for four of us. A boy from the next room stole one of ours but he went down with the poor boy. We did not have time to go back to our Cabins again to get anything and we did not dream it was serious. I thought I should get back to get more clothes on and get a few other things but we were put into the lifeboats and pushed off at once They put all Ladies and children in first I guess there were thirty or forty in our boat it seemed to be the last one lowered with women in it when we got away from the ship we could understand the hurry and the order to get half a mile away as soon as possible for the Titanic was half in the water. We watched the portholes going under until half the ship the back half [illegible] this boat the Carpathia of the [illegible] for their Husbands. We were all gathered together and our names taken for the newspapers of course they cannot tell how many are dead but we have on this ship only

hundred and ten and five
nt two thousand I am
od has spared my life when
have lost everything I had
d was my watch that Dad
t all my treasures and
ave gone down I only have
in including my big coat
we expect to land
orning I shall be so thankful
t the food is not so nice
bottom of the boat
alive I could tell you
of Sunday night but will
I can't bear to think
t Auntie and Eddie see this
n safe you must have
ndest love to all
From Lizzie



Coyoacán, D.F., le 12 avril 1939.

Cher ami

Je vous envoie la copie de ma lettre à Rosmer, ainsi qu'à M. Grein. Nous lui enverrons demain un livre dédicacé.

Je me permets de souligner la nécessité des plus grandes précautions lors du départ de Sieva. J'espère que les amis feront le nécessaire.

J'attire votre attention sur le fait que Raymond Molinier fut en 1930/31 officiellement reconnu irresponsable. Les documents relatifs à cette affaire doivent être entre les mains des autorités, militaires et autres. Or, cet homme légalement fou dirige toute l'activité de Jeanne Molinier et prétend vouloir éduquer Vsievolod Volkov. Je crois qu'en cas de nécessité nous avons le plein droit de nous servir de cet argument massue.

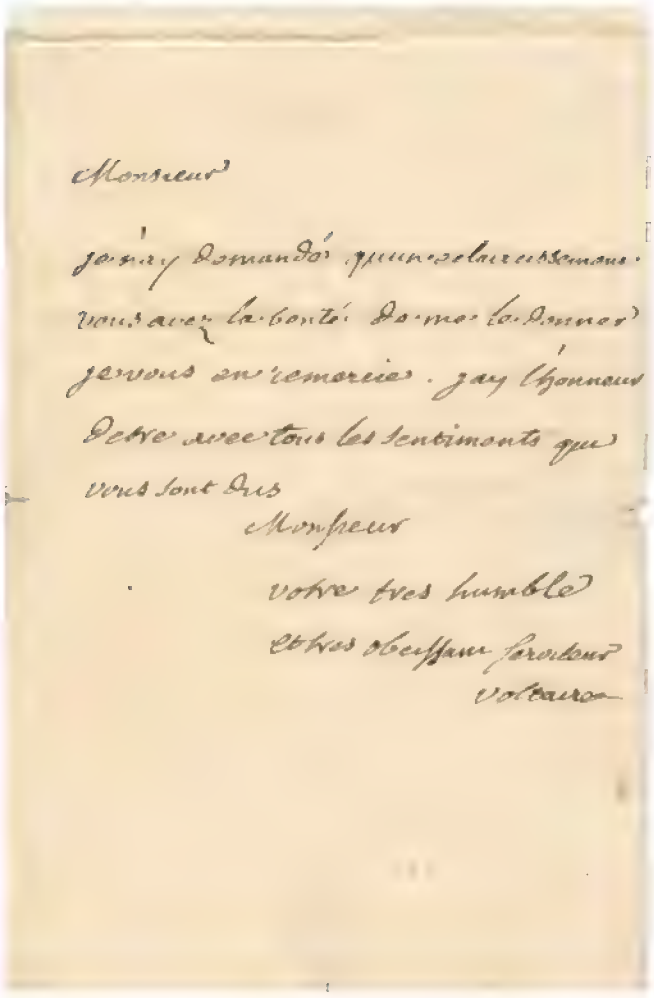
Votre L. Trotsky

32-05/05

170. Trotsky, Leon. Typed letter signed (*"L. Trotsky"*), 1 page, plain paper, (7.25 x 11), dated 12 April 1939, in French, written from Coyoacan, Mexico; light bumping to the corners, but in otherwise fine condition.

Trotsky typed letter mentioning Raymond Molinier, the leader of the Trotskyist movement in France.

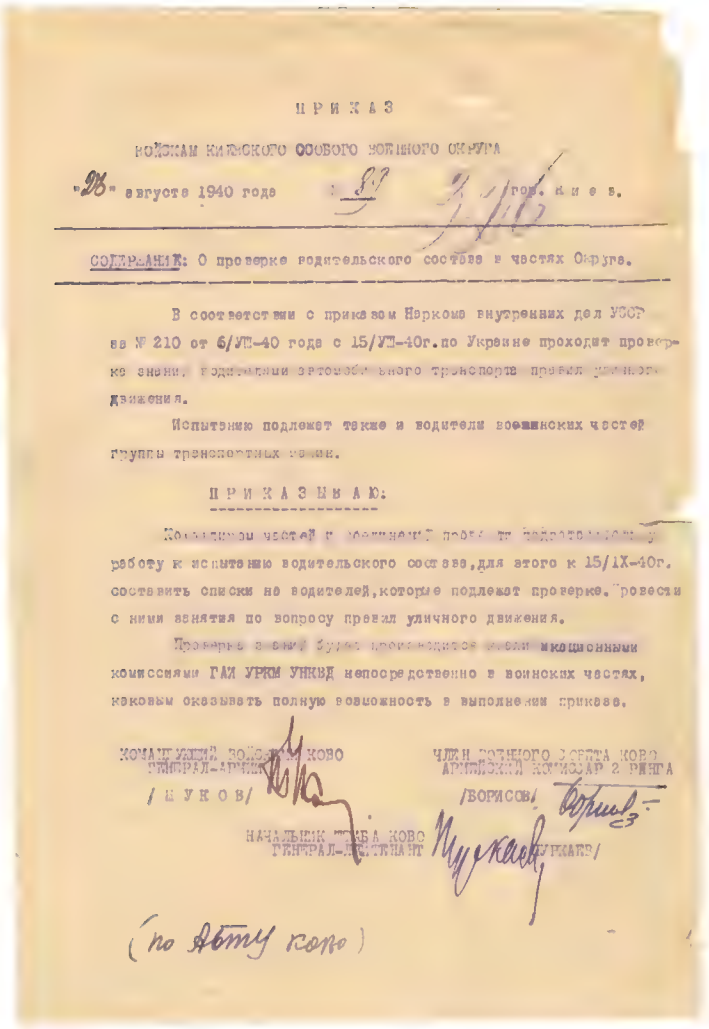
It reads in full: *Dear Friend: I am sending you as well as to Mr. Grein the copy of my letter to Rosmer. We will send him an autographed book tomorrow. Permit me to emphasize the necessity of taking the greatest precaution for Sieva's departure. I hope that the friends will do what it takes. I draw your attention to the fact that Raymon Molinier was officially recognized irresponsible in 1930/1931. The documents relating to this affair must be in the hands of the military authorities as well as others. In fact this legally crazy man runs all of Jeanne Molinier's activities and claims he wants to educate Vsievolod Volkov. I believe that if necessary we have the full right to use this massive argument. Yours (signed) L. Trotsky.*
$2,500 - $3,500



Monsieur

j'ai cru demander quelques éclaircissemens
vous avez la bonté de me les donner
je vous en remercie. j'ai l'honneur
d'être avec tous les sentimens que
vous sont dus
Monsieur
votre très humble
et très obéissant serviteur
Voltaire

171. Voltaire. Autograph letter signed (*"Voltaire"*), 1 page, (4.6 x 7 in.; 117 x 178 mm.), [no place, no date], written in French to *"Monsieur"*. Older archival reinforcement to separations on verso. Voltaire writes in full: *Sir, I only requested a clarification, and I would appreciate it greatly if you were so kind as to respond. Please accept my best regards Sir Your most humble servant Voltaire.*
$3,000 - $5,000



ПРИКАЗ

ВОЙСКАМ КИЕВСКОГО ОСОБОГО ВОЕННОГО ОКРУГА

"28" августа 1940 года № 89 г. К и е в.

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ: О проверке водительского состава в частях Округа.

В соответствии с приказом Наркома внутренних дел УССР за № 210 от 6/УП-40 года с 15/УП-40г. по Украине проходит проверка знания водителями автомобильного транспорта правил уличного движения.

Испытанию подлежат также и водители воинских частей группы транспортных войск.

П Р И К А З Ы В А Ю:

Командирам частей и учреждений подготовить водителей к работу к испытанию водительского состава, для этого к 15/IX-40г. составить списки на водителей, которые подлежат проверке. Провести с ними занятия по вопросу правил уличного движения.

Проверку знаний будут производить особые квалифицированные комиссиями ГАИ УРКМ УНКВД непосредственно в воинских частях, каковым оказывать полную возможность в выполнении приказа.

КОМАНДУЮЩИЙ ВОЙСКАМИ КОВО
ГЕНЕРАЛ-АРМИИ
/ Ж У К О В /

ЧЛЕН ВОЕННОГО СОВЕТА КОВО
АРМЕЙСКИЙ КОМИССАР 2 РАНГА
/БОРИСОВ/

НАЧАЛЬНИК ШТАБА КОВО
ГЕНЕРАЛ-ЛЕЙТЕНАНТ /ЦУРКАЕВ/

(по Акту КОВО)

172. Zhukov, Georgy. Typed document signed (*"G. Zhukov"*), 1 page, (12.5 x 8.5 in.), in Cyrillic, dated 1940; minor chipping, in overall fine condition.

Soviet General Zhukov, in the middle of World War II, orders all his drivers to undergo testing.

A war-dated typed document signed "G. Zhukov" as "General of the Army". The document, entitled "ORDER NO 89 TO THE TROOPS OF KIEV SPECIAL MILITARY OKRUG," states in part: *SUBJECT: About testing of drivers of the military units of the Okrug. In accordance with the order No 210 of the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of Ukr. SSR dated VII/6-40, starting from VIII/15-40 there has been an examination of the knowledge of traffic regulations by drivers of motor transports held all over the Ukraine. Drivers of the transport group of the military units are also subject to the test. THEREFORE, I AM ORDERING Commanders of units and formations to conduct spade-work for the drivers test, and for this purpose, by IX/15-40 to make lists of drivers to be tested. The drivers should take a training course on traffic regulations. The examination will be conducted by boards of experts of the State motor licensing and inspection department of the Ukrainian People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs directly in military units, which are to provide full assistance in the fulfillment of the order.*

The document is signed by two other men, "Borisov", the Army Commissar and "Tsurkayev", the Chief of Staff of the Kiev Special Military Okrug. It is ironic that in a time of war, a high-ranking general ordered driver testing. **$600 - $800**

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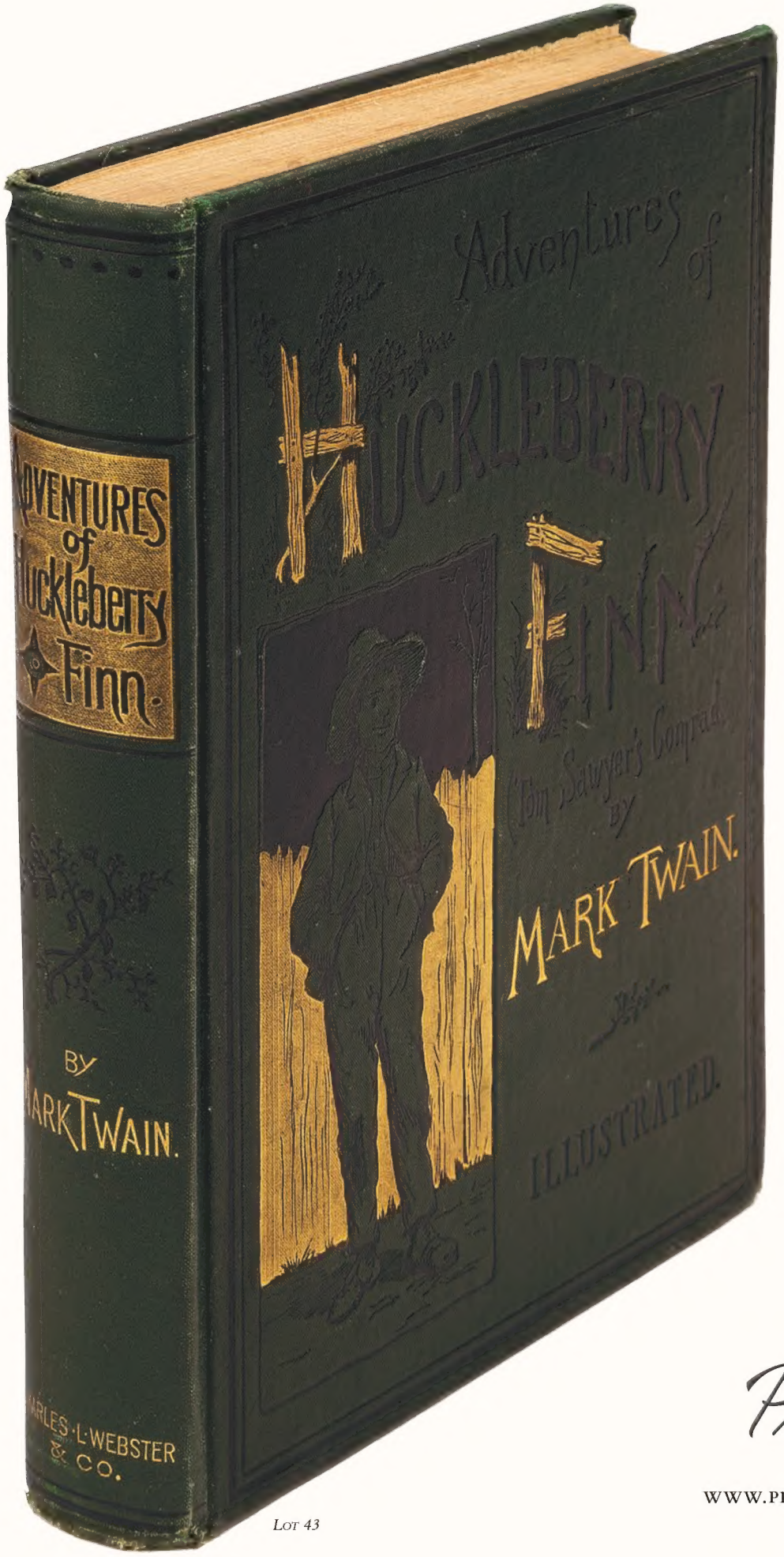

Lot 43

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